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INDICES

Volume VII

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government

Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

July 1990

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A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry Jr.
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

July 1990

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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY JR.
MAYOR

Dear Readers:

In the course of this year, the District of Columbia will begin a decade-long celebration of its bicentennial — as the nation's capital, as a city, and as a hometown for its residents. During this period, Washingtonians and visitors alike will join together in honoring the past, being thankful for the peace initiatives taking place today in many places around the world, and looking forward to an even more secure future.

Celebrations of historical events inevitably cause a flurry of fact-finding activity by historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others; they seek to reconstruct the social, political, and economic history of the period being celebrated. *INDICES* makes the task of reconstructing recent history easier; it is both a document for today and a record for the future.

While *INDICES* can be read for individual pieces of information, it can also be viewed as a government-wide annual report. With the information presented here, people both in and out of government can gain perspective on the array of our health, social, educational, employment and cultural services, as well as the scope of problems facing the city.

We are pleased to present the latest edition of *INDICES*, the official reference work about District government. I hope that you will gain insight into the tasks we are facing and will join us, in spirit and in deed, in becoming a part of the solution. We will continue to serve you to the best of our collective ability.

Thank you,

Marion Barry Jr.
Mayor

Reader's Guide

This is the seventh edition of *INDICES* published by the District government. Since its first issue, published in 1984, *INDICES* has provided a comprehensive statistical index containing current and historical data about people, neighborhoods, the local economy, and the District of Columbia government. In this edition, key statistics for nearly all government programs are provided for the past five years, 1985 through 1989.

Agencies of the District government, businesses, and other organizations, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and federal agencies provide information for *INDICES*. The staff of the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation collaborates with these organizations to identify and present information that will help residents, students, businesses and non-profit organizations gain insight into the range of services offered by the District government, as well as the complexity of administering a jurisdiction that is simultaneously a state, a county, and a city.

This reference book is organized into eight chapters, covering such topics as government finance, economic development, housing and education. For the most part, the information in *INDICES* is arranged by source agency. This means that data on a particular subject may be found in several chapters of the book. Drug offenses and arrests, for example, are shown on pages for which the Metropolitan Police Department serves as the source and are also found in the public safety chapter. Drug treatment service data come from the Department of Human Services and are displayed in the Human Services chapter. To help you locate the multiple entries on a given subject in *INDICES*, several aids are provided:

- The **Index** provides a topical organization of the material, which is grouped by subject matter for easy cross-referencing. Some statistical material reported in the text is not referenced in tables; these materials are listed in the **Index.**

- A **List of Tables** at the end of the book provides titles of the tables, maps and graphs as a reference to data displayed.

- **Footnotes** are provided with each table to identify agencies that are the sources of data and of publications. Revisions of data published in previous editions of *INDICES* are identified in the footnotes.

- **Public Information Offices** and telephone numbers are listed in the front of the book so that source agencies may be contacted for additional information.

- Some agencies collect and present data by fiscal year, others by calendar year, and some by tax year. *INDICES* displays the year most frequently used by an agency.

- The symbol "NA" means not available; the symbol "—" means not applicable.

INDICES is prepared by the Policy Branch of the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, which is a part of the cluster of agencies in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Executive Office of the Mayor. Copies may be obtained from:

The Office of Policy and Program Evaluation
District Building, Room 208
1350 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-727-4016

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INDICES 1990 Credits

Prepared by the Policy Branch of the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Deborah R. Maiese, Managing Editor
Melvenna G. Avent
Wesley O. Biles
Linda F. Boyd
Michele Chargois
Jan Eichhorn
Eva Guevara Erb

Research Assistance by Roland Halvejian, a Mayor's Urban Fellow

Editorial Board

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Lee Halper
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Sam Eastman, Office of Communications

Graphics Consultant

W.C. Bradley III

Subject	**Photographer/Artist**
Front Cover	
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Washington Convention Center	Jorge Garcia
Washington Metropolitan Area Council of Governments	Jay Langford
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Robert Sloan

Source Agencies for Further Information

Agency	Telephone
Administrative Services, Department of	727-2964
Aging, Office on	724-5622
Ambulance Bureau	673-3360
Appeals and Review, Board of	727-1189
Arts and Humanities, Commission of	724-5613
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Contract Appeals Board	727-6597
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Public Service Commission	626-5120
Public Works, Department of	939-8099
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Treasurer	727-6055
University of the District of Columbia	282-7575
Washington Convention Center	371-3022
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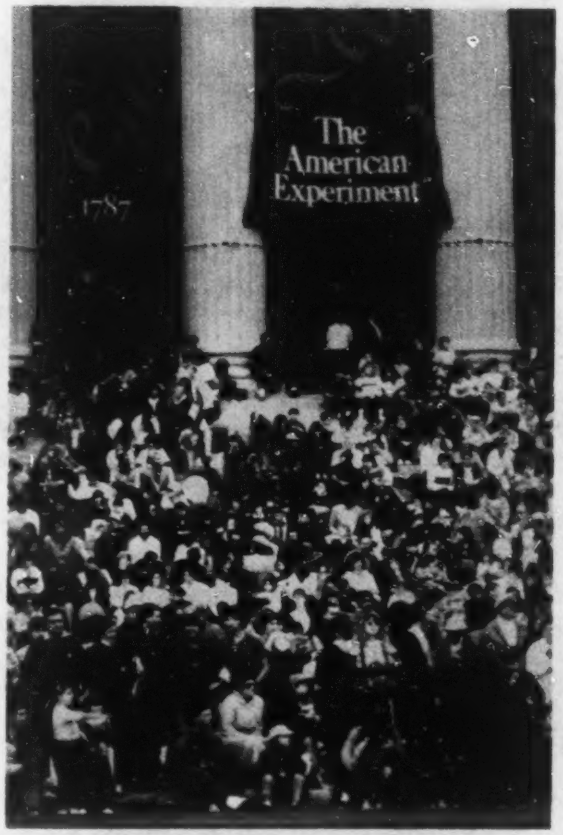


Watching One of the Many Parades in Washington; this One Celebrated the Bicentennial of the Constitution

Washington, District of Columbia

The upcoming commemoration of the District's bicentennial will focus on the events of the years between July 1790 and June 1802. In 1790, Congress authorized the president to choose a site; in 1791, George Washington chose a site for the "Federal City." A variety of activities will explore the many-faceted legacy of the District's diverse community. As part of its planning process, the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission has developed an outreach program to facilitate not only its own bicentennial projects but also those of local, national and international agencies located here. Among the upcoming events to be celebrated are the 200th anniversary of the *Residency Act,* establishing a permanent seat of government on the Potomac River (July 16, 1990); and the 200th anniversary of President George Washington's proclamation of the site for the federal district (January 24, 1991).

Washington, D.C., a community of many neighborhoods, is home to more than 622,600 people. With 60-square miles of land area and nine-square miles of water area, the nation's capital is also the seat of the federal government. However, District residents, unlike other citizens of the United States, do not have voting representation in Congress; taxation without representation still exists in the nation's capital.

The government of the District of Columbia holds a unique status in the country's political system. It functions as a combination state, county, city, school district and special district. Elsewhere in the nation, public service responsibility is shared by a number of separate governmental entities, each performing distinct service delivery functions.

Washingtonians

The District of Columbia's resident population as of July 1988 was 54 percent female. The age distribution showed proportionately more working-age adults living in the District of Columbia than in the nation as a whole. According to a household survey conducted by the Greater Washington Research Center in 1986, Washington's population was 67 percent black, 28 percent white, and 5 percent other races; 6 percent were Latinos, who may be counted among various racial categories.

Data on Washingtonians reveal many contrasts: according to the 1980 census, more than 28 percent of the residents 25 years of age and older have attended four or more years of college, yet 16 percent have not completed elementary school. More than 14 percent of the households were living in poverty, yet the District's per capita income is the third highest in the nation, exceeded only by Connecticut and New Jersey. The average earnings of workers in the District of Columbia were 34 percent above the national average in 1988, yet the District's 1989 youth unemployment rate (19.3 percent) exceeded the national average rate of 15.5 percent.

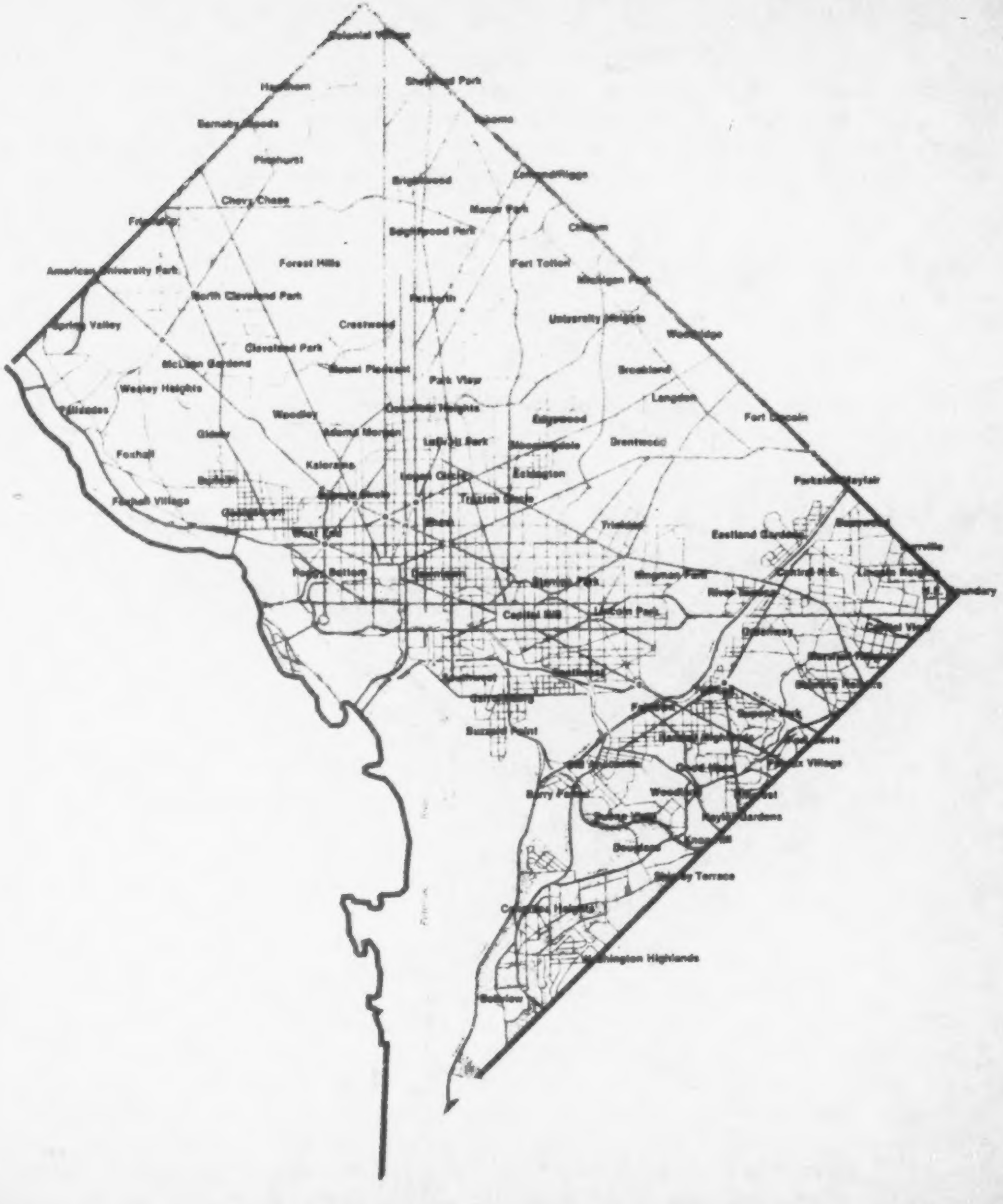
Washington Neighborhoods

District residential neighborhoods are rich in historic significance. They have such names as Anacostia, Brookland, Brightwood, Buena Vista, Fairlawn, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Shepherd Park, Trinidad, Eastland Gardens, Kalorama and Petworth, names that have origins in Washington's and the nation's early history. Because neighborhoods are defined informally, new names emerge from time to time.

Washington Government

The history of Washington, D.C., as the capital of the United States makes the city a pre-eminent center of world politics and, as such, a symbol of democracy. The District government, however, has been shaped by a compromise between the absolute jurisdiction of Congress over the District, as granted by the Constitution, and the democratic principle of self-government. When Congress chartered the present city government in 1973, it retained the power to review legislation passed by the Council of the District of Columbia and to control city policy through a line-item review of the budget. The charter also constrains the city's finances in that non-resident income is exempt from taxation. Another limitation on the local government's taxation authority is the proportion of land, 56 percent, that is tax exempt.

The executive branch of District government, headed by the mayor, is responsible for all government service delivery, with some exceptions: the public schools fall within the jurisdiction of the publicly elected D.C. Board of Education; judicial responsibility lies within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia courts, whose judges are appointed by the president; adult criminal prosecutions are the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice; and public transportation is governed by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which was established by an interstate compact.


Colonial Village
Hawthorn
Shepherd Park
Barnaby Woods
Takoma
Pinehurst
Brightwood
Chevy Chase
Manor Park
Friendship
Brightwood Park
Chillum
Forest Hills
Fort Totten
American University Park
Michigan Park
North Cleveland Park
Petworth
University Heights
Spring Valley
Crestwood
Woodridge
Cleveland Park
McLean Gardens
Mount Pleasant
Brookland
Park View
Wesley Heights
Langdon
Palisades
Woodley
Columbia Heights
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Adams Morgan
LeDroit Park
Brentwood
Glover
Foxhall
Kalorama
Eckington
Logan Circle
Parkside/Mayfair
Foxhall Village
Truxton Circle
Georgetown
Shaw
Trinidad
West End
Eastland Gardens
Foggy Bottom
Downtown
Stanton Park
Kingman Park
Central N.E.
Lincoln Heights
River Terrace
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Capitol View
Southwest
Buzzard Point
Fort Dupont
Penn Branch
Fairfax Village
Barry Farms
Woodland
Naylor Gardens
Douglass
Shipley Terrace
Congress Heights
Washington Highlands
Bellevue

The complexity of the District government can be seen in the many different roles performed by individual agencies. For example, in addition to running a local school district, the superintendent of schools performs such state functions as certification of teachers and licensing of private schools. The director of the Department of Corrections runs a municipal detention center and a state prison complex. Virtually all of the functions performed by the Departments of Employment Services and Consumer and Regulatory Affairs are state functions in other jurisdictions. Some functions of the District government that are usually performed by state-level governments elsewhere are:

The Armory/National Guard
State courts
State prisons
Probation and Parole supervision
Driver licensure
Vehicle inspections
Vehicle licensure and registration
Occupational licensure
Professional licensure
Health care facility licensure
Food and drug inspections
Insurance regulations
Securities regulations
Liquor controls
Consumer affairs
Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Compensation
Disability determination
Weights and measures regulations
The Lottery
Designation of development zones
Utility regulations

Washington, D.C, Metropolitan Region

The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes 16 jurisdictions, with the District of Columbia at the hub of the metropolitan region, joined by Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the MSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick counties in Maryland, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia. Calvert, Frederick and Stafford counties have been included in this MSA since the 1980 census.

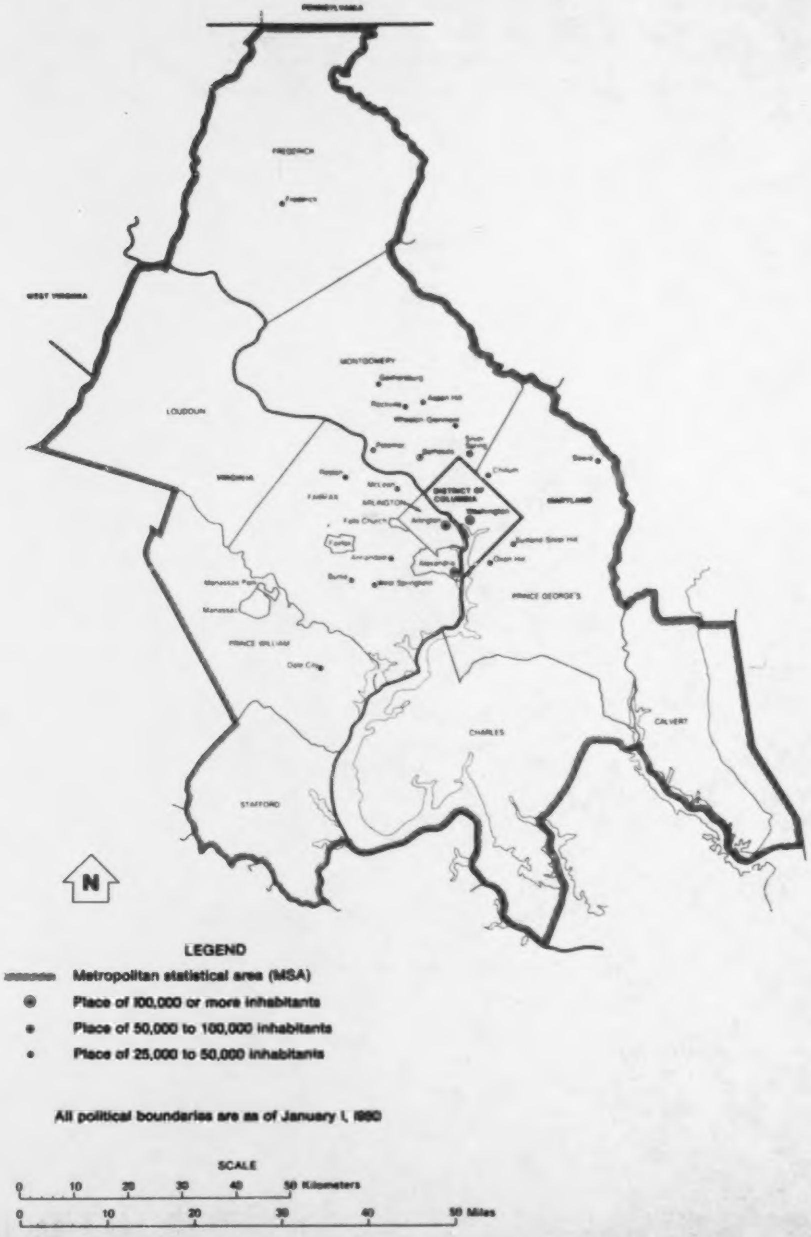
The Washington metropolitan region is the ninth largest in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated its population at 3.4 million in 1984. The eight metropolitan areas with larger populations than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Washington, D.C., is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than 38 other MSAs with populations of more than one million. It also ranked first in 1980 per capita income—$10,300. This reflects the high percentage (27 percent) of the population aged 25 and older having a college degree and the high percentage (34 percent) of the civilian labor force working in professional/managerial jobs.

In April 1957, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) was established by the governments of the District of Columbia and major counties and cities in the metropolitan area to address regional problems of transportation, housing, air and water pollution, water supply, economic development, public health, public safety, child care and the elderly. COG is a volunteer association of local governments funded through local contributions and federal grants. Through COG, a number of cooperative programs and compacts have been established on regional employment, wastewater treatment, water quality in the region's rivers and in the Chesapeake Bay, and snow removal.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.1 billion upon completion. At the end of 1989, nearly 70 miles of track and 64 stations were in operation in the Metrorail system, providing 144 million rides. The Metrobus fleet of 1,401 vehicles provided 139.4 million rides in 1989.

The Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority assumed control of the operations of Dulles and National airports on June 7, 1987. These airports had been the only federally operated commercial airports in the nation and are now under regional control. Their operations are directed by the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, a newly created entity governed by a board of directors—three of whom represent the District of Columbia and are appointed by the mayor with D.C. Council approval, five of whom represent Virginia, two of whom represent Maryland, and one presidential appointee who represents the federal government. The primary goal of the authority is to finance major airport improvements. Over the next five to seven years, the authority will spend up to $1 billion on construction to accommodate the projected growth at Dulles and to improve services at both airports.


PENNSYLVANIA
FREDERICK
Frederick
WEST VIRGINIA
LOUDOUN
VIRGINIA
MONTGOMERY
Gaithersburg
Aspen Hill
Rockville
Wheaton-Glenmont
Potomac
Bethesda
Silver Spring
Reston
McLean
FAIRFAX
ARLINGTON
Falls Church
Fairfax
Annandale
Burke
West Springfield
Arlington
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington
Alexandria
Chillum
Bowie
MARYLAND
Suitland-Silver Hill
Oxon Hill
PRINCE GEORGE'S
Manassas Park
Manassas
PRINCE WILLIAM
Dale City
CHARLES
CALVERT
STAFFORD
N
LEGEND
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1990
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

Elected Officials

(1990)

Congressional Delegate	Mayor	Council Chairman
Walter E. Fauntroy, Democrat	Marion Barry Jr., Democrat	David A. Clarke, Democrat

Councilmembers Elected At-Large

Betty Ann Kane	Democrat
William Lightfoot	Independent
Hilda H.M. Mason	Statehood
John Ray	Democrat

Councilmembers Representing Wards

Frank Smith Jr.	Democrat	Ward 1
John A. Wilson	Democrat	Ward 2
James E. Nathanson	Democrat	Ward 3
Charlene Drew Jarvis	Democrat	Ward 4
Harry L. Thomas Sr.	Democrat	Ward 5
Nadine P. Winter	Democrat	Ward 6
H.R. Crawford	Democrat	Ward 7
Wilhelmina J. Rolark	Democrat	Ward 8

District of Columbia Board of Education

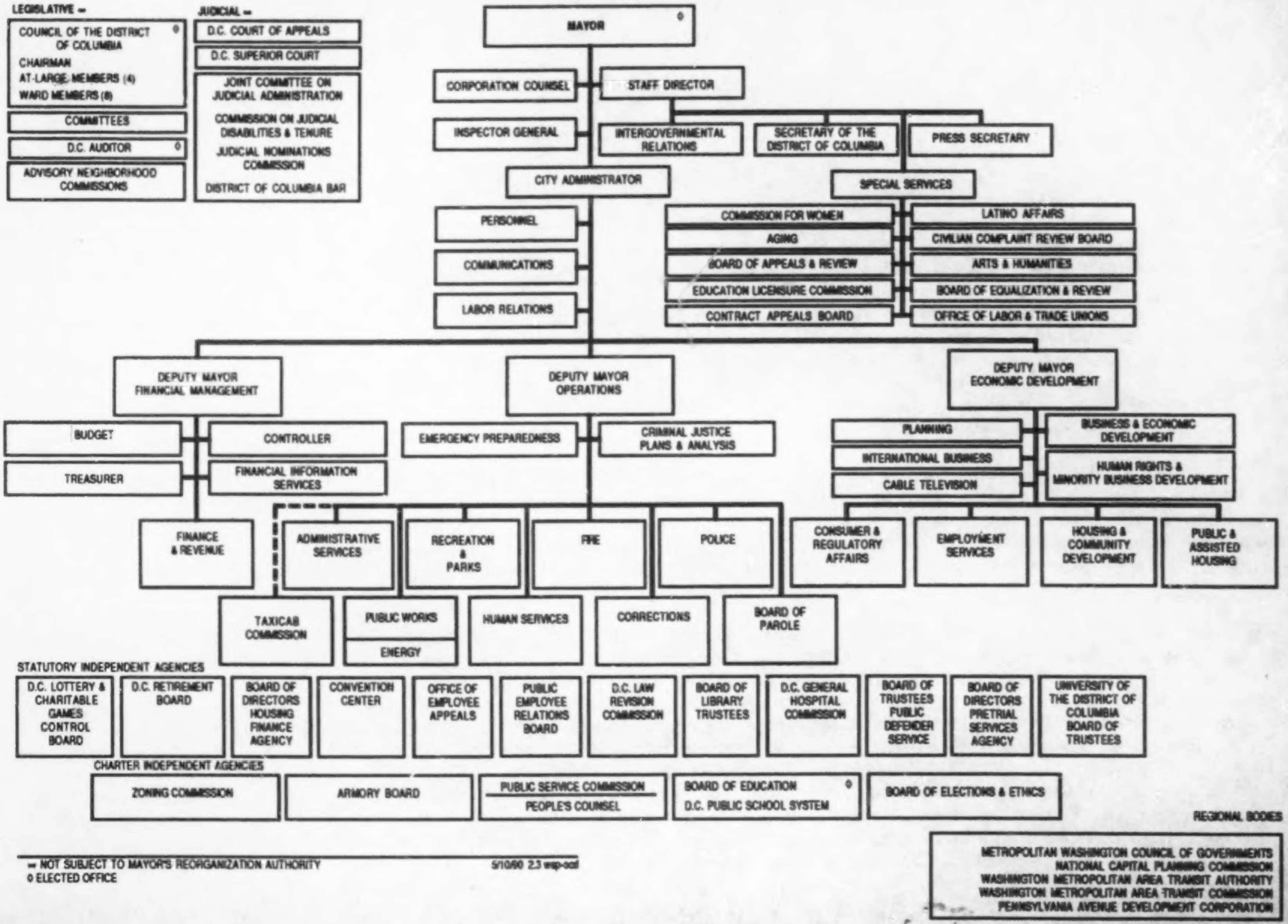
The Reverend David H. Eaton, Vice President	At-Large
Eugene Kinlow	At-Large
Karen Shook	At-Large
Wilma Harvey	Ward 1
R. David Hall	Ward 2
Erika Landberg	Ward 3
Linda W. Cropp	Ward 4
Angie Corley	Ward 5
Bob Boyd	Ward 6
Nathaniel Bush, President	Ward 7
R. Calvin Lockridge	Ward 8
Nicole Tobias	Student*

* Elected annually by citywide student vote

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

One advisory neighborhood commissioner is elected for each of the 323 single member districts and represents approximately 2,000 residents.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT


LEGISLATIVE =
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 0
CHAIRMAN
AT-LARGE MEMBERS (4)
WARD MEMBERS (8)
COMMITTEES
D.C. AUDITOR 0
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
JUDICIAL =
D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES & TENURE
JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS COMMISSION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
MAYOR 0
CORPORATION COUNSEL
STAFF DIRECTOR
INSPECTOR GENERAL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESS SECRETARY
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
SPECIAL SERVICES
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
AGING
BOARD OF APPEALS & REVIEW
EDUCATION LICENSURE COMMISSION
CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD
LATINO AFFAIRS
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
ARTS & HUMANITIES
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION & REVIEW
OFFICE OF LABOR & TRADE UNIONS
PERSONNEL
COMMUNICATIONS
LABOR RELATIONS
DEPUTY MAYOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
DEPUTY MAYOR OPERATIONS
DEPUTY MAYOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET
CONTROLLER
TREASURER
FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS & ANALYSIS
PLANNING
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
CABLE TELEVISION
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS & MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
FINANCE & REVENUE
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
RECREATION & PARKS
FIRE
POLICE
CONSUMER & REGULATORY AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC & ASSISTED HOUSING
TAXICAB COMMISSION
PUBLIC WORKS
ENERGY
HUMAN SERVICES
CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE
STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
D.C. LOTTERY & CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD
D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
CONVENTION CENTER
OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD
D.C. LAW REVISION COMMISSION
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES
D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL COMMISSION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CHARTER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
ZONING COMMISSION
ARMORY BOARD
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PEOPLE'S COUNSEL
BOARD OF EDUCATION 0
D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS
REGIONAL BODIES
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

= NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
0 ELECTED OFFICE

5/10/90 2.3 wsp-ocd

Historic Highlights of Washington, District of Columbia

When the United States Constitution was adopted on September 15, 1787, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, included language authorizing the establishment of a federal district. This district was not to exceed 10 miles square, under the exclusive legislative authority of the Congress. On July 16, 1790, Congress authorized President George Washington to choose a permanent site for the capital city and, on December 1, 1800, the capital was moved from Philadelphia to an area along the Potomac River. The census of 1800 showed that the new capital had a population of 14,103.

The District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission was established to develop plans for the celebration of various anniversary dates in District of Columbia history. The commission is comprised of 39 members with a specified number of commissioners appointed by the mayor, the chairman of the D.C. Council, council members, the District delegate to the House of Representatives, the courts, and the District of Columbia Bar. Among the events planned for celebration are the 200th anniversary of the *Residency Act*, which established that there shall be a permanent seat of government on the Potomac River (July 16, 1990); the 200th anniversary of President George Washington's proclamation of the site for the federal district (January 24, 1991); and the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Pierre L'Enfant, Benjamin Banneker and Andrew Ellicott. The commission may designate other bicentennial events for celebration.

There have been several forms of appointed and elected governments in the District of Columbia: an appointed, three-member commission (1790-1802); elected councils and an appointed mayor (1802-1820); elected councils and an elected mayor (1820-1871); an appointed governor, a two-house legislature (one appointed and the other elected), and an elected , non-voting delegate to the Congress (1871-1874); and another appointed, three-member commission (1874-1967). Following the defeat by Congress of a home rule effort in 1967, then-President Lyndon B. Johnson reorganized the District government and created the positions of an appointed mayor/commissioner and an appointed nine-member council.

District residents won the right to vote in a presidential election on March 29, 1961, to elect a board of education in 1968 and, in 1970, to elect a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. In 1973, Congress approved a bill that provided District residents with an elected form of government with limited home rule authority; as a result, District residents voted for a mayor and a council for the first time in more than 100 years. District residents accepted the home rule charter by referendum vote in 1974. Congress delegated to the District government the authority, functions and powers of a state, with a very important exception: Congress retains control over the District's revenue and expenditures by annually reviewing the entire District government budget. In addition, Congress has repeatedly prohibited the District from imposing a non-resident income tax.

In 1980, District voters approved a statehood initiative by a majority of 60 percent; delegates to a statehood constitutional convention were elected in 1981 and, in 1983, a bill for the admission of the state of New Columbia was introduced in Congress. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is still under congressional consideration and is reintroduced into each new congressional session. Under the specifications of the statehood initiative, most of the land area of the District of Columbia would become the State of New Columbia; the District of Columbia would continue to exist, albeit reduced in size to an area consisting of the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Mall and federal monuments and government buildings adjacent to the Mall.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOME EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

May 15, 1751	The Maryland Assembly appoints commissioners to lay a town on the Potomac River, above the mouth of Rock Creek, on sixty acres of land to be purchased from George Gordon and George Beall. This settlement becomes Georgetown.
February 27, 1752	The survey and plat of Georgetown into 80 lots is completed.
September 17, 1787	The Constitution is signed by the members of the Constitutional Convention.
June 21, 1788	The 1788 U.S. Constitution, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention on September 15, 1787, is ratified by the states. Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States. . . ."
July 16, 1790	The *Residency Act of 1790* gives the president power to choose a site for the capital city on the east bank of the Potomac River between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Connogocheague Creek (now Conococheague) near Hagerstown, nearly 70 miles upstream.
January 22, 1791	George Washington appoints Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll of Rock Creek, representing Maryland, and Dr. David Stuart, to represent Virginia, as "Commissioners for surveying the District of (sic) Territory accepted by the said Act for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. . . ."
January 24, 1791	President George Washington selects a site that includes portions of Maryland and Virginia.
December 1, 1800	The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River now called the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia. At the time of the 1800 census, the population of the new capital included 10,066 whites, 793 free Negroes and 3,244 slaves.
February 27, 1801	Congress divides the [District] into the counties of Washington and Alexandria.
May 3, 1802	Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males who pay taxes and have lived in the city for at least a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The mayor is appointed by the president.
May 4, 1812	Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington to provide for an eight-member board of aldermen and a 12-member common council. The aldermen and the common council elect the mayor.
March 15, 1820	Under the *Act of 1820*, Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington for the direct election of the mayor by resident voters.
July 9, 1846	Congress passes a law returning the city of Alexandria and Alexandria County to the state of Virginia.
May 17, 1848	Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington and expands the number of elected offices to include a board of assessors, a surveyor, a collector and a registrar.

April 16, 1862	Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district (the City of Washington, Washington County, and Georgetown). This action predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.
January 8, 1867	Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections before the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which enfranchised blacks.
June 1, 1871	The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown, and the County Levy Court are abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the president. An elected House of Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of Georgetown, the City of Washington and the County of Washington. A seal and motto, "Justitia Omnibus" (Justice for All), are adopted for the District of Columbia.
June 20, 1874	The territorial government of the District of Columbia, including the non-voting delegate to Congress, is abolished. Three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the president.
June 11, 1878	In *The Organic Act of 1878,* Congress approves the establishment of the District of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners — two civilian commissioners and a commissioner from the military corps of engineers. This form of government lasted until August 1967.
July 4, 1906	The District Building, on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, becomes the official City Hall.
July 1, 1952	*The Reorganization Plan of 1952* transfers to the three commissioners the functions of more than 50 boards.
March 29, 1961	The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for president.
February 20, 1967	The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority is created through a compact between the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.
April 22, 1968	District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.
December 24, 1973	Congress approves the *District of Columbia Self Government and Governmental Reorganization Act,* P.L. 93-198, which establishes an elected mayor and a 13-member council.
May 7, 1974	Voters of the District of Columbia approve by referendum the District Charter and the establishment of advisory neighborhood commissions. General elections are held for mayor and council on November 5, 1974.
January 2, 1975	The newly elected mayor and council take office.
February 3, 1976	The first election for advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.
March 29, 1978	The first segment of the Metrorail Red Line opens.

August 22, 1978	Congress approves the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment, which would give District residents voting representation in the House and the Senate. The proposed Constitutional amendment was not ratified by the necessary number of states (38) within the allotted seven years.
November 4, 1980	District electors approve the *District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention of 1979*, which became D.C. Law 3-171 and which called for convening a state constitutional convention.
November 2, 1982	After the constitutional convention, a "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is ratified by District voters.
October 1, 1984	The District enters the municipal bond market.
October 29, 1986	Congress approves an amendment to the *District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957*, which authorizes the transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium from the federal government to the District of Columbia government.
February 20, 1987	The regional Airport Authority is created to acquire Washington National and Washington-Dulles International airports from the federal government, pursuant to P.L. 99-151, *The Metropolitan Washington Airports Act of 1986*. The authority begins operating the airports on June 7, 1987.
October 1, 1987	Saint Elizabeths Hospital is transferred to the District of Columbia government pursuant to P.L. 98-621, *The St. Elizabeths Hospital and the D.C. Mental Health Services Act of 1984.*

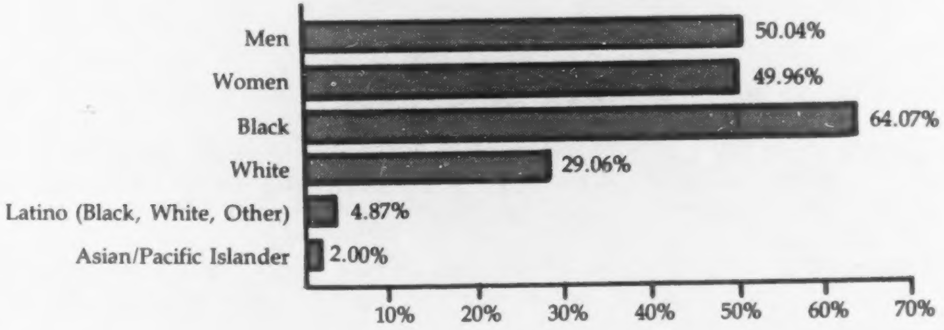
Source: Office of Public Records

Boards and Commissions

In calendar year 1989, 2,151 persons helped shape the policies of District government, and worked to improve its services, by serving on 156 boards and commissions. Of this total, 1,456 were appointed by the mayor; District law requires the mayor to submit 360 of those appointments for the advice and consent of the D.C. Council. Other board and commission members were appointed by the council, the president of the United States, other officials or judges. Some members were elected by appointed board members, while others serve in an ex-officio capacity representing public and private agencies.

Residents volunteer for service on boards and commissions by contacting the Office of the Special Assistants to the Mayor for Boards and Commissions. That office was established in January 1979 to increase community outreach and recruitment and to ensure that opportunities to serve on boards and commissions were shared equitably among residents of both sexes and all races and wards of the city. After 11 years of aggressive affirmative action to correct demographic imbalances in appointments, an almost perfect balance in the ward of residence, race, and sex of mayoral appointees has been achieved. For example, in 1978, women held only 27 percent of the seats on boards and commissions; by the end of calendar year 1989, 50 percent of those seats were held by women. Comparison of the number of resident appointees from each ward with the most recent ward population estimates indicates that the deviation from perfect geographic balance is not more than plus 8 percent or minus 6 percent for any ward.

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS*
(Calendar Year 1989)



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*Of the 1,456 persons who serve as mayoral appointees on boards and commissions, 1,297 are residents and 159 are non-residents. Non-residents serve only on boards with purely advisory functions and are appointed to represent specific organizations or constituencies; for example, 29 are businesspersons appointed to the D.C. Private Industry Council.

Legal authority for most of the boards is found in the District of Columbia Code or in a Mayor's Order, although some were established by the U.S. Congress. The boards fall into 11 categories of responsibility:

- *Institutional Governance*, for setting policy, e.g., for the District of Columbia Public Library and the convention center;
- *Independent Regulatory*, e.g., for governing elections and zoning;
- *Regulatory*, for dealing with such matters as the lottery, historic preservation, and the taxi industry;
- *Program Management*, for addressing matters relating to public employees, economic development and criminal justice;
- *Equity*, for minority and human rights issues;
- *Appeals*, for providing administrative remedies concerning residents and businesses;
- *Advocacy*, for special constituencies;
- *Licensure*, for institutional and business matters;
- *Licensure*, for occupational and professional certification;
- *Planning*, for federal and District regulatory requirements; and
- *Advisory*, for such issues as state health planning and budget and finance.

The number of boards changes each year as new ones are established by the mayor or the council and as others fulfill their missions or are abolished. In 1989, the Advisory Commission on Child Support, the Hazardous Materials Study Commission, and the Enterprise Zone Study Commission filed their final reports and went out of business. In the same period, the mayor established a Commission on the Medical Examiner's Office and a State Job Training Coordinating Council, which is required by federal regulations. Also in 1989, the Block Grant Advisory Committee was merged with the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Resources and Budget.

Source: Office of the Special Assistants to the Mayor for Boards and Commissions

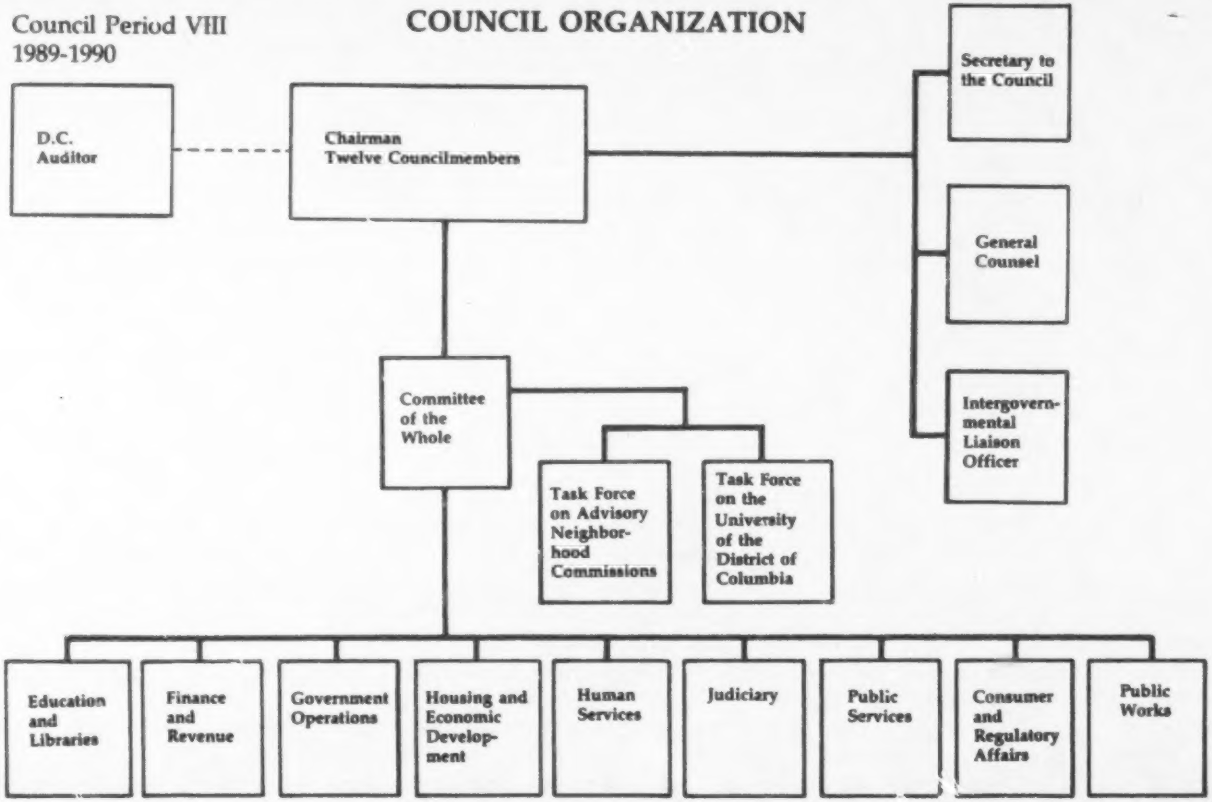
Council Of The District Of Columbia

Established by the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, which was signed into law in 1973, the Council of the District of Columbia serves as the legislative branch of the District government. It has responsibility for passing laws and the annual and supplemental appropriations acts that fund District government programs and agencies. Because of the special legal status of the District, the council's responsibilities encompass functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state governments. The council consists of a chairman and 12 members, who are elected for four-year, staggered terms. One councilmember is elected from each of the District's eight wards. The chairman and four councilmembers are elected at-large; not more than two of the four at-large members (excluding the chairman) may be of the same political party.

Council of the District of Columbia (Council Period Eight)

Seated (left to right): Frank Smith Jr. (Ward 1); Wilhelmina J. Rolark (Ward 8); David A. Clarke (Chairman); Nadine P. Winter (Ward 6); Hilda H. M. Mason (At-large). Standing (left to right): William Lightfoot (At-large); Harry Thomas Sr.(Ward 5); John Ray (At-large); Charlene Drew Jarvis (Ward 4); Betty Ann Kane (At-large); H.R. Crawford (Ward 7); John A. Wilson (Ward 2); James E. Nathanson (Ward 3).

The council exercises its legislative and oversight responsibilities through 10 standing committees and may also establish special task forces. With the advent of Council Period VIII in January 1989, two task forces were established to examine issues relating to the University of the District of Columbia and to the advisory neighborhood commissions. In addition, as established by P.L. 93-198, the District of Columbia auditor, who is appointed by the council for a six-year term, conducts audits of District government accounts and programs, thereby assisting the council in performing oversight responsibilities. The majority of audits are generated either by statute or at the request of councilmembers. In addition to these responsibilities, the chairman and councilmembers assist their constituents by directing them to specific agencies and programs that can assist them, and by monitoring the response of agencies to citizen requests for services.


Council Period VIII
1989-1990

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

D.C. Auditor
Chairman
Twelve Councilmembers
Secretary to the Council
General Counsel
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Committee of the Whole
Task Force on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions
Task Force on the University of the District of Columbia
Education and Libraries
Finance and Revenue
Government Operations
Housing and Economic Development
Human Services
Judiciary
Public Services
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Public Works

Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to the committee having jurisdiction. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration, and most bills are acted upon only after a public hearing. The committee collects data, reviews and analyzes proposed bills, secures public comment, and then reports to the Committee of the Whole. If the legislation is cleared by the Committee of the Whole, it is scheduled for a council legislative meeting. A bill approved in two readings by the council is forwarded to the mayor for 10 working days, during which time the mayor may sign the bill making it an act, veto the bill, or take no action, thereby allowing the act to be approved automatically. The council may override a mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote.

When two-thirds of the members find that emergency circumstances exist, the council may also adopt emergency legislation. Such legislation, which remains in effect for 90 days only, must be approved by a majority of the councilmembers and signed by the mayor. After declaring an emergency and following the same process required for other bills, the council may also adopt temporary legislation, which remains in effect for no more than 225 days. Except for emergency acts and special legislation (e.g., bond legislation), all acts must be referred to the U.S. Congress for a mandated review period and will become law only if Congress and the president do not take adverse action. Congress has 60 legislative days in which to review proposed changes to the criminal code, and 30 legislative days to review other legislation. A legislative day is any day in which one or both houses of the U.S. Congress are in session. Council-passed measures become law if Congress does not disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval, which must be signed by the president of the United States.

Council periods are two-years long. During the first year of Council Period VIII, which ended on January 2, 1990, 56 new laws were enacted. The council considered more than 1,300 legislative measures, including 494 bills, 58 emergency bills, 452 ceremonial resolutions and 312 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules, and economic development projects. A resolution is approved in one reading and becomes effective upon publication in the *D.C. Register*.

During this same period, council committees and task forces conducted 147 hearings to receive public comment on, and to examine and evaluate, both legislative proposals and existing District programs and services. The D.C. Auditor conducted four statutorily required audits, seven audits that were requested by councilmembers, and seven audits that were initiated by the D.C. Auditor.

Council offices and committees are served by the Office of the General Counsel, which provides legal advice and assists in the drafting of legislation. The council's Office of Intergovernmental Liaison coordinates the council's relationships with the U.S. Congress, the executive branch of federal government, and other national, regional and state organizations. The secretary to the Council is its chief administrative officer, responsible for the council's operations. Information on the council and copies of bills and laws are available from the secretary's office by calling 724-8080.

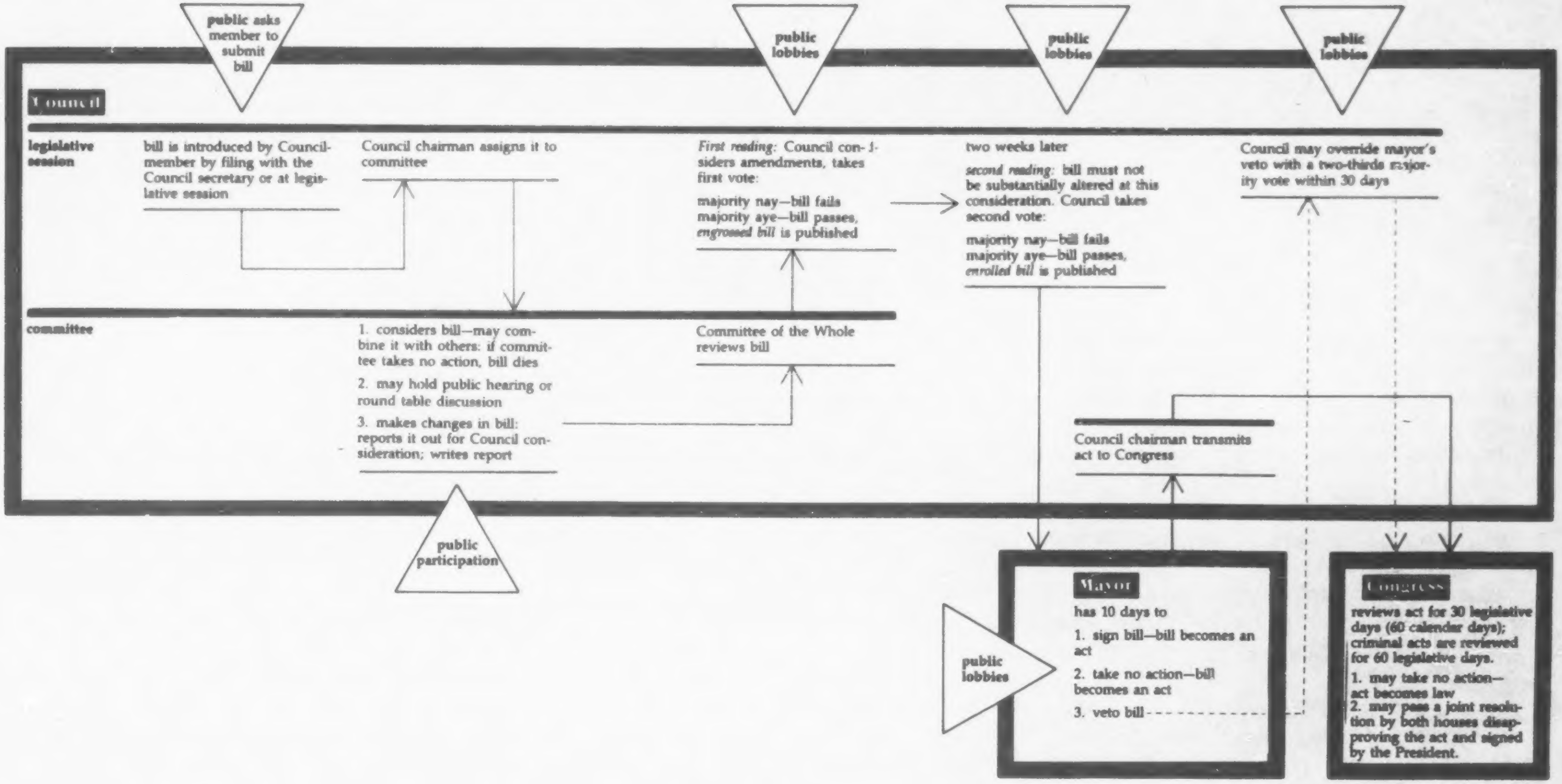
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY, 1981-1989

Council Period	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*
(Calendar Years)	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86	1987-88	1989
Bills Introduced	534	485	569	481	494
New Laws Enacted	210	196	220	202	56
Temporary Laws Enacted	1	18	19	37	11
Emergency Legislation Introduced	102	68	68	82	58
Emergency Legislation Enacted	85	56	52	64	11
Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced*	427	614	588	938	452
Ceremonial Resolutions Passed	426	610	585	936	450
Other Resolutions Introduced	257	372	470	511	312
Other Resolutions Passed	174	305	304	379	183

* Ceremonial resolutions are used to recognize individuals, groups, and organizations for their contributions to the District of Columbia and to express the sentiments of the council on a particular issue.

Source: Council of the District of Columbia

How a Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
committee
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
Congress

bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session

Council chairman assigns it to committee

1. considers bill—may combine it with others: if committee takes no action, bill dies
2. may hold public hearing or round table discussion
3. makes changes in bill: reports it out for Council consideration; writes report

Committee of the Whole reviews bill

First reading: Council considers amendments, takes first vote:

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes, *engrossed bill* is published

two weeks later

second reading: bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote:

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes, *enrolled bill* is published

Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority vote within 30 days

Council chairman transmits act to Congress

has 10 days to

1. sign bill—bill becomes an act
2. take no action—bill becomes an act
3. veto bill

reviews act for 30 legislative days (60 calendar days); criminal acts are reviewed for 60 legislative days.

1. may take no action—act becomes law
2. may pass a joint resolution by both houses disapproving the act and signed by the President.

Source: Council of the District of Columbia

Rules and Regulations

The Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances was established in 1979 to provide the public with ready access to the administrative rules and regulations of District government. The office compiles and publishes all administrative rules and establishes publication standards and procedures. Public notice and an opportunity for public comment are required before a rule can take effect; an exception holds when agencies adopt emergency rules, which expire 120 days after adoption. All rules, whether regularly adopted or adopted by emergency, are published in the District's official weekly legal bulletin, the *District of Columbia Register*. Final rules are periodically compiled in the *District of Columbia Municipal Regulations*.

The *D.C. Register* also includes: texts of all council acts and resolutions; notices of the introduction of all proposed legislation, notices of hearings and other actions by the council; Mayor's Orders; and other documents of general public interest. Each agency head, public library, and advisory neighborhood commission office receives a free copy of every issue of both the *D.C. Register* and the *D.C. Municipal Regulations*. Subscriptions to the *D.C. Register* cost $50 per year. Any volume of the *D.C. Municipal Regulations* may be purchased at the Office of Documents. Revenue to the District government from these publications averages $79,000 annually.

The level of rulemaking activity often depends upon the council's legislative agenda. For example, as a result of passage of the *District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985*, 23 separate rules were adopted in 1988 and 1989, governing the licensing and practice of a wide range of health-related occupations and professions, including dentistry, the practice of medicine, nutrition, chiropractic, social work, optometry, veterinary medicine, acupuncture, real estate, occupational therapy and nursing. The volume of regulations codified in the District of Columbia exceeds that of most states.

Of all rules adopted by District agencies in 1989, 221, or 65 percent of the total, originated with the Department of Public Works, the agency responsible for the placement of stop signs, one-way signs, and signs restricting parking during certain hours. Although traffic regulations constitute the highest volume of regulations issued each year, the zoning regulations and the District government's supplements to the construction codes constitute the highest volume of documents sold.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PUBLISHED AND ADOPTED

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Proposed Rules	280	310	407	495	430
Rules Adopted	228	357	359	426	341
Emergency Rules	14	40	46	27	22

Source: D.C. Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances

Public Records: Preserving District Government History

Previous to the *District of Columbia Self Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, both records management and archival services were the responsibility of the National Archives and Records Service. Just prior to home rule, a records management office was established in the District's Department of General Services. In 1983, Mayor's Order 83-21, in order to give records management higher priority, transferred the personnel, budget and records management functions to the Office of the Secretary in the Executive Office of the Mayor.

The Office of Public Records (OPR) was established by D.C. Law 6-19, *The District of Columbia Public Records Management Act of 1985*, to preserve the history of the District of Columbia by administering a public records program for all agencies of the District government. OPR assists the agencies in establishing a sound records management program by surveying, appraising, acquiring and preserving those permanent records that have continuing or enduring value to the District government. The executive and legislative branches of District government, the courts, and the public have access to these records. In addition, the Office of Public Records is developing an official archival history of the District of Columbia government and fostering public interest in preserving and using that history.

The law also establishes a Records Disposition Committee consisting of the state historic records coordinator, the city administrator and deputy mayor for operations, the secretary of the District government, the secretary to the council, the deputy mayor for finance, the corporation counsel, the inspector general, the District of Columbia auditor, and the curator of collections for the Historical Society of the District of Columbia, the executive director of the City Museum of Washington. This committee approves time tables for records to move into storage, be transferred to the archives, and/or be destroyed.

In 1990, a new records center opened on Naylor Court. District government agencies now store records at the new facility instead of at the Washington National Records Center. In addition to historical documents, information that is vital to District government, such as tax records and duplicate copies of all vital computer-based tapes or disks, are stored at the new facility.

The number of agencies served by the Office of Public Records has increased annually. In 1989, more government documents were acquired in the records center than had been destroyed in the previous five years. There has also been a steady increase in the number of annual reference requests.

RECORDS ACTIVITY

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Accessions*	4,445	7,133	4,341	4,860	14,435**
Destroyed***	3,135	1,593	1,902	3,165	3,759
Total Volume	**7,580**	**8,726**	**6,243**	**8,025**	**18,194**
Agency Retrieval Requests****	3,702	6,596	6,064	6,992	7,009
Number of Agencies	33	39	43	47	48

* Cubic feet of records stored in the records center
** D.C. General Hospital and the Superior Court undertook major records projects in 1989.
*** Cubic feet of records destroyed
**** Number of government agency requests for retrieval of records from the records center.

Source: D.C. Office of Public Records

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The Office of Human Rights (OHR) in the newly created Department of Human Rights and Minority Business Development seeks to eliminate discrimination and equalize opportunity for District residents in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education. OHR refers private sector cases, where probable cause has been found that discrimination has occurred and the parties have been unable to conciliate, to the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission on Human Rights is an independent body comprised of 15 volunteer members appointed by the mayor. Together, OHR and the Commission on Human Rights enforce the *D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977*, D.C. Law 2-38. This law prohibits discrimination on 15 bases: race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, physical handicap, source of income, and place of residence or business.

Anyone may file a discrimination complaint with OHR within one year of the occurrence or discovery of the alleged unlawful discrimination. The filer does not have to be a resident of the District of Columbia, but the alleged discrimination must have taken place in the District. In fiscal year 1989, 684 discrimination complaints were filed. Race alone, or in combination with other bases, was cited in 46.6 percent of the complaints. The department closed 578 cases, including complaints filed in previous years. Of the closed cases, 14 percent resulted in settlements of $317,337 awarded to complainants; 50.4 percent had findings of no probable cause to substantiate the complaint; and 35.6 percent were administrative closures because of late filings, lack of agency jurisdiction, or the complaining party's failure to proceed. Of closed cases, almost three-fourths involved allegations of private employment discrimination. A case is considered closed when all administrative remedies are exhausted by either party or when the complainant withdraws the charge or otherwise fails to proceed.

Of the cases closed in 1989, the Commission on Human Rights resolved 12 cases, resulting in $100,000 in benefits for complainants. Additionally, the commission initiated an informational component at each of its monthly meetings to ensure that it is kept abreast of trends and issues facing human rights agencies in neighboring jurisdictions. In 1989, commission meetings included presentations on such issues as housing discrimination, AIDS discrimination, and the Supreme Court's 1989 civil rights decision which requires the plaintiff to provide stronger evidence to support discrimination cases.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND CLOSED

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Complaints Received					
Private Sector Employment	296	413	421	513	470
Public Sector Employment	55	73	51	117	102
Housing	12	37	56	50	28
Education	9	3	3	2	9
Public Accommodations	11	22	32	47	75
General Inquiry	0	0	0	9	0
Total	**383**	**548**	**563**	**738**	**684**
Case Closures					
Settlements	109	93	117	108	81
No Probable Cause	332	232	221	292	291
Administrative	91	85	105	163	206
Total	**532**	**410**	**443**	**563**	**578**

5

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS MADE IN 1989 BY RACE OR ETHNICITY AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

District of Columbia by Ward	*White*	*Black*	*Hispanic*	*American/Asian or Pacific Islander*	*Indian or Alaska Native*	**Total**
1	5	53	2	3	0	**63**
2	38	56	8	0	0	**102**
3	11	9	3	0	0	**23**
4	2	44	4	1	0	**51**
5	2	48	1	0	0	**51**
6	1	38	0	0	0	**39**
7	0	35	0	0	1	**36**
8	1	33	0	0	0	**34**
Maryland	37	141	12	10	0	**200**
Virginia	37	30	8	2	0	**77**
Other States	3	5	0	0	0	**8**
Total	**137**	**492**	**38**	**16**	**1**	**684**

Source: D.C. Department of Human Rights and Minority Business Development

Planning Process

Prior to the Home Rule Act of 1973 (*District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*), municipal planning for the District of Columbia was the responsibility of the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), a federal agency with rule-making authority. The Home Rule Act revised the planning responsibilities to include both NCPC and the District government.

Section 203 of the Home Rule Act gives NCPC responsibility for the coordination of planning activities and the preparation and implementation of the federal elements of the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital*, and for reviewing the District's elements as related to the federal interest. Between 1980-1984, NCPC administratively adopted eight federal elements of the comprehensive plan: Federal Goals for the National Capital, Federal Environment, Foreign Missions and International Agencies, Federal Employment, Federal Facilities, Parks, Open Space and Natural Features, Visitors to the National Capital, and the joint locally and federally prepared element, Preservation and Historic Features.

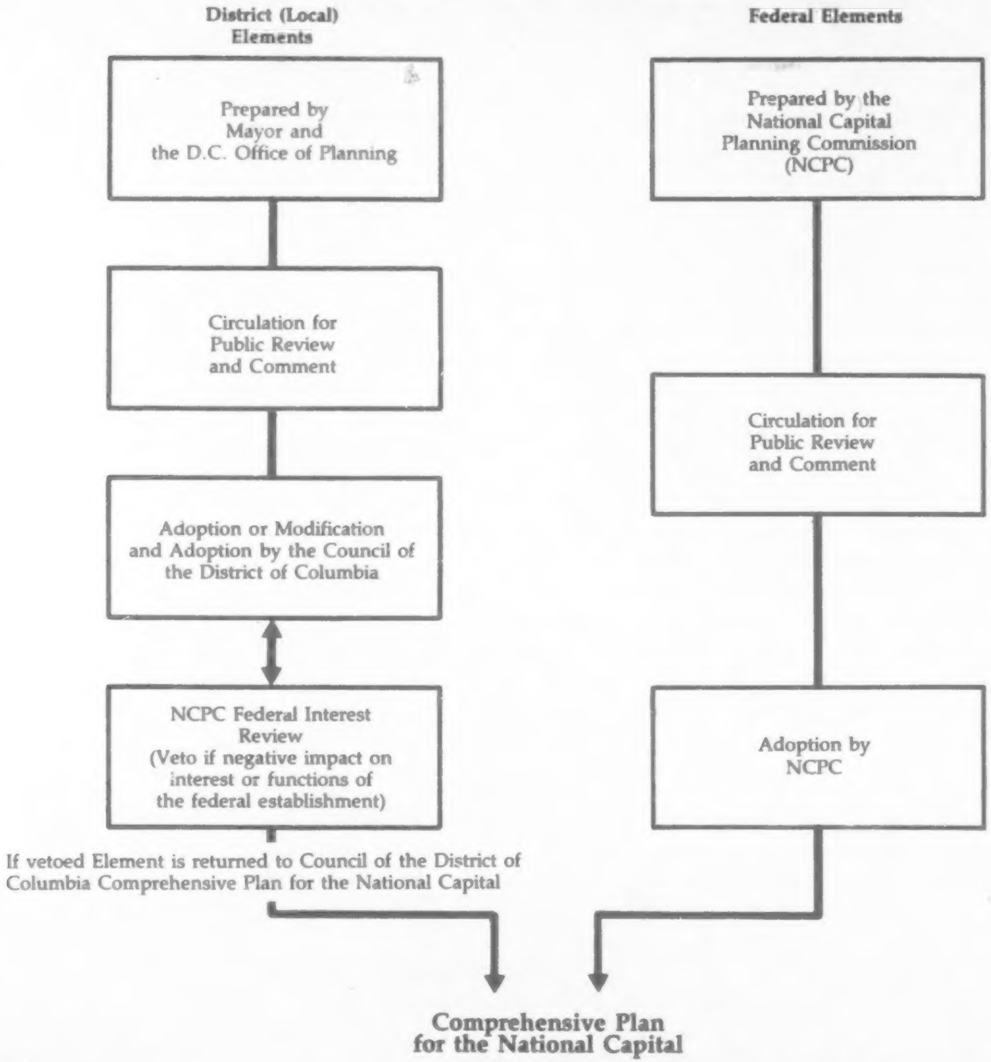
Section 423 of the Home Rule Act gives the mayor, with council approval, responsibility for the coordination of planning activities and the preparation and implementation of the District's elements of the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital*. In addition, the mayor is required to establish procedures for citizen participation in the planning process. The local elements of the comprehensive plan were enacted, in April 1984, by D.C. Law 5-76; these local elements were based on the planning documents submitted by the mayor to the council in 1982 and 1983. Nine elements were enacted: Economic Development, Housing, Environmental Protection, Transportation, Public Facilities, Urban Design, Preservation and Historic Features, Downtown, and Human Services. The mayor established a three-tiered planning process, with the city wide comprehensive plan representing the first tier, the ward plans the second tier, and small area plans the third. Citizen involvement in the planning process commenced in the fall of 1982 with community workshops sponsored by the Community Steering Committee for the comprehensive plan. In addition, the council held public hearings on the plan before it was adopted.

The *District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Act of 1984 Land Use Element Amendment Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-187, enacted an additional land use element, (including a land use map), effective March 1985, mandating mayoral submission of ward plans to the council within one year of the effective date (March 16, 1985) of the act. The mayor submitted ward planning documents to the council in 1986, and modifications to the documents in 1988. These documents provide objectives and policies to guide executive and legislative decision making. They also guide the public and private sectors in determining economic development and investment possibilities. The ward planning documents are intended to serve as catalysts in areas where increased development is needed, and as a guide for controlling the location and intensity of development where growth could have negative side effects. A process of public review similar to the review used to develop the citywide comprehensive plan has been followed in development of the ward planning documents.

The plans for Wards 1, 2 and 6 were enacted by the council in December 1989, as part of the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Amendments Act of 1989*, D.C. Act 8-138. These three ward plans were based on the planning documents of 1986 and 1988 submitted by the mayor. Updates of the remaining ward plans are underway. The act also amends the Land Use element, includes boundary adjustments, requires more detailed progress reports on implementation activities, and establishes a requirement for a plan for District public facilities. The 1989 act was reviewed by NCPC before submission to Congress.

Biennial progress reports to the council on the District government's efforts to implement the local elements of the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital* are required by D.C. Law 5-76. To date, three progress reports (April 1986, 1988 and 1990) have been submitted by the mayor. The council held public hearings on the 1986 and 1988 progress reports and submitted its findings, resolutions PR 6-320 of 1986 and PR 7-402 of 1988, to the mayor, with copies of the public testimony.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION AND ADOPTION OF ELEMENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA


District (Local) Elements
Federal Elements
Prepared by Mayor and the D.C. Office of Planning
Circulation for Public Review and Comment
Adoption or Modification and Adoption by the Council of the District of Columbia
NCPC Federal Interest Review (Veto if negative impact on interest or functions of the federal establishment)
If vetoed Element is returned to Council of the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital
Prepared by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC)
Circulation for Public Review and Comment
Adoption by NCPC
Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
Office of Policy and Program Evaluation
National Capital Planning Commission

The Zoning Process

The District's zoning regulations prescribe the location, height and size of private buildings and the use of buildings and land for businesses, residences and other purposes. Zoning regulations are set forth in Title 11 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations and the accompanying zoning maps. The zoning authority is exercised by the Zoning Commission and the Board of Zoning Adjustment. The *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital* requires that zoning be consistent with the goals of the plan.

The Zoning Commission is comprised of the architect of the Capitol, the director of the National Park Service and three mayoral appointees confirmed by the D.C. Council. The commission has exclusive authority to adopt and/or amend zoning regulations. Through various judicial or legislative proceedings, the commission considers proposals by the Office of Planning, other District or federal agencies, citizens, business groups, landowners, and developers. Cases range from the amendment of one section of the regulations to the adoption of an entire chapter on a new subject, and from a map change for one lot to a change involving a large area and consisting of many blocks, squares or lots.

In fiscal year 1989, three major zoning decisions were adopted by the Zoning Commission: 1) amendments were adopted to clarify transient and residential uses of inns and rooming houses in higher density residential areas and lower density commercial areas throughout the city; 2) a new zone area, known as the Downtown Shopping Overlay (SHOP) District, was created and mapped by the Zoning Commission, at the request of the Office of Planning. The SHOP District establishes the downtown retail core, a concentrated area of retail, service, arts, and entertainment uses, in the area bounded by E Street and Pennsylvania Avenue on the south, New York Avenue and H Street on the north, 15th Street on the west, and 9th Street on the east. In fiscal year 1990, the commission conducted hearings to consider adoption of the Downtown Development Overlay (DD) District, which would include the SHOP District area, and extend to the geographic area between the Capitol and the White House and between M Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest. The purpose of the DD District is to create a balanced mixture of retail, residential, arts, hotel and entertainment uses by guiding and regulating office development, setting aside at least 15 percent of the gross floor area for retail, personal services, or arts use; 3) amendments to establish and map Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Overlay Districts were adopted for the Cleveland Park and Woodley Park areas in Ward 3. The NC Overlay Districts encourage mixed-use residential, commercial, retail, entertainment, and personal service establishments, predominantly in a continuous pattern at ground level; they also limit the height of new buildings to encourage reasonable compatibility of scale between new and older buildings.

The Board of Zoning Adjustment consists of one member from the Zoning Commission and one from the National Capital Planning Commission, and three mayoral appointees confirmed by the council. The board hears applications for variances and special exceptions to the zoning regulations. It also hears applications to establish foreign chanceries as well as appeals regarding decisions by the zoning administrator.

The major zoning district categories for the city are residential, commercial, industrial, special purpose and waterfront. The special purpose category encompasses sites acting as buffer zones between adjoining commercial and residential areas. Furthermore, it ensures that new development is compatible in use, scale, and design with the transitional function of this type of zone district. The Dupont Circle area serves such a purpose. The only waterfront zone is along the Georgetown waterfront, which encompasses residential, office, retail, and recreational uses.

Because residential uses are permitted in commercial zones, and commercial uses are permitted in industrial zones, differences are found between zoning and actual use. There is sometimes an overlap between zoning regulations and actual use. In addition, an established use that is contrary to an amendment to the regulations may continue as a non-conforming use within certain guidelines, e.g., owners may require time to convert their property to conform to amended zoning regulations.

In tax year 1990, nearly 70 percent of residential-zoned property was used residentially; 64 percent of commercial-zoned property was used for commercial purposes; 30 percent of industrial-zoned property was vacant, and 25 percent was used as special purpose property; 39 percent of special purpose property was used commercially, and 23 percent used for special purpose; 65 percent of waterfront zoned property was used commercially. Most acreage in the city (58 percent) is used residentially and for special purposes. Nineteen percent of all acreage is vacant comprised mainly of federally unzoned land. While zoning defines the predominant use for land, it is often not feasible to prescribe other uses, which may have been in effect before amendments were enacted to re-define land use. On the other hand, government-owned or -used land is not zoned. Of the 12,294 acres so defined, 12,093 acres are federally owned, and 201 acres are owned by the District of Columbia.

ZONING ACTIVITY

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Applications Filed With Zoning Commission	18	20	31	35	39
Board of Zoning Adjustment Applications Approved	156	132	193	249	334

ACTUAL USE COMPARED WITH ZONED REAL PROPERTY ACREAGE

(Tax Year 1990*)

	Zoned Residential		*Zoned Commercial*		*Zoned Industrial*		*Zoned Special Purpose***		*Zoned Waterfront*	
	Acres	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Land Use:										
Residential	9,904.56	69.7%	162.20	13.4%	41.04	2.2%	33.26	21.3%	5.67	12.2%
Transient****	190.76	1.3	24.38	2.0	15.55	0.9	13.85	8.9	.13	0.3
Commercial	211.46	1.5	776.84	64.0	291.44	15.9	60.87	39.0	30.30	65.1
Industrial	21.73	.2	14.38	1.2	432.80	23.6	.24	0.2	1.32	2.8
Special Purpose**	2,260.76	15.9	97.86	8.1	473.76	25.9	36.03	23.1	3.37	7.2
Truly Vacant	1,243.45	8.8	120.37	9.9	555.79	30.3	9.31	6.0	4.48	9.6
False Vacant*****	371.46	2.6	18.70	1.5	22.59	1.2	2.62	2.6	1.21	2.6
Total	**14,204.18**	**100.0%**	**1,214.73**	**100.0%**	**1,832.97**	**100.0%**	**156.18**	**100.0%**	**46.48**	**100.0%**

ZONED AND UNZONED REAL PROPERTY ACREAGE
(Tax Year 1990*)

	Total Zoned Acres		*Total Unzoned Acres****		*Total Acres*	
	Acres	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*	*Acres*	*Percent*
Land Use:						
Residential	10,146.73	58.0%	372.84	3.0%	10,519.57	35.4%
Transient****	244.67	1.4	1.87	.0	246.54	0.8
Commercial	1,370.91	7.9	401.09	3.3	1,772.00	6.0
Industrial	470.47	2.7	20.51	0.2	490.98	1.7
Special Purpose**	2,871.78	16.5	7,536.81	61.0	10,408.59	35.0
Truly Vacant	1,933.40	11.1	3,673.21	29.9	5,606.61	19.0
False Vacant*****	416.58	2.4	288.16	2.0	704.74	2.4
Total	**17,454.54**	**100.0%**	**12,294.49**	**100.0%**	**29,749.03**	**100.0%**

* July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990

** Encompasses sites acting as buffer zones between adjoining commercial and residential areas.

*** Government-owned or -used land is not zoned.

**** Encompasses hotels, motels, inns and dormitories.

***** False vacant exists when a structure straddles two or more lots and the assessor assigns the improvement to one lot and considers the other lot(s) as vacant.

Sources: D.C. Zoning Commission
D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS)

Geographic Divisions of the District of Columbia

The District of Columbia is divided into subdivision boundaries established by the District government for such governmental purposes as taxation, elections, zoning, and historic preservation. Other boundaries are established for public service delivery to adequately staff neighborhood service centers, police precincts and fire stations. The subdivisions most frequently referred to in *INDICES* are described below.

Quadrants. The four quadrants—Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast—were created in the original plans of the city. The "Plan of the City of Washington" was drawn in 1792 by Pierre C. L'Enfant. "To execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Capitol; this line be crossed with another due east and west.... These lines...made the basis upon which the whole plan was executed." The quadrants start at the Capitol building and today are delineated by North Capitol, South Capitol, and East Capitol streets, and Jefferson Drive.

Wards. These are political subdivisions of the District of Columbia, created for the purpose of voting and representation. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Washington County became more populated. These wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress abolished self-government and established an appointed board of commissioners to govern the city. Ward boundaries of that time bore no resemblance to those of today. Wards as they exist today were first created in the District of Columbia in 1968 to implement congressional legislation authorizing election of members to the District of Columbia Board of Education.

There are now eight wards, with population estimates in 1988 ranging from 73,400 to 80,900 residents in each. Registered voters in each ward elect one person to serve on the Council of the District of Columbia and one person to serve on the Board of Education. In addition, the voters elect the chairman of the council, four at-large council representatives, and three at-large school board members. The Board of Elections and Ethics makes proposals on ward subdivisions for the purpose of facilitating the election process. There are a total of 140 voting precincts, with 12 to 19 precincts in each ward.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District government reconfigures ward boundaries after each decennial census, if necessary, to ensure that ward populations are as near to equal size as possible. When boundary changes are necessary, the Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as closely as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the council as legislation, and the council, after review, enacts the ward boundaries into law. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice, after the 1970 and 1980 censuses. The latest changes were made in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 census.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. In accordance with the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act of 1973*, there are 37 advisory neighborhood commission (ANC) areas, established by the council and subdivided into 323 single-member districts, each with approximately 2,000 residents. The function of the ANCs is to advise the District government on matters of public policy and to review and make recommendations concerning zoning changes, variances, public improvements, licenses and permits of significance to neighborhood planning and development. The ANCs are involved in the District's comprehensive planning process.

Zoning Districts. The zoning regulations establish nine kinds of zoning districts—residential, commercial, industrial, waterfront, mixed-use (retail, residential, office and light industry), diplomatic, hotel-residential (hotels and apartment houses), special purpose (encompasses sites acting as buffer zones between adjoining commercial and residential areas, e.g. DuPont Circle), and Capitol interest (promotes and protects general welfare of U.S. Capitol area). There also are six overlay zones (areas within defined boundaries for promotion of special uses, e.g. arts, retail, residential) that operate in combination with the underlying zoning.

Development Zones. Specific geographic areas, designated by the mayor in 1986, are known as development zones; they are targeted to receive specific government services and tax incentives to promote employment, job skills training, business development and home ownership. Three development zones were designated east of the Anacostia River (including most of Ward 8, the eastern section of Ward 6, and covering eight square blocks of Ward 7).

Tax Assessment Areas. The District is divided into 72 assessment areas, of which 56 are neighborhoods with taxable land area. Popular neighborhood names, such as Brookland, Columbia Heights, Deanwood and Shepherd Park are used for these assessment districts. Their boundaries generally coincide with the boundaries of early subdivisions of the parcels of land that originally made up the District of Columbia. These assessment areas are used by the Department of Finance and Revenue (DFR) to cluster real property for the purposes of property taxation. DFR compares real estate transactions with assessments. Assessment districts do not necessarily conform with ward boundaries.

Historic Districts. The D.C. Historic Preservation Office in the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs maintains the District of Columbia's comprehensive inventory of historic sites. The inventory includes districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places as well as districts that have been nominated to the register but not yet listed. Privately owned properties, and properties owned by either the District or federal governments, are included in the inventory. As of January 1990, the District of Columbia had 36 historic districts. Any architectural changes to properties in these areas are subject to the review and approval of the Historic Preservation Board, an 11-member body appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council.

Urban Renewal Areas. Nine areas of the city were originally designated as urban renewal areas by joint action of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) and the National Capital Planning Commission, with the approval of the District's board of commissioners before home rule and of the Council of the District of Columbia after the establishment of home rule. Urban renewal plans were developed in the 1950s and 1960s for more than 3,000 acres in Southwest, Shaw, the 14th Street corridor, H Street Northeast, Downtown, Northwest One (an area bounded by North Capitol Street, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey avenues Northwest), Northeast One (north of Union Station), Columbia Plaza and Fort Lincoln. Columbia Plaza has since been removed from the list of urban renewal areas. Development began in these areas in the 1960s and has continued as RLA has sold land parcels for development of housing, churches, commercial offices and retail space. Community Development Block Grant programs and funding for these areas are annually approved by the council based on a plan submitted by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. The agency is governed by a five-member board appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council.

Census Tracts. These tracts are drawn by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each decennial census. Tracts are established with population estimates of approximately 3,500, and are generally drawn along natural boundaries, such as streets, railroad tracks or rivers. There were 182 census tracts in the District of Columbia in 1980. There are 192 census tracts for the 1990 census.

Police Districts. As a result of a comprehensive study undertaken by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1969, the Metropolitan Police Department's 14 police precincts were consolidated into six police districts. The consolidation provided for a more efficient delivery of police services throughout the city. In 1970, the area east of the Anacostia River was divided into two districts and refinements were made in the boundaries between the other five districts so that, today, there are seven police districts, each commanded by a deputy chief of police.

Neighborhood Planning Councils. Neighborhood Planning Councils were established by Commissioners Order No. 68-219 in 1968 to provide residents the opportunity to participate in the development, implementation and evaluation of programs for children and youths in 20 geographic areas. Anyone 13 years and over who lives within the council's boundaries may join; there is no fee. Council officers hold two-year terms.

POPULATION DENSITY OF THE WARDS

	Land Area		*Provisional Population Estimate*		*Population Density*		*Residential Population Density*	
	1989 Total Acreage*	Rank	1988 Residents	Rank	Residents Per Total Acreage	Rank	Residents per Residential Acreage***	Rank
Ward 1	1,220	8	77,500	6	64	1	116	2
Ward 2	3,947	3	80,900	1	20	5	129	1
Ward 3	4,724**	1	77,600	5	16	8	27	8
Ward 4	3,716	5	80,300	2	22	4	49	7
Ward 5	4,553	2	80,100	3	18	7	58	5
Ward 6	2,279	7	73,400	8	32	2	89	3
Ward 7	3,485	6	78,300	4	22	3	53	6
Ward 8	3,927	4	74,500***	7	19	6	78	4
Total	**27,851****		**622,600**		**22**		**59**	

* Excludes public rights-of-way, but includes federal and District parkland

** Ward 3 acreage excludes Rock Creek Park, estimated at 1,900 acres

*** Areas such as the Saint Elizabeths Hospital grounds and Bolling Air Force Base are excluded from both the acreage and the population figures in this column.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Ward 1

Representation

Ward 1 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Frank Smith Jr., and is also the home of Council Chairman David A. Clarke. The Board of Education representative for the ward is Wilma Harvey and the Reverend David H. Eaton, an at-large member of the Board of Education, also lives in the ward. There are five advisory neighborhood commissions in Ward 1, with 40 single member districts. Each of these single member districts represents approximately 2,000 residents.

Geography and Demographics

In the northwest quadrant, near the center of the District, Ward 1, the smallest ward geographically, has an area of 1,220 acres, excluding public rights-of-way. Its population was 77,500 in 1988, according to an Office of Planning (OP) provisional estimate, giving it an overall density of 64 persons per acre and a density of 116 persons per residential acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution in 1986 as 57 percent black, 30 percent white and 13 percent other races. GWRC also estimated the Latino population of Ward 1 at 16 percent, the largest percentage of any ward. The 1980 census found that 64 percent of adults aged 25 or older were high school graduates and 29 percent were college graduates. The 1986 median annual household income of Ward 1 residents was estimated by GWRC as $18,900, or 16 percent less than the estimated city median.

Housing

Ward 1 is predominantly residential, with 81 percent of its land area being used for housing. The ward's housing stock, as estimated by the Office of Planning in 1989, totals 38,900 units. There were 9,221 single-family housing and 4,320 condominium units on the tax rolls as of July 1989. Only 19 percent of Ward 1 housing is single-family, 49 percent consists of row houses, and the remainder are multifamily buildings. There has been an increase of 900 housing units in Ward 1 since 1980 and a significant increase, 32 percent, in owner-occupied units. The cost of housing in the ward, as measured by tax assessments in July 1989, shows that the majority of its single-family houses and condominiums were assessed between $50,000 and $100,000.

Several housing projects are under way or have recently been completed: the Redevelopment Land Agency has purchased historic buildings in LeDroit Park for rehabilitation, and construction of nearly 800 housing units for Howard University undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and employees is complete. Renovation of many individual residential properties has been proceeding in Mount Pleasant, Lanier Heights, Adams-Morgan, Columbia Heights, Shaw and other neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Development

On December 21, 1989, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted a Ward 1 plan. D.C. Act 8-138 amends the Comprehensive Plan by creating objectives and policies for the economic development, housing, environmental protection, transportation, public facilities, urban design, preservation and historic features in Ward 1. Among the specific actions called for in the plan are the development of a comprehensive parking plan, as well as the provision of public parking facilities in three retail areas of the ward: 18th Street and Columbia Road, 14th Street and Park Road, and 14th and U Streets. In addition, the Ward 1 plan calls for an inventory to be done on vacant buildings that are suitable for housing development.

Ward 1 has a relatively high proportion of commercial development and very little vacant land. The ward has a wide range of commercial enterprises and a number of popular restaurants that attract customers from around the city and the region. Government-sponsored redevelopment efforts have concentrated on the area around 14th and U Streets. Metrorail construction is under way for the Green Line, which is to have two stations in Ward 1. Ward 1 has six retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, a total of 121,000 square feet.

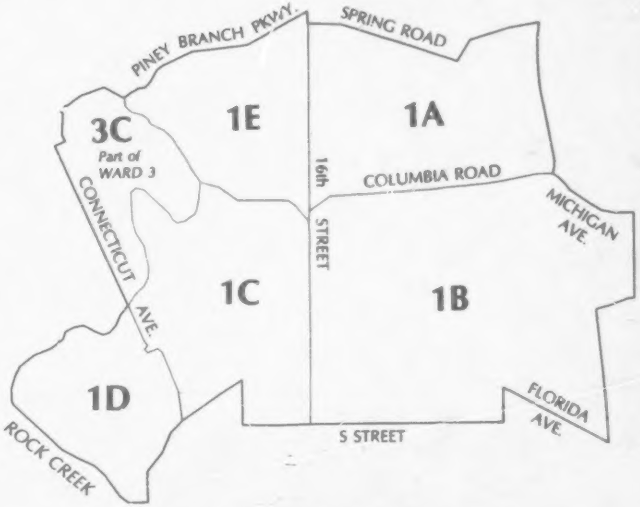
Rezoning Initiatives

Public hearings took place in 1989 and 1990 regarding the light manufacturing area around 14th and U Streets to rezone it for commercial, residential and mixed uses; incentives for the provision of arts-related space are a part of the effort. Phase II of the Reed-Cooke rezoning initiative will be decided by the Zoning Commission in 1990. The proposed changes, if adopted, would eliminate the existing light manufacturing zone in Adams-Morgan and replace it with a neighborhood mixed-use zone.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 1A — 3511 14th St. N.W.
232-1075
ANC 1B — 519 Florida Ave. N.W.
387-6830
ANC 1C — 2407 18th St. N.W.
332-2630
ANC 1D — 1900 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
332-2394
ANC 1E — P.O. Box 43529
Columbia Heights Station
462-3595

ANC BOUNDARIES



RETAIL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street
Columbia Road and 18th Street
Florida and Connecticut avenues
Florida Avenue and U Street
Georgia and New Hampshire avenues
Lower Georgia Avenue
14th Street and Park Road and Harvard Street
14th and U streets
Mount Pleasant Street

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

LeDroit Park
Kalorama Triangle
Mount Pleasant
Sixteenth Street
Meridian Hill Park
National Zoological Park
Sheridan-Kalorama, designated in 1989

SELECTED HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Anthony Bowen Building
Banneker Recreation Center
Howard Theater
Tivoli Theater
Woodrow Wilson House

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 1	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	78,763	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 Provisional Estimate	77,500	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	15%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	14	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	56	50
Office of Planning, 1987	57	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	18	[illegible]
Office of Planning, 1987	17	[illegible]
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	12	12
Office of Planning, 1987	11	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	70%	70%
Census '86*	57	67
White:		
Census, 1980	24	27
Census '86	30	28
Other Races:**		
Census, 1980	6	3
Census '86	13	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	8%	3%
Census '86	16	6

	Ward 1	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	33,455	253,133
Census '86	36,700	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	2.21	2.40
Census '86	2.14	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$12,997	$16,211
Census '86	$18,900	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	20%	17%
Census '86	18	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	14,614	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	44%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	50,604	398,653
Elementary School Only	20%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	16	17
High School Graduate Only	22	25
College, 1-3 Years	13	14
College, 4 or More Years	29	28

* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 1	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	37,954	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	38,900	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	21%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	28	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	79	67
Office of Planning, 1989	72	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	11%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	3,879	22,331
July 1989	4,320	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 1	*Total District*	*Ward 1*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	39%	29%	20%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	41	50	47	51
$100,000 - $149,999	15	14	17	20
$150,000 - $199,999	3	4	11	8
$200,000 and Over	2	2	5	4

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Single-family Units		
July 1985	9,396	97,056
July 1989	9,221	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Value of Single-family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 1	*Total District*	*Ward 1*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	18%	18%	4%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	54	50	54	50
$100,000 - $149,999	15	15	12	13
$150,000 - $199,999	5	9	12	7
$200,000 and Over	7	9	18	25

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 1	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989	1,220*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	731	12,832
Residential	81%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	14	12
Industrial	2	3
Vacant	2	8
Other	1	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	489	16,919
Federal	38%	73%
District	20	10
Private Non-profit	42	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	49	441
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	18	126
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	1	162
Emergency Shelters	13	632
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	9	86
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	6	217
Substance Abuse Facilities	1	75
Total	97	1,739

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

Howard University Hospital	479 beds	37 bassinets

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
4	Commercial Banks	8
1	Savings and Loan Institution	2

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Cardozo-Shaw Employment Services Center

Department of Human Services Clinics:
- Adams-Morgan Health Center
- Garfield Terrace Clinic
- Multicultural Mental Health Center

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Columbia Road	23	-
Frontiers	54	-
Garfield Terrace	51	228
Harvard Towers	-	193
Kelly Miller Dwellings	169	-
LeDroit Apartments	18	106
Ontario Road Apartments	13	-
Park Morton	174	-
Scattered Sites	163	-
Total	**665**	**527**

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Agency Headquarters	
Recreation Centers	4
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	10
Senior Citizen Centers	4
Therapeutic Recreation Center	1
OSAY Sites	2
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2

Fire Department
- Engine Companies Nos. 4, 9, 11 and 21
- Fire Department Communications Center
- Ambulances Nos. 2 and 19
- Medic Unit No. 1

Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs

Grimke Building - Headquarters for the D.C. Fire Department and D.C. Department of Corrections

Latino Employment Services Center

Metropolitan Police Department
- Third District Police Headquarters
- Boys and Girls Club
- Mount Pleasant Branch Library

Office of Business and Economic Development
- Assistance Center

Office on Aging
- Senior Centers 2
- Nutrition Centers 13

Water Pumping Station, Bryant Street

UDC Georgia Avenue/Harvard Street Campus

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Rehabilitation of the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway: bid process
Rehabilitation of the Duke Ellington Bridge over Rock Creek Park: under construction
Rehabilitation of Michigan Avenue Bridge over Park Place: construction completed
Repairs to the Taft Bridge: under design

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Columbia Heights Mall (14th Street between Irving and Monroe Sts.): proposed
Howard University Housing Plaza (Georgia Ave. and Sherman Rd.): completed 1989
Metrorail Stations:
- Shaw/Howard University: under construction
- U Street-Cardozo: under construction
- 14th Street and Park Road: proposed

Samuel Jackson Plaza Complex (11th and 13th Sts. from U to W Sts.): under development

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

24 Licensed homes with capacity for 118 children
45 Licensed centers with capacity for 2,667 children

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Adams	355
Bancroft	661
Bruce Monroe	485
Cleveland	206
Cooke	551
Gage-Eckington	383
Harrison	254
Lewis	301
Meyer	686
Park View	525
Reed	437
Tubman	519
Junior High:	
Garnet-Patterson	268
Lincoln	683
Senior High:	
Banneker	359
Cardozo	[illegible]43
Career Development Center:	
Multicultural Intern Program	536

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	2
Secondary	1
Elementary and Secondary	3
Total	**6**

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Howard University

PARKS

Meridian Hill Park
National Zoological Park

Ward 2

Representation

Ward 2 is represented by John A. Wilson on the Council of the District of Columbia and by R. David Hall on the Board of Education. The ward has five advisory neighborhood commissions with 43 single member districts. Each of these single member districts represents approximately 2,000 residents.

Geography and Demographics

Ward 2 occupies parts of all four quadrants of the city. It encompasses the areas that were the original city of Washington, as set forth in the L'Enfant Plan, and the city of Georgetown. Because this ward has such historical significance, it has the greatest number of historic landmarks and the most historic districts (18 as of March 1990) of any ward. Ward 2 also contains six urban renewal areas that were designated in the 1960s and targeted for residential and commercial development activity that has continued through the 1970s, 1980s and into the 1990s. Another geographic characteristic of the ward is that it contains a large part of the Potomac River shoreline. The Potomac waterfront extends from Northwest Georgetown, which served as a port in the 1700s and 1800s, to the Southwest Maine Avenue area that today has the municipal fish market and marinas. Along the Anacostia River, there are the Navy Yard, a 605-acre navy installation, and Buzzard Point, an industrial area slated for development. Ward 2 covers 3,947 acres.

Ward 2 has the largest population of all the wards, 80,900 residents, according to an Office of Planning (OP) 1988 provisional estimate. OP estimated the ward's population density at 20 persons per acre and the density for residential acres at 129, the highest in the city. In 1986, the race distribution was 46 percent black, 43 percent white and 11 percent other races, according to a study made by the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC). Latinos make up 8 percent of the ward's population, according to the same study. GWRC estimated the 1986 median household income of Ward 2 residents to be $23,000, slightly higher than the estimated District median of $22,400.

Housing

In 1989, Ward 2 had 47,000 housing units, more than did any other ward. With 9,341 condominium units in July 1989, Ward 2 also had the highest number of condominiums of any ward, and more condominiums than single-family housing units. The assessed value of the majority of condominiums as of July 1989 was between $50,000 and $100,000, whereas the majority of single-family houses were assessed at $150,000 or more.

More than 16 percent of the total housing units in Ward 2 were subsidized rental housing units. Public housing comprises 41.2 percent of the subsidized housing with 3,153 units in projects including 37 units in scattered sites. Ward 2 has the highest number of public housing units of any ward. The District government is undertaking major capital improvements in public housing in Ward 2.

There has been a slight increase (less than 600) in housing units in Ward 2 since 1980. However, the increase in homeownership has been significant –38 percent between 1980 and 1989. A number of housing projects are under construction in Ward 2, particularly in the downtown area. They are the Market Square Project, with 210 residential units; the Lansburgh Project, with 381 residential units; and The Pennsylvania, with 150 residential units. These are all mixed-use developments, with retail and office or arts space in addition to residential units. Residential developments completed in 1989 in Ward 2 include Mount Vernon Plaza, with 250 units, and 60 units renovated at 10th and M streets Northwest. Another 212 units are planned in Market Square North and 225 units are planned for Square 457 (Fifth, Sixth, E and F streets Northwest). When completed, these projects will add 1,488 new residential units to the ward.

Neighborhood Development

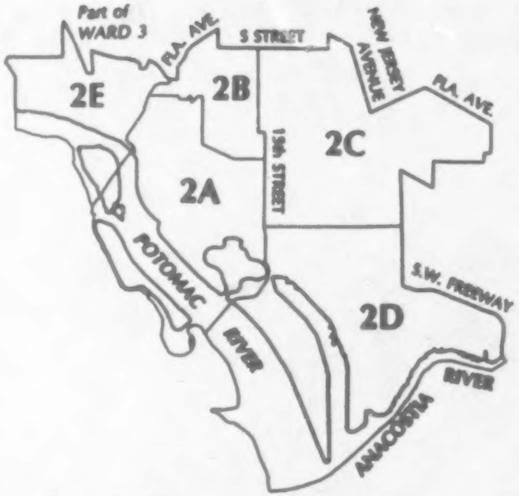
In December 1989, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted D.C. Act 8-183, which amends the Comprehensive Plan and includes a Ward 2 plan. Among the provisions of the Ward 2 plan are objectives, goals and actions for housing, economic development, historic preservation, environmental preservation and urban design. The Ward 2 plan calls specifically for the District government to explore tax incentives and ways to reduce land costs to encourage more housing development downtown and to make the production of low- and moderate-income housing in the ward a governmental priority. An environmental objective of the plan is to improve the water quality of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and to ensure public access to the waterfront in any development plans. With 2,969 community-based residential facility (CBRF) beds, the most of any ward in the city, the Ward 2 plan calls for the District government to ensure the appropriate location of new CBRFs.

Although only 33 percent of its land is available for private development, Ward 2 leads the city in commercial development: 43 percent of its taxable land is devoted to retail trade, offices, hotels, and various service businesses. Among developments proceeding in the ward during 1989 were the Portal Site in the Southwest urban renewal area. Groundbreaking for this complex, which will contain 1.8 million square feet of office space and 500 hotel rooms, took place in September 1989. A developer was selected by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for the International Trade and Cultural Center in the Federal Triangle area on Pennsylvania Avenue. This site will contain 2.5 million square feet of office and exhibit space. In the near Northeast urban renewal area near Union Station, a number of development projects are underway, which, when completed, will add more than 4.8 million square feet of office space and 300,000 square feet of retail space. Ward 2 has eight retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, for a total of 122,000 square feet.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 2A – 1920 G St. N.W. #100
659-0011
ANC 2B – 1526 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
332-9263
ANC 2C – 1200 S St. N.W. #201
234-8400
ANC 2D – 400 "Eye" St. S.W.
554-1795
ANC 2E – 1041 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.
337-4753

ANC BOUNDARIES



PARKS

Analostan (Roosevelt) Island
Capitol Grounds
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
East and West Potomac Parks
Lafayette Square
McPherson Square
Mount Vernon Square
National Mall
Rock Creek Park

Ward 2 has more child care centers—63 as of April 1990—than does any other ward. Half of the District's 46 shelters for the homeless are located in Ward 2; in December 1989, these shelters contained 1,932 beds.

Rezoning Initiatives

In March 1989, the Zoning Commission adopted the Downtown Shopping District Overlay Zone (SHOP District) between 9th, 15th and H streets Northwest. The SHOP District's objectives are to ensure that appropriate retail space is provided in the retail core and that lively retail street frontages are achieved. Some features of the zone are: retail uses must occupy at least 50 percent of ground level space; open arcades are discouraged; and bonuses are available to developers who include department stores, theaters, other arts uses and small or minority-owned businesses. Bonuses are also available for historic preservation.

In November 1989, a new downtown development overlay zone was submitted by the Office of Planning to the Zoning Commission for the area between the Capitol and the White House. The key purposes of this overlay zone are to encourage land uses that are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and to help achieve a living downtown with housing, retail and arts uses. Nine public hearings have been conducted on this new zone.

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

District Building, renovations: design completed
Ellington School for the Performing Arts, renovations: completed 1989
Engine Company No.3, rehabilitation: predesign
North/South Potomac Buildings, renovations: feasibility design study underway
Police/Fire Harbor Unit facility: completed in 1989
Public Housing (Carrollsburg, James Apartments, Greenleaf), renovations: under construction
Southwest Freeway connection at New York Avenue, N.W.: completed 1989
Stead Recreation Center renovations: under design
Whitehurst Freeway, reconstruction: under design

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Buzzard Point: proposed development
Convention Center Area: under development
8th and H Streets, N.E. Corridor: under development
F and G streets Streetscape: under design
International Trade and Cultural Center: under design
Lansburgh Building: under construction
Metrorail Stations:
  Navy Yard: under construction
  Mount Vernon Square: under construction
  Waterfront: under construction
Mount Vernon Square-UDC: proposed development
Old Main City Post Office: proposed renovation
Portal Site: under contruction
Techworld: under construction

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

19 Licensed homes with capacity for 90 children
63 Licensed centers with capacity for 3,469 children

METRORAIL STATIONS

Archives
Capitol South
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Farragut West
Federal Center S.W.
Federal Triangle
Foggy Bottom
Gallery Place-Chinatown
Judiciary Square
L'Enfant Plaza
McPherson Square
Metro Center
Smithsonian
Union Station

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Analostan (Roosevelt) Island
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Downtown
Dupont Circle
East and West Potomac Parks
15th Street Financial District
Foggy Bottom
Ford's Theatre
Georgetown
Lafayette Square
Logan Circle
Massachusetts Avenue
National Mall
Pennsylvania Avenue
President's Park South
16th Street (Scott Circle to Florida Ave.)
Washington Monument and Grounds
Washington Navy Yard

RETAIL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue (800-1700 block)
Downtown
Dupont Circle
Georgetown
H Street N.E.
L'Enfant Plaza
Southwest Waterfront
Union Station

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 2	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	81,727	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 Provisional Estimate	80,900	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	12%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	12	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	58	50
Office of Planning, 1987	58	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	19	20
Office of Planning, 1987	18	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	12	12
Office of Planning, 1987	12	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	47%	70%
Census '86*	46	67
White:		
Census, 1980	47	27
Census '86	43	28
Other Races**:		
Census, 1980	5	3
Census '86	11	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	4%	3%
Census '86	8	6

	Ward 2	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	40,140	253,133
Census '86	39,700	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	1.83	2.40
Census '86	1.80	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$15,567	$16,211
Census '86	$23,000	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	18%	17%
Census '86	10	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	13,0244	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	42%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	53,968	398,653
Elementary School Only	15%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	11	17
High School Graduate Only	18	25
College, 1-3 Years	13	14
College, 4 or More Years	43	28

* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

20

	Ward 2	Total District
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	46,383	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	47,000	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	19%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	26	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	81	67
Office of Planning, 1989	74	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	16%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	8,409	22,331
July 1989	9,341	25,400

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 2	Total District	Ward 2	Total District
Under $50,000	30%	29%	12%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	50	50	56	51
$100,000 - $149,999	14	14	21	20
$150,000 - $199,999	3	2	5	4
$200,000 and Over	2	2	5	4

	Ward 2	Total District
Single-family Units		
July 1985	7,502	97,056
July 1989	7,347	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Value of Single-family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 2	Total District	Ward 2	Total District
Under $50,000	27%	18%	14%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	18	50	24	50
$100,000 - $149,999	12	15	7	13
$150,000 - $199,999	14	9	9	7
$200,000 and Over	29	9	46	25

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

21

	Ward 2	Total District
Acres of Land, July 1989	3,947*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	1,334	12,832
Residential	40%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	43	12
Industrial	6	3
Vacant	9	8
Other	2	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	2,613	16,919
Federal	76%	73%
District	8	10
Private Non-profit	16	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

22

	Facilities	Beds
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	14	304
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	0	0
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	3	493
Emergency Shelters	23	1,932
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	3	28
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	3	212
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	46	2,969

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

23

Columbia Hospital for Women	148 beds	87 bassinets
George Washingon University Hospital	501 beds	45 bassinets
Georgetown University Hospital	535 beds	62 bassinets

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

24

		Branches
23	Commercial Banks	112
5	Savings and Loan Institutions	21

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Court Complex

Department of Employment Services:
- Northeast Employment Services Center
- Employment and Training Services Center

Department of Human Services Clinics:
- Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center
- Central Intake, Bureau of Drug Treatment Services
- Claridge Towers Geriatric Clinic
- Health Center # 17 for Women and Children
- P Street Community Mental Health Center
- R Street Neighborhood Health Center
- Southwest Neighborhood Health Center
- Walker-Jones Neighborhood Health Center

Department of Human Services, Service Center:
- Income Assistance
- Food Stamps

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Arthur Capper Family	296	—
Arthur Capper Senior	—	297
Arthur Capper 7th Street	79	—
Carroll Apartments	—	60
Carrollsburg	314	—
Claridge Towers	—	343
Greenleaf Addition	32	—
Greenleaf Extension	4	—
Greenleaf Gardens	242	215
Horizon House	—	105
James Apartments	—	151
James Creek	239	—
Judiciary House	—	271
Lincoln Road	20	—
Scattered Sites	37	—
Sibley	102	144
Sursum Corda	28	—
Syphax	174	—
Total	1,567	1,586

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Recreation Centers	10
Swimming Pools	9
Tennis Courts	26
Senior Citizen Centers	4
Therapeutic Recreation Center	1
OSAY Sites	3
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2

District Building

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16 and 23
- Fire Boats Nos. 1 and 2
- Ambulances Nos. 5, 6, 7, 14 and 15
- Medic Unit No. 11

J.B. Johnson Nursing Home

Metropolitan Police Department:
- Agency Headquarters
- First District
- Boys and Girls Clubs 2

Municipal Center

Office on Aging:
- Nutrition Centers 20
- Senior Centers 2

Potomac Building

Public Libraries:
- Martin Luther King Memorial Library
- Branches - Watha T. Daniel
  - Southwest
  - West End
- Community - Sursum Corda

Vocational Rehabilitation Center

Washington Convention Center

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Capitol Building
Federal Offices, Monuments and Parks
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Gallery of Art
Smithsonian Institution
White House

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Greater Washington Board of Trade

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Monetary Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Organization of American States
World Bank
World Health Organization

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Amidon	374
Bowen	359
Garrison	362
Hyde	166
Montgomery	515
Ross	190
Seaton	368
Stevens	339
Syphax	239
Thomson	321
Van Ness	182
Walker-Jones	531
Wilson	428
Junior High:	
Francis	616
Jefferson	747
Shaw	1,020
Terrell	273
Senior High:	
School Without Walls	240
Senate Page School	31
Special Education:	
Prospect	75

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	2
Secondary	3
Elementary and Secondary	4
Ungraded Secondary	2
Total	11

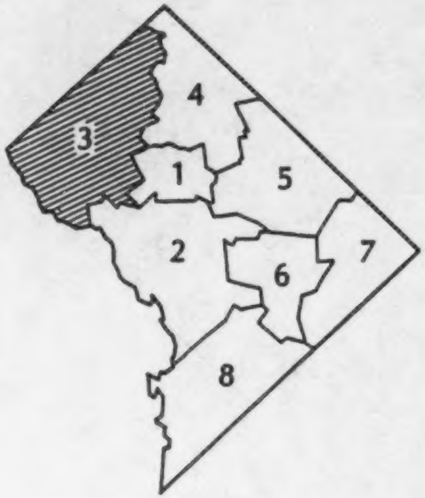
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

George Washington University
Georgetown University
Southeastern University

Ward 3

Representation

Ward 3 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by James E. Nathanson and on the Board of Education by Erika Landberg. Karen Shook, an at-large member of the board, also lives in the ward. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions established to advise District government on matters of public policy and to review and make recommendations concerning zoning changes. There are 39 single member districts, each of which represents approximately 2,000 residents.



Geography and Demographics

Including Rock Creek Park and the area west of the park, Ward 3 covers 6,624 acres, excluding public rights-of-way; it is the largest ward by land area. Less than half of this area (3,222 acres) is taxable land and the park covers almost the other half of the ward's acreage. Taxable land increased by 31 acres since 1985. The population of Ward 3 in 1988 was 77,600, according to an Office of Planning (OP) provisional estimate; this is the lowest population density in the city: 16 persons per acre for the ward as a whole and 27 persons per acre in residential areas. The race distribution was estimated in 1986 by the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) at 7 percent black, 86 percent white and 7 percent other races. The ward's Latino population was estimated by GWRC for the same year to be 6 percent. OP population estimates for 1987 showed 20 percent of Ward 3's population was 65 years of age or older, comprising 32 percent of the District's total senior population. As of the 1980 census, Ward 3 had the lowest percentage (6.1 percent) of children ages 10-18, and the lowest percentage (9.8 percent) of young adults ages 16-24 in the District. The 1980 census showed that 90 percent of Ward 3 adults, aged 25 or older, were high school graduates, and 59 percent had graduated from college. The 1986 GWRC estimate of annual household income in Ward 3 was $37,700, or 68 percent above the city median.

Housing

In 1989, the Office of Planning estimated that there were 43,400 housing units in Ward 3, a number exceeded only by Ward 2. Also in Ward 3, an estimated 53 percent of the housing units were owner-occupied; the same percentage as Ward 4. The housing stock increased by 3,127 units between 1980 and 1989. There were 7,820 condominium units in Ward 3, according to the July 1989 real property tax rolls. The highest assessed real estate values in the city are in Ward 3, with 89 percent of its single-family houses assessed at $200,000 or more in July 1989.

Neighborhood Development

The taxable acreage of Ward 3 is primarily residential; this ward has no industrial acreage and its commercial development is concentrated along Wisconsin and Connecticut avenues and, to a more limited extent, along Massachusetts Avenue and MacArthur Boulevard. In recent years, commercial development has increased in areas near the ward's five Red Line Metrorail stations and along the commercial corridors. Twelve retail food stores are located in Ward 3; two with 3,000 to 6,000 square feet and ten with 6,000 square feet or more.

Rezoning Initiatives

In fiscal year 1990, the Zoning Commission adopted amendments to establish and map Neighborhood Commercial (NC) Overlay Districts for the Cleveland Park area between Connecticut and Wisconsin avenues, and the Woodley Park area of Connecticut Avenue. These overlay districts encourage mixed-use residential and commercial retention, and establishment of a variety of retail, entertainment, and personal service establishments. NC Overlay Districts also limit the maximum permitted height of new buildings to encourage general compatibility of scale between new and existing buildings. The Board of Zoning Adjustments issued an order in 1989 to approve the application by American University to revise its campus plan; modifications were made to the plan originally submitted in order to allay concerns of the university's neighbors.

METRORAIL STATIONS

Cleveland Park
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Woodley Park-Zoo

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Cleveland Park
Civil War Fort Sites
Rock Creek Park
Woodley Park

SELECTED HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul
  (Washington Cathedral)
Chevy Chase Arcade
Spring Valley Shopping Center
Kennedy Warren Apartment Building
Ponce de Leon Apartment Building
Babcock-Macomb House
Cathedral Mansions
Wetzell-Archbold Farmstead
2300 Block of Porter Street, N.W.

RETAIL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue and
  Calvert Street
  McKinley Street
  Nebraska Avenue
  Porter Street
  Van Ness Street
Massachusetts Avenue and 49th Street
New Mexico Avenue and Lowell Street
Wisconsin Avenue and
  Fessenden Street
  Tenley Circle
  Macomb Street
  Van Ness Street
  Western Avenue
MacArthur Boulevard and
  Arizona Avenue
  Cathedral Avenue
  Eliot Place
  U and V streets

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS

ANC Offices

ANC 3B — P.O. Box 32312
Calvert Station
338-2969

ANC 3C — 2737 Devonshire Place N.W.
232-2232

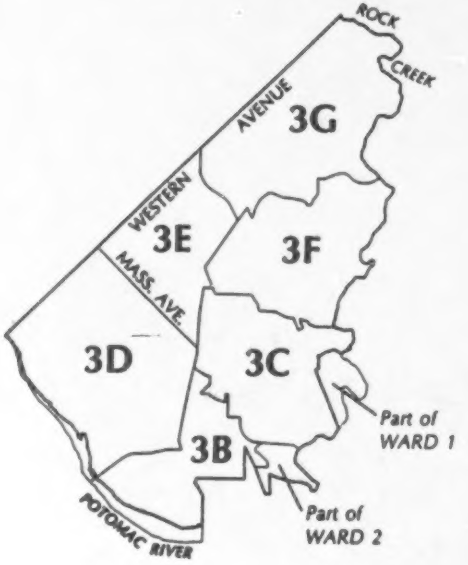
ANC 3D — P.O. Box 40846
Palisades Station
363-4130

ANC 3E — P.O. Box 9953
Friendship Station
244-0800

ANC 3F — 4401 Connecticut Ave., N.W., #205
362-6120

ANC 3G — P.O. Box 6252
Northwest Station
363-5803

ANC BOUNDARIES



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 3	Total District
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	77,445	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 Provisional Estimate	77,600	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	10%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	10	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	48	50
Office of Planning, 1987	50	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	20	20
Office of Planning, 1987	20	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	21	12
Office of Planning, 1987	20	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	5%	70%
Census '86*	7	67
White:		
Census, 1980	91	27
Census '86	86	28
Other Races:**		
Census, 1980	4	3
Census '86	7	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	5%	3%
Census '86	6	6

	Ward 3	Total District
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	37,961	253,133
Census '86	38,900	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	1.95	2.40
Census '86	2.05	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$25,167	$16,211
Census '86	$37,700	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	7%	17%
Census '86	3	14
FAMILIES	16,017	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	34%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	57,570	398,653
Elementary School Only	5%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	5	17
High School Graduate Only	16	25
College, 1-3 Years	15	14
College, 4 or More Years	59	28

* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 3	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	40,273	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	43,400	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	45%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	53	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	56	67
Office of Planning, 1989	48	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	1%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	6,835	22,331
July 1989	7,820	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 3	*Total District*	*Ward 3*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	11%	29%	8%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	59	50	49	51
$100,000 - $149,999	19	14	26	20
$150,000 - $199,999	8	4	11	8
$200,000 and Over	3	2	6	4

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Single-family Units		
July 1985	16,758	97,056
July 1989	17,097	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Value of Single-family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 3	*Total District*	*Ward 3*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	0%	18%	0%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	2	50	0	50
$100,000 - $149,999	39	15	1	13
$150,000 - $199,999	30	9	10	7
$200,000 and Over	29	9	89	25

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 3	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989	6,624*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	3,222	12,832
Residential	85%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	6	12
Industrial	0	3
Vacant	8	8
Other	1	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	3,402	16,919
Federal	77%	73%
District	4	10
Private Non-profit	19	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	20	298
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	0	0
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	6	716
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	**26**	**1,014**

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

Sibley Hospital	386 beds	24 bassinets
Psychiatric Institute	201 beds	(no bassinets)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
8	Commercial Banks	21
3	Savings and Loan Institutions	10

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Department of Human Services Health Clinic:
Regency House

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Regency House	—	160

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Recreation Centers	11
Swimming Pool	1
Tennis Courts	24
Neighborhood Planning Councils	4
Senior Citizen Center	1

Fire Department
Engine Companies Nos. 20, 28, 29 and 31
Ambulances Nos. 8 and 20
Rescue Squad No. 4

Metropolitan Police Department
Second District Police Headquarters
Boys and Girls Club

Office on Aging
Nutrition Centers 6

Public Libraries:
Regional - Chevy Chase
Georgetown
Branches - Cleveland Park
Palisades
Tenley-Friendship

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Georgetown and Dalecarlia Reservoirs
U.S. Naval Observatory
Naval Installation, Nebraska Avenue at Ward Circle

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Embassies on Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Chanceries at International Center, Van Ness Street

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Rock Creek Park Multi-purpose Senior Citizen Center, Connecticut/Wisconsin Aves. N.W. corridor
University of the District of Columbia, two new buildings
Reno Road: from Nebraska Ave. to Brandywine St., completed
McKinley Street: from Conn. Ave. to Nebraska Ave: under construction
Military Road: from Nebraska Ave. to 44th St., completed

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Military Road and Connecticut Avenue: apartment building under development
Wisconsin and Western avenues: Friendship Heights Shopping Center under development
Park and Shop: Connecticut Avenue and Ordway Street: shopping center under development
Van Ness Square: retail and office center renovation under development
WUSA (Channel 9), 4100 Wisconsin Avenue, studio/office/retail

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

7 Licensed homes with capacity for 34 children
31 Licensed centers with capacity for 1,858 children

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Eaton	376
Hearst	148
Janney	320
Key	176
Lafayette	496
Mann	183
Murch	444
Oyster	301
Stoddert	170
Middle School:	
Hardy	219
Junior High:	
Deal	907
Senior High:	
Wilson	1,371
Ellington	907
Mental Health Station:	
Rose	29

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	16
Secondary	12
Total	28

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

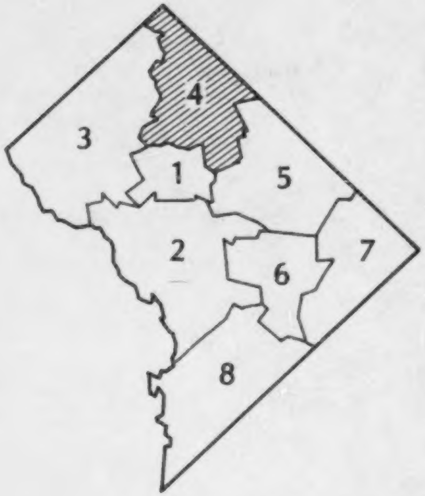
American University
Howard University Law School
Mount Vernon College
Wesley Theological Seminary
University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus

PARKS
Battery Kemble Park
Fort Reno Park and Reservoir
Glover-Archbold Park
Rock Creek Park
C&O Canal
Dumbarton Oaks Gardens

Ward 4

Representation

Ward 4 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Charlene Drew Jarvis and on the Board of Education by Linda Cropp. Ward 4 is also the home of Congressional Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy and at-large councilmembers Hilda H. M. Mason and William P. Lightfoot. The ward has four advisory neighborhood commissions and 41 single member districts. Each single member district represents approximately 2,000 residents.



Geography and Demographics

Situated north of Ward 1 and east of Ward 3, Ward 4 has a land area of 3,716 acres, excluding public rights-of way. A number of the city's health care facilities cover substantial acreage in this ward; they include the federal Walter Reed Army Medical Center, U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington Hospital Center, Children's Hospital and the National Rehabilitation Hospital.

According to an Office of Planning (OP) provisional estimate, the ward's population in 1988 was 80,300, making it the second most populous in the District, with an overall density of 22 persons per acre and a residential density of 49 persons per acre. One- and two-family households are predominant in Ward 4. A population profile shows proportionately more working-age (45 to 64) residents in this ward than in any other ward. In 1986, the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution to be 87 percent black, 9 percent white, and 4 percent other races. GWRC put the Latino population in this ward at 4 percent. According to the 1980 census, 30 percent of the residents were high school graduates and 20 percent were college graduates. The ward's median household income was $24,000, 7 percent higher than the city median, according to GWRC estimates for 1986.

Housing

With 86 percent of its land utilized for housing, Ward 4 has the highest percentage of residential land use of any ward in the city. The ward's housing stock, as estimated by the Office of Planning in 1989, totals 30,500 units, an increase of 226 units since 1980. In 1990, the tax rolls showed that there were 17,368 single-family units, 57 percent of the total housing units in the ward, and 478 condominium units. An estimated 53 percent of the housing units in Ward 4 (as in Ward 3) are owner-occupied, the highest percentage of any other ward in the city. Owner-occupied units increased by 2.8 percent between 1980 and 1989, while renter-occupied and vacant units declined slightly by 2.7 percent. Of the eight wards in the District, Ward 4 has the least number (403) of subsidized housing units.

Housing for senior citizens is underway at 13th and Upshur streets Northwest. The building will contain 59 residential units, a shopping mall, and underground parking for 400 vehicles. In addition, plans are being developed for 55 senior housing units to be constructed at the site of the Colony Theatre at Georgia Avenue and Emerson Street Northwest. The first floor of the building will contain retail space for approximately five businesses. Completion of the project is scheduled for October 1991.

Neighborhood Development

According to 1989 estimates by the Office of Planning, only Ward 8 has less land for commerce and industry than does Ward 4. Neighborhood development projects now completed in the ward include the Shepherd Park Library and the Fort Stevens Recreation Center. A training and conference center is planned for the Michigan Avenue fringe parking lot.

As part of an effort to stimulate investment by the private sector in Ward 4, the District government has implemented a demonstration program for economic development and revitalization in three areas on Georgia Avenue. The Office of Business and Economic Development and the Peoples' Involvement Corporation (PIC), a local community development organization, selected three areas to be developed as part of the demonstration program: Gallatin Street to Jefferson Street; Madison Street to Quackenbos Street; and Quackenbos Street to Piney Branch Road. These areas were selected for their potential as economic development sites. The Zoning Commission has approved a Planned Unit Development (PUD) proposal in the Georgia Avenue Northwest corridor. The PUD proposal consists of two mixed-use residential, retail and office buildings with a combined total of 170 rental units.

Construction is underway on the Green Line at the Fort Totten Metrorail station. Scheduled for completion in 1993, the Green Line will connect with construction already underway in Prince George's County, and will provide service from the District to Greenbelt, Maryland. The Green Line tracks, except for the station platform, will be underground, leaving the surface land available for other uses. The Fort Totten Metrorail station will serve as a major transfer point between the Red Line and the Green Line.

There are four retail food stores in Ward 4 with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet. Construction of a 49,000 square-foot supermarket at Georgia Avenue and Van Buren Street Northwest will begin in July 1990 .

RETAIL AREAS

14th Street (Buchanan to Decatur streets)
Georgia Avenue
Kennedy Street
Takoma
Fourth and Butternut streets
Blair Road
Riggs Road

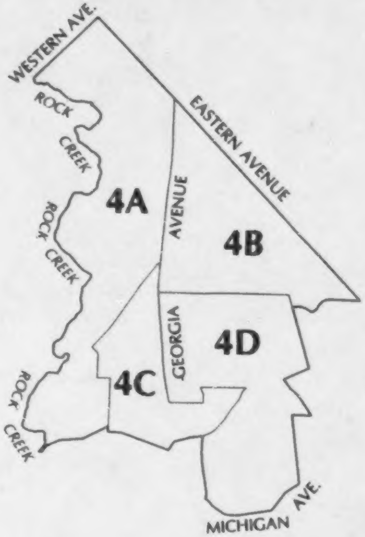
HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Takoma Park
Battleground National Cemetery
Civil War Fort Sites

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 4A — 5804-B Georgia Ave. N.E.
291-9341
ANC 4B — 7826 Eastern Ave. N.E., Suite LL-16
726-7292
ANC 4C — 4020 8th St., N.W.
723-6670
ANC 4D — 717 Kennedy St., N.W.
829-3614

ANC BOUNDARIES



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 4	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	81,540	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 provisional estimate	80,300	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	15%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	14	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	44	50
Office of Planning, 1987	44	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	27	20
Office of Planning, 1987	27	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	14	12
Office of Planning, 1987	15	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	87%	70%
Census '86*	87	67
White:		
Census, 1980	11	27
Census '86	9	28
Other:**		
Census, 1980	2	3
Census '86	4	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	2%	3%
Census '86	4	6

	Ward 4	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	29,204	253,133
Census '86	29,800	257,300
Median Household Size		
Census, 1980	2.68	2.40
Census '86	2.60	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$18,970	$16,211
Census '86	$24,000	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	11%	17%
Census '86	12	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	18,916	135,569
Percentage Living with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	39%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25 Years +	54,914	398,653
Elementary School Only	16%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	17	17
High School Graduate	30	25
College, 1-3 Years	17	14
College, 4 or More Years	20	28

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* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans and other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

***Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

38

	Ward 4	Total District
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	30,274	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	30,500	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	52%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	53	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	48	67
Office of Planning, 1989	47	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	1%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	257	22,331
July 1989	478	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 4	Total District	Ward 4	Total District
Under $50,000	20%	29%	44%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	79	50	44	51
$100,000 - $149,999	1	14	12	20
$150,000 - $199,999	*	4	0	8
$200,000 and Over	*	2	0	4

	Ward 4	Total District
Single-Family Units		
July 1985	17,375	97,057
July 1989	17,368	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Single-Family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 4	Total District	Ward 4	Total District
Under $50,000	2%	18%	*%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	80	50	62	50
$100,000 - $149,999	11	15	21	13
$150,000 - $199,999	5	9	5	7
$200,000 and Over	2	9	12	25

*Less than 1 percent

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

39

	Ward 4	Total District
Acres of Land, July 1989	3,716*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage	1,882	12,832
Residential	86%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	6	12
Industrial	3	3
Vacant	4	8
Other	1	2
Tax-exempt Acreage	1,834	16,919
Federal	73%	73%
District	10	10
Private Non-profit	17	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	Beds
Community-Based Residential Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	96	527
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	23	122
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	2	113
Emergency Shelters	3	41
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	20
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	126	823

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

41

Children's Hospital	239 beds	40 bassinets
National Rehabilitation Hospital	160 beds	(no bassinets)
Veterans Administration Hospital	590 beds	(no bassinets)
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	861 beds	(no bassinets)
Washington Hospital Center	871 beds	53 bassinets

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

42

		Branches
6	Commercial Banks	8
3	Savings and Loan Institutions	3

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

D.C. Public Libraries:
  Branches—Petworth
    Shepherd Park
    Takoma

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- 16th Street Developmental Services Center
- Kennedy Street Services Center
- North Community Mental Health Center
- Taylor Street Services Center
- Upshur Street Dental Clinic

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Colorado Apartments	—	21
Scattered Sites	18	—
Total	**18**	**21**

Department of Recreations and Parks:

Recreation Centers	13
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	14
Neighborhood Arts Academies	5
Neighborhood Planning Councils	2
OSAY Sites	0
Senior Citizen Center	1
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	2

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 14, 22 and 24
- Ambulance Unit No. 4
- Medic Unit No. 18

Fort Totten Refuse Center

Metropolitan Police Department:
  Fourth District Police Headquarters

Office on Aging:

Senior Centers	3
Nutrition Centers	8

Petworth Employment Services Center

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Construction of Keene Playground: under design
Petworth Recreation Center: rehabilitation underway
Rehabilitation of Military Road Bridge over Joyce Road: completed
Raymond Recreation Center playcourts: under construction
Shepherd Park Library: construction completed
Takoma Recreation Center outdoor lighting: completed

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Fringe Parking Lot at Michigan Avenue Northeast
Georgia Avenue Corridor revitalization: under development
Green Line Metrorail construction at Georgia and New Hampshire avenues: planned
Housing for seniors at 13th and Upshur streets: construction underway
Rehabilitation of the Colony Theatre for senior citizen housing units: scheduled for October 1991 occupancy
Washington Hospital Center modernization: north section completed

METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

38 Licensed homes with capacity for 177 children
36 Licensed centers with capacity for 2,280 children

PARKS

Fort Stevens Park
Fort Totten Park

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

24

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Barnard	455
Brightwood	499
Clark	338
Keene	352
LaSalle	488
Petworth	173
Powell	281
Raymond	650
Rudolph	446
Shepherd	374
Takoma*	494
Truesdell	453
West	464
Whittier	576
Junior High:	
MacFarland	357
Paul	443
Rabaut	459
Senior High:	
Coolidge	1,280
Roosevelt	928
Special Education:	
Mamie D. Lee	200
Sharpe Health	310
Career Development Center:	
Burdick	93**
Mental Health Station:	
Paul Robeson	21

* Middle school — through eighth grade
** This figure represents post-secondary day students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

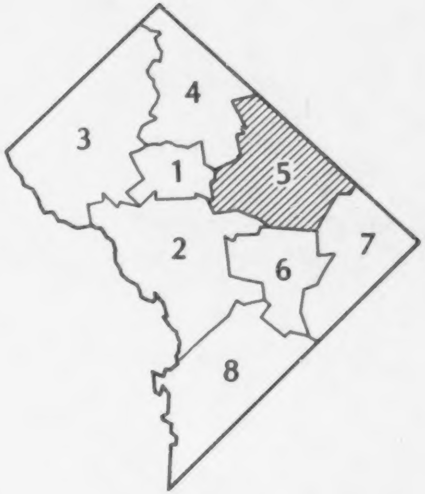
45

Elementary	7
Secondary	3
Elementary and Secondary	5
Total	**15**

Ward 5

Representation

Ward 5 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Harry L. Thomas Sr., and on the Board of Education by Angie Corley. Ward 5 is also the home of at-large Councilmember John Ray. There are three advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs) in Ward 5. ANCs advise the District government on neighborhood issues relating to zoning, social service programs, health, police protection, sanitation and recreation. Each ANC boundary is sub-divided into smaller areas called single member districts (SMDs), with populations of approximately 2,000 residents each. Every SMD elects one unsalaried commissioner to serve on its area's ANC.



Geography and Demographics

Ward 5, with an area of 4,553 acres, excluding public rights-of-way, and an estimated population of 80,100, according to an Office of Planning (OP) provisional estimate for 1988, makes up the greater part of the Northeast quadrant west of the Anacostia River. The first residents settled in 1688 in what is now known as Brookland. Today, there are more than 15 neighborhoods in the ward. Ward 5 is home to the National Arboretum, the historic Brooks Mansion and Franciscan Monastery, and the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Using the OP estimates, the ward has a density of about 18 persons per acre overall and a residential density of 58 persons per acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution in 1986 at 93 percent black, 6 percent white, and close to 2 percent other races. GWRC also estimated the proportion of Latinos in Ward 5 at 3 percent in 1986. The 1986 median household income in the ward was estimated by GWRC at $20,300, 9 percent below the city median. The 1980 census found that 57 percent of the ward's residents past the age of 25 were high school graduates and 15 percent were college graduates.

Housing

Housing development continues at Fort Lincoln, a 335-acre D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency site. Eighty percent of the planned 158 rental garden apartments are completed and an additional 170 units of market-rate housing are proposed. Construction continues on a project of 90 town houses on Channing Street Northeast. Ward 5 had 30,500 housing units according to the 1990 housing units estimates from the D.C. Office of Planning; there has been no change in total units since 1980.

Neighborhood Development

Ward 5 has more industrial acreage than all the other wards combined; it also has a large commercial area. In the neighborhood of Brentwood Road and V Street, a new strip of commercial development is under construction. The District government is managing the development of a 27-acre, city-owned business and industrial park that is the headquarters for Black Entertainment Television. The Eckington Yard is proposed for development of warehouse, office and retail space, to be named the Capital Commerce Center. Federal Express is constructing a shipping and distribution facility on a portion of that land. The old Newton Theater, at 12th and Newton streets, Northeast, was renovated in 1989 and now houses a drug store. Ward 5 has four retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 feet and 13 smaller retail food stores. This past year a new community food cooperative opened its doors in the Brookland area.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Civil War Fort Sites
Gallaudet University
National Arboretum

PARKS

Barnard Hill
Fort Bunker Hill
Fort Lincoln
Fort Totten
National Arboretum

RETAIL AREAS

Brentwood Road Shopping Center
Capital City Flower Market
Capital City Market
Hechinger Mall
Ivy City
12th Street and Michigan Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue
Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center
Benning Road at Bladensburg Road

SELECTED HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Brooks Mansion
Ralph Bunche House
Dunbar High School (old building)
Franciscan Monastery
Fort Circle Parks District
Glenwood Cemetery Chapel
Hospital for Sick Children
Samuel Gompers House
Langston Terrace Dwellings

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

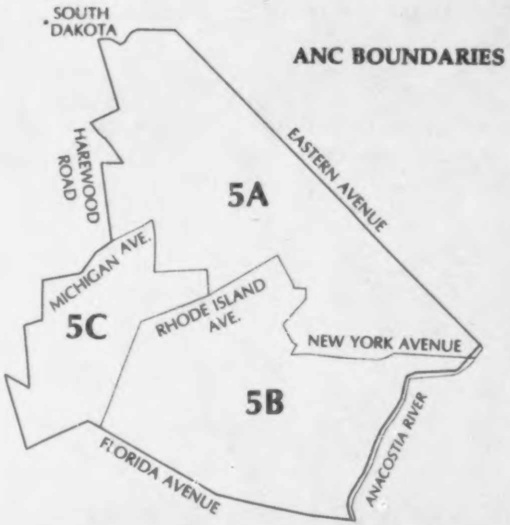
Elementary	3
Secondary	1
Elementary and Secondary	3
Ungraded:	
Elementary	2
Secondary	2
Elementary & Secondary	2
Total	13

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Catholic University of America
Catholic Sisters College
Gallaudet University
Holy Name College
Howard University School of Divinity
Trinity College

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 5A — 14th and Irving streets, N.E.
635-6563
ANC 5B — 1355 New York Avenue, N.E.
576-8766
ANC 5C — 1723 3rd Street, N.E.
832-1965



ANC BOUNDARIES

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Capital City Business and Industrial Park: under construction
Hanover Place: planned
Hechinger Mall II: planned
Ivy City: under construction
Eckington Yards warehouse, office and retail development: under construction

METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland-Catholic University of America
Fort Totten (shared with Ward 4)
Rhode Island Avenue

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 5	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	83,008	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 Provisional Estimate	80,100	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	17%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	16	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	46	50
Office of Planning, 1987	47	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	24	20
Office of Planning, 1987	23	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	13	12
Office of Planning, 1987	14	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	89%	70%
Census '86*	93	67
White:		
Census, 1980	9	27
Census '86	6	28
Other:**		
Census, 1980	2	3
Census '86	2	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	1%	3%
Census '86	3	6

	Ward 5	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	28,579	253,133
Census '86	28,600	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	2.72	2.40
Census '86	2.58	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$15,262	$16,211
Census '86	20,300	22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	19%	17%
Census '86	19	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	18,725	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	43%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25 Years +	50,483	398,653
Elementary Only	21%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	22	17
High School Graduate	28	25
College, 1-3 Years	14	14
College, 4 or More Years	15	28

* Greater Washington Research Center Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 5	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	30,500	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	30,500	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	44%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	46	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	56	67
Office of Planning, 1989	54	63
Subsidized		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing, 1990	14%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	659	22,331
July 1989	808	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 5	*Total District*	*Ward 5*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	26%	29%	19%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	74	50	67	51
$100,000 - $149,999	0	14	13	20
$150,000 - $199,999	0	4	*	8
$200,000 and Over	0	2	*	4

* Less than one percent

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Single-Family Units		
July 1985	15,641	97,056
July 1989	16,100	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Single-Family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 5	*Total District*	*Ward 5*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	15%	18%	4%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	83	50	76	50
$100,000 - $149,999	2	15	19	13
$150,000 - $199,999	*	9	*	7
$200,000 and Over	*	9	*	25

* Less than one percent

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 5	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989	4,553*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	1,943	12,832
Residential	66%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	11	12
Industrial	13	3
Vacant	8	8
Other	2	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	2,610	16,919
Federal	57%	73%
District	10	10
Private Non-profit	33	17

* Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	65	429
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	9	90
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	1	263
Emergency Shelters	3	185
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	30
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	1	125
Substance Abuse Facilities	2	94
Total	82	1,216

* Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

Providence Hospital	408 beds	26 bassinets
Hospital for Sick Children	80 beds	(no bassinets)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
6	Commercial Banks	7
1	Savings and Loan Institution	2

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Department of Human Services:
- Eckington Services Center and Child Health Clinic
- Edgewood Terrace Services Center
- Mary Herring Home for Alcoholics
- Receiving Home for Youths
- Woodridge Health Clinic

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Edgewood Terrace	42	292
Fort Lincoln	—	120
Langston Terrace	194	80
Langston Addition	34	—
Montana Terrace	155	—
Scattered Sites	33	—
Western Mews	25	—
Total	**483**	**492**

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Recreation Centers	16
Swimming Pools	6
Tennis Courts	36
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2
OSAY Sites	3
Senior Citizen Centers	4
Neighborhood Planning Councils	2

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 10, 12, 17 and 26
- Ambulance Unit No. 17

Metropolitan Police Department:

Fifth District Police Headquarters	
Boys and Girls Clubs	3

Office on Aging:

Senior Centers	3
Nutrition Centers	18

Public Libraries:
- Regional — Woodridge
- Branch — Lamond Riggs
- Community — Langston Community

UDC Cooperative Extension Service (Brooks Mansion)

Washington Center for Aging Services

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Brentwood Playground: renovation, design completed

Florida Avenue: road resurfacing from New York Avenue to 3rd Street, under construction

Fort Lincoln Elementary School: construction of school for 800 students

Fort Lincoln New Town: development of streets and roads, water, sewer and sanitation lines

Holbrook Street: road resurfacing from Levis Street to Neal Street, completed

Kearney Street: storm sewer construction, completed

Langley Recreation Center: improvements, construction completed

L Street: road resurfacing from 18th Street to Bladensburg Road, completed

McKinley High School: renovation underway

McMillan Reservoir Site: construction of McMillan Public Library and Recreation Center, planned

Neal Street: road resurfacing from Trinidad Avenue to Montello Avenue, completed

New York Avenue: reconstruction at Bladensburg Road, completed

North Michigan Park Playground: resurfacing, design completed

North Michigan Park Recreation Center: rehabilitate masonry building and construct addition, planned

Phelps Career Center: renovation of site for training in transportation and construction industries

Receiving Home for Children: renovations, under design

Rhode Island Avenue: road resurfacing from Douglass Street to Montana Avenue, completed

Trinidad Recreation Center: rehabilitation, design completed

Vehicle Maintenance Facility (new): design complete

Woodridge Library: asbestos abatement, under design

20th Street: road resurfacing from Lawrence Street to Monroe Street, completed

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

47 Licensed homes with capacity for 227 children
31 Licensed centers with capacity for 1,824 children

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Brookland	460
Bunker Hill	443
Burroughs	523
Cook	234
Emery	468
Fort Lincoln	413
Langdon	409
Noyes	371
Shaed	512
Slater-Langston	73
Slowe	407
Webb	666
Wheatley	658
Woodridge	191
Young	447
Junior High:	
Backus	291
Browne	548
Hamilton	247
Langley	323
Taft	398
Senior High:	
Dunbar	1,143
McKinley/Penn	1,079
Spingarn	434
Phelps Career	476
Career Development Center:	
Washington	184*
Penn Center	33*
System-wide Schools:	
STAY Program	1,005
Washington-Dix Street Academy	195
D.C. Street Academy	270

* This figure represents post-secondary students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

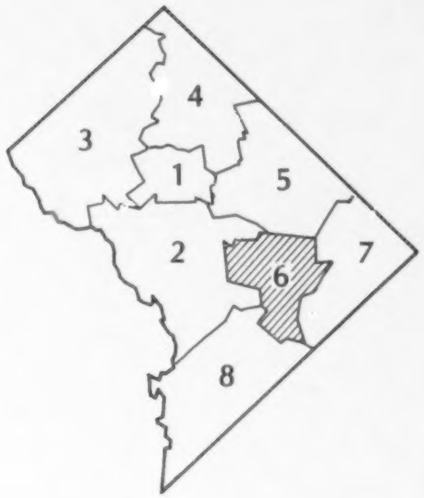
SPECIAL LEARNING FACILITIES

Kennedy Institute
D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens Center

Ward 6

Representation

Ward 6 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Nadine P. Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward 6 member on the Board of Education. Ward 6 is divided into three advisory neighborhood commissions (ANCs). ANCs advise the District government on neighborhood issues relating to zoning, social service programs, health, police protection, sanitation and recreation. Each ANC boundary is subdivided into smaller areas called single member districts (SMDs), with populations of approximately 2,000 residents each. Each SMD elects one unsalaried commissioner to serve on its area's ANC.



Geography and Demographics

Ward 6 lies on both sides of the Anacostia River, in both the Northeast and Southeast quadrants. It has an area of 2,279 acres, excluding public rights-of-way. Two neighborhoods in the ward, Old Anacostia and Capitol Hill, have been in existence since the early 1800s and have been designated as historic districts. Ward 6 has the smallest population (73,400) of all the wards, according to Office of Planning (OP) estimates for 1988. The OP estimates have been used to calculate a population density of 32 persons per acre for the ward as a whole and 89 persons per residential acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the racial components of the Ward 6 population in 1988 at 69 percent black, 30 percent white and 2 percent other races, with a Latino population of 2 percent. The 1980 census indicated that 61 percent of all Ward 6 adults aged 25 or older were high school graduates and 25 percent were college graduates. The median household income in the ward was $21,700, or 97 percent of the District median in 1986, according to GWRC estimates.

Housing

Ward 6 has 32,600 housing units, 39 percent of which are owner-occupied. In 1989, 57 percent of the ward's single-family homes were assessed at below $100,000; 14 percent had an assessed value of $200,000 or more. The number of single-family homes assessed at $200,000 or more doubled between 1988 and 1989. In Anacostia, development is planned for 45 single, attached townhouses at 24th and Wagner streets, Southeast. Plans for comprehensive modernization of 134 units at the Ellen Wilson Public Housing Project, near the freeway between 6th and 7th streets, Southeast, are being reviewed.

Neighborhood Development

On December 21, 1989, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted a Ward 6 Plan. D.C. Act 8-138 amends the Comprehensive Plan by creating objectives and policies for the economic development, housing, environmental protection, transportation, public facilities, urban design, preservation and historic features in Ward 6. Among the specific actions called for in the law are the establishment of a community-based financing system to promote homeownership in the Old Anacostia neighborhood, the renovation and conversion of selected public housing projects as owner-occupied cooperative housing, and the establishment of special residential parking permit sub-zones along streets near the Capitol building and Metrorail stops to maintain parking places for residents on those blocks.

Most of Ward 6 east of the Anacostia River is included in the Anacostia Development Zone, where the District government is undertaking a major initiative to promote economic development, jobs, and homeownership over the next 20 years. Construction is proceeding on Metrorail's Green Line, which is expected to be open in Anacostia by early 1991. A new office and retail building at 2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue has now been completed; the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs are the primary tenants of the 66,800-square-foot building, which is expected to house 300 employees when fully leased and occupied.

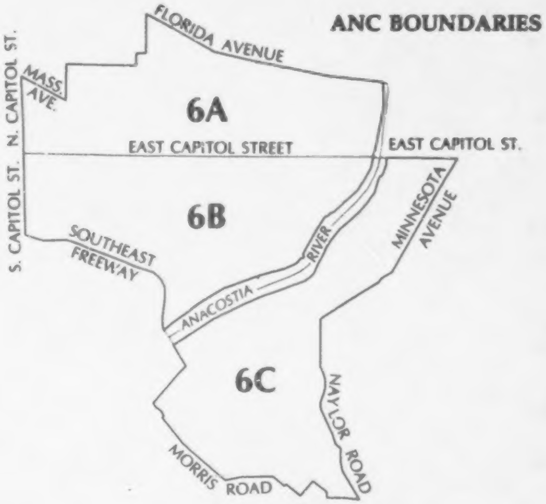
Revitalization of the H Street Northeast corridor continues, providing the neighborhood with grocery services, restaurants, medical services, retail stores, and access to government services. In 1988, DHS relocated the Commission on Social Services to a 180,000-square-foot site in the 600 block of H Street Northeast. The H Street Community Development Corporation has completely renovated a medical building at 1647 Benning Road, and plans to construct a two-story, 30,000-square-foot retail/commercial building in the 1200 block of H Street. The 14,000-square-foot Atlas Theater in the 1300 block of H Street Northeast, will be renovated.

Modernization of the Eastern Market is planned in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Ward 6. Two proposals for reuse of the 3.4-acre old D.C. Jail site, near the Stadium/Armory Complex, are being reviewed. Construction of the correctional treatment facility/prison is about 40 percent complete and planning for the Barney Circle/Freeway connector continues.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 6A — 13th St. and Constitution Avenue N.E., #10
544-3637
ANC 6B — 921 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. #108
543-3344
ANC 6C — 2401 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. S.E. #300
889-6600

ANC BOUNDARIES



METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

PARKS

Anacostia Park
Folger Park
Garfield Park
Lincoln Park
Marion Park
Stanton Park

RETAIL AREAS

Barracks Row, 400-700 blocks 8th Street Southeast
Market Row/200-300 blocks 7th Street Southeast
200-400 blocks Massachusetts Avenue Southeast
Good Hope Road Southeast
H Street corridor Northeast
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast
Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast corridor

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	6
Secondary	1
Elementary and Secondary	6
Ungraded Elementary	1
Ungraded Secondary	1
Ungraded Elementary and Secondary	1
Total	16

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Anacostia
Capitol Hill
Congressional Cemetery
Marine Barracks and
  Marine Commandant's House

SELECTED HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The Car Barn
Cedar Hill, home of Frederick Douglass
East Capitol Street
Eastern Market
Folger Library
Friendship House (The Maples)
Library of Congress
Old Naval Hospital
Sewall-Belmont House

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

42 Licensed homes with capacity for 206 children
41 Licensed centers with capacity for 2,421 children

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 6	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	75,725	638,333
Office of Planning, Provisional Estimate, 1988	73,400	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	18%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	18	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	54	50
Office of Planning, 1987	53	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	19	20
Office of Planning, 1987	19	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	10	12
Office of Planning, 1987	11	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	77%	70%
Census '86*	69	67
White:		
Census, 1980	22	27
Census '86	30	28
Other:**		
Census, 1980	1	3
Census '86	2	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	1%	3%
Census '86	2	6

	Ward 6	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	29,137	253,133
Census '86	32,000	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	2.49	2.40
Census '86	2.26	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$16,365	$16,211
Census '86	$21,700	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	18%	17%
Census '86	17	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	15,920	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	46%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	47,848	398,653
Elementary School Only	20%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	19	17
High School Graduate Only	24	25
College, 1-3 Years	12	14
College, 4 or More Years	25	28

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* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 6	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	32,121	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	32,600	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	34%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	39	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	66	67
Office of Planning, 1989	61	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	9%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	1,157	22,331
July 1989	1,489	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 6	*Total District*	*Ward 6*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	42%	29%	31%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	50	50	50	51
$100,000 - $149,999	8	14	13	20
$150,000 - $199,999	*	4	4	8
$200,000 and Over	*	2	1	4

*Less than one percent

	Ward 6	*Total District*
Single-family Units		
July 1985	14,812	97,056
July 1989	14,836	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Value of Single-family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 6	*Total District*	*Ward 6*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	25%	18%	7%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	49	50	50	50
$100,000 - $149,999	17	15	17	13
$150,000 - $199,999	7	9	12	7
$200,000 and Over	2	9	14	25

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 6	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989	2,279*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	1,020	12,832
Residential	76%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	11	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	11	8
Other	1	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	1,259	16,919
Federal	81%	73%
District	10	10
Private Non-profit	9	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	57	573
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	9	99
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	1	300
Emergency Shelters	9	571
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	19
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	1	82
Substance Abuse Facilities	3	140
Total	82	1,784

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

Capitol Hill Hospital	250 beds	(no bassinets)
D.C. General Hospital	467 beds	57 bassinets

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
7	Commercial Banks	9
1	Savings and Loan Institution	1

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Anacostia Employment Services Center

D.C. General Hospital

Department of Human Services:
- Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center
- Anacostia Services Center
- Capitol East Services Center
- CEASED Outpatient Clinic
- Crippled Children's Center
- D.C. General Hospital complex:
  - Karrick Hall—residential alcohol treatment
  - South Community Mental Health Center
  - PCRC Complex—alcohol and drug outpatient
  - 15th Street, Northeast, Health Center
  - Youth Services Center

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Kentucky Courts	45	118
Potomac Gardens	208	144
Hopkins Apartments	158	—
Ellen Wilson Dwellings	134	—
Wylie Courts	5	—
Scattered Sites	51	—
Total	**601**	**262**

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Recreation Centers	12
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	10
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2
OSAY Sites	2
Senior Citizen Center	1
Therapeutic Recreation Center	1
OSAY Sites	2
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 8, 15 and 18
- Ambulances Nos. 12 and 16
- Medic Unit No. 9

Metropolitan Police Department:
- First District Police Headquarters

Office on Aging:
- Nutrition Centers 8

Public Libraries:
- Branches - Anacostia
  - Northeast
  - Southeast
- Community - R.L. Christian

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Anacostia Freeway Bridge S.E.: in award process

Barney Circle: construction of highway crossing Anacostia River, under design

Capitol Hill Relief Sewer (Swirl Facility): completed

Community Mental Health Center South at D.C. General Hospital: under design

Correctional Treatment Facility: under construction

D.C. General Hospital Ambulatory Care Center: under construction

Eastern High School: renovation completed

Eastern Market: renovation under design

Ellen Wilson public housing: design under review

Ft. Stanton Rec. Center: renovation under design

I-295 East Leg: construction of connection between Southeast Freeway and Sousa Bridge, completed

Minnesota Avenue Northeast: upgrading roadways, sidewalks, and traffic control devices, completed

Sherwood Recreation Center: fieldhouse renovation, pre-design stage

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

H Street Northeast corridor revitalization: underway

Housing units, 24th and Wagner streets Southeast: underway

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road corridor revitalization: underway

Office building, 2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast: completed

Riverside Treatment Facility, 1900 block Good Hope Road S.E., planned

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

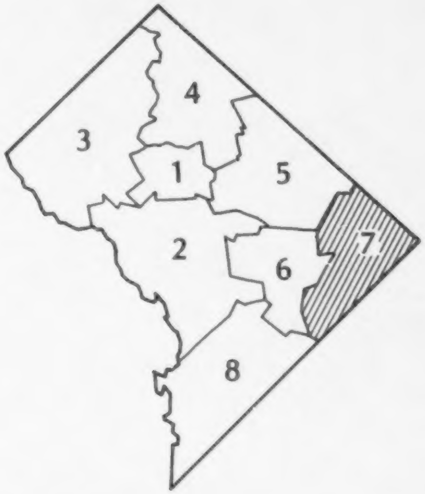
Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Blow	407
Brent	290
Bryan	228
Gibbs	302
Giddings	131
Goding	252
Ketcham	609
Kingsman	288
Ludlow-Taylor	329
Maury	200
Miner	293
Orr	588
Payne	217
Peabody	229
Stanton	506
Tyler	332
Watkins	436
Middle School:	
Stuart-Hobson	312
Junior High:	
Eliot	450
Hine	767
Kramer	490
Senior High:	
Anacostia	1,128
Eastern	2,001
Career Development Center:	
Chamberlain	27*
Special Education Centers:	
Buchanan	93
Tyler Vision Program	53
PACE	76

*This figure represents post-secondary students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

Ward 7

Representation

Ward 7 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by H.R. Crawford and by Board of Education Chairman Nathaniel Bush. Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry Jr. also live in this ward. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions and 42 single member districts. Each of these single member districts represents approximately 2,000 residents.



Geography and Demographics

Ward 7, the District's easternmost ward, has an area of 3,485 acres, excluding public rights-of-way. Nearly half the land area in the ward is tax exempt, with the federal government owning 1,328 acres. Most of this federal acreage is park land. According to an Office of Planning (OP) provisional estimate, the ward's population in 1988 was 78,300, giving it a population density of 22 persons per acre, and a residential density of 53 persons per acre. Blacks accounted for 95 percent of the population, and whites and others for 5 percent, according to Greater Washington Research Center's (GWRC) population estimates for 1986. The GWRC also estimated that Latinos made up 3 percent of the ward's population. The 1980 census showed 34 percent of adults aged 25 or older were high school graduates and 10 percent were college graduates. The median household income of Ward 7 was almost 20 percent below the city median, according to the GWRC 1986 estimates.

Housing

Of the ward's 1,790 acres, approximately 73 percent are utilized for housing; 13 percent of the taxable land area is vacant without improvement (structures), and the remaining 14 percent is commercial/industrial acreage and other uses. The ward's housing stock, as estimated by OP in 1989, totals 30,600, a decline of 784 units since 1980. A total of 11,846 single-family housing units and 969 condominiums were on the tax rolls in 1990. Single-family units comprise almost 39 percent of the ward's housing stock, and 61 percent are multifamily dwellings. The number of owner-occupied units has increased by 200 units over the decade. The cost of housing in the ward, as measured by tax assessments as of July 1989, indicates that the majority of single-family houses are assessed at between $50,000 and $100,000. Approximately 57 percent of the condominiums were assessed at under $50,000 and 43 percent between $50,000 and $100,000. No condominiums in the ward were assessed at $100,000 or more. Since 1976, Ward 7 has led the other wards in the number of homes acquired by low- or moderate-income purchasers with the help of loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP). A total of 747 HPAP loans have been approved for home purchase in this ward, with 165 HPAP loans approved in fiscal year 1989.

A major revitalization program and neighborhood development plan is under way for the Kenilworth/Parkside section of Ward 7. A $9.3 million cooperative project has begun in the area with a combination of federal housing assistance, private investment and District financing, including tax-exempt bonds and HPAP loans. The Kenilworth/Parkside area includes the communities of Mayfair Mansions, Paradise Manor, Eastland Gardens, and the 26-acre former Parkside Dwellings site. The project is scheduled for completion in 1990, and will include about 600 new housing units and more than 1,500 renovated units. In addition, six acres of the Parkside site, between Foote and Hayes streets Northeast, are currently undergoing infrastructure improvements necessary for the development of 100 housing units and a one-acre park.

The Homesight Program, administered by a community development corporation, purchases, rehabilitates and sells previously vacant houses to low- and middle-income first-time home buyers. Over the past two years, 14 homes have been renovated and sold in Ward 7, at an average sale price of $65,000.

Neighborhood Development

Eight blocks in the neighborhood of Naylor and Good Hope roads are included in the Alabama Avenue Development Zone designated by the mayor in 1986. Ward 7's portion of the development zone includes only the 2900 block of Alabama Avenue Southeast and the Skyline Shopping Center in the 2900 block of Naylor Road Southeast. The development zone concept is a major initiative to promote economic development, jobs and home ownership over the next 20 years.

In October 1987, the Department of Employment Services opened an 8,500-square-foot center at 4017 Minnesota Avenue Northeast to provide employment and training services to area residents. In addition, the center targets employment services for recipients of such assistance programs as food stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Any resident receiving such assistance is eligible for employment and training at the center.

In August 1989, a groundbreaking ceremony occurred for the first Ward 7 substance abuse treatment clinic at the northwest corner of Nannie Helen Burroughs and Division avenues. Completion of the center is scheduled for spring 1991. In June 1990, the Department of Human Services opened the new Information Systems Center (35,000 square feet) in the old HUB furniture store building at 3919 Benning Road Northeast. The center will provide computer training for District residents.

Ward 7 has nine retail food stores with floor areas greater than 6,000 square feet, for a total of 185,000 square feet. A new, 40,000-square-foot supermarket opened in 1988 in the old McBride Building at the East River Park Shopping Center at Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road Northeast.

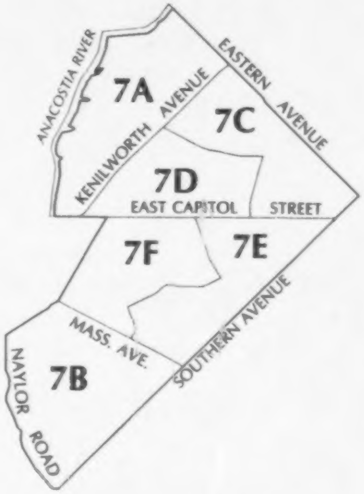
Rezoning Initiatives

The Marshall Heights Community Development Organization has proposed that the Minnesota Avenue Metrorail site (Old Benning School site) be rezoned to allow for mixed-use office and commercial development.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 7A — 650 Anacostia Ave. N.E.
399-8051
ANC 7B — 3200 S St. S.E.
584-3400
ANC 7C — 4651 Nannie Helen Burroughs Ave. N.E.
398-5101
ANC 7D — 44th and Brooks streets N.E.
399-1036
ANC 7E — P.O. Box 63440, 20029
582-6360
ANC 7F — 3900 East Capitol St. S.E.
584-4970

ANC BOUNDARIES



RETAIL AREAS

Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road Northeast
Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road Southeast
Nannie Helen Burroughs and Division avenues Northeast
Benning Road and East Capitol Street Northeast
Minnesota Avenue and Anacostia Road Northeast
Pennsylvania and Minnesota avenues Southeast
Pennsylvania and Branch avenues Southeast

HISTORIC LANDMARK

Mayfair Mansions

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Kennilworth Aquatic Gardens

METRORAIL STATIONS

Benning Road
Capitol Heights*
Deanwood
Minnesota Avenue

*On the Maryland side of Southern Avenue

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 7	Total District
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	82,300	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 provisional estimate	78,300	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	24%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	22	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	48	50
Office of Planning, 1987	47	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	21	20
Office of Planning, 1987	22	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	9	12
Office of Planning, 1987	9	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	96%	70%
Census '86*	95	67
White:		
Census, 1980	4	27
Census '86	5	28
Other:**		
Census, 1980	1	3
Census '86	0	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	1%	3%
Census '86	3	6

	Ward 7	Total District
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	29,976	253,133
Census '86	27,700	257,300
Median Household Size		
Census, 1980	2.75	2.40
Census '86	2.70	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$14.470	$16,211
Census '86	$18,200	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	20%	17%
Census '86	21	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	20,552	135,569
Percentage Living with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	53%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (Census 1980)		
Persons Aged 25 Years +	46,129	398,653
Elementary School Only	18%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	25	17
High School Graduate	34	25
College, 1-3 Years	13	14
College, 4 or More Years	10	28

* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent
** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asian or Pacific Islanders, and other races
*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 7	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	31,384	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	30,600	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	36%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	38	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	63	67
Office of Planning, 1989	62	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	21%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	963	22,331
July 1989	969	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 7	*Total District*	*Ward 7*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	90%	29%	57%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	10	50	43	51
$100,000 - $149,999	0	14	0	20
$150,000 - $199,999	0	5	0	8
$200,000 and Over	0	2	0	4

Single-Family Housing Units		
July 1985	11,756	97,056
July 1989	11,846	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Single-Family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 7	*Total District*	*Total Ward 7*	*District*
Under $50,000	47%	18%	13%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	46	50	68	50
$100,000 - $149,999	6	15	17	13
$150,000 - $199,999	*	9	1	7
$200,000 and Over	*	9	*	25

* Less than 1 percent

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 7	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989*	3,485*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage	1,790	12,832
Residential	73%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	10	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	13	8
Other	3	2
Tax-exempt Acreage	1,695	16,919
Federal	78%	73%
District	12	10
Private Non-profit	10	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	35	181
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	3	26
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	1	296
Emergency Shelters	1	8
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	2	18
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	0	0
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	42	529

*Excludes family foster homes

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
4	Commercial Banks	4
2	Savings and Loan Institutions	2

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Department of Employment Services:
- Benning Road Employment Services Center
- Minnesota Avenue Northeast Employment Services Center

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Benning Heights Dental Clinic
- Benning Heights Neighborhood Health Center
- Health Center for Mothers and Children

Department of Human Services, Service Centers:
- Capitol View
- Hillcrest
- Northeast

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Benning Terrace	274	—
Capitol View Plaza	92	228
East Capitol	577	—
Eastgate	230	—
Fort Dupont	314	—
Fort Dupont Addition	87	—
Kenilworth Courts	422	—
Lincoln Heights	440	—
Parkside Addition	42	—
Richardson Dwellings	190	—
Stoddert Terrace	200	—
Scattered Sites	11	—
Villager	20	—
Total	2,888	228

Department of Recreations and Parks:

Recreation Centers	17
Swimming Pools	9
Tennis Courts	24
OSAY Sites	6
Neighborhood Arts Academies	3
Senior Citizen Center	1

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 19, 27 and 30
- Ambulance Unit No. 10

Metropolitan Police Department:
- Sixth District Police Headquarters
- Boys and Girls Club

Office on Aging:

Senior Centers	3
Nutrition Centers	10

Public Libraries:
- Branches - Benning, Capitol View, Deanwood
- Regional - Francis A. Gregory

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Benning Terrace Public Housing: modernization, under construction

Deanwood Recreation Center: renovation, under design; Deanwood Swimming Pool: completed

Eastgate Public Housing Project: modernization, under design

Fairfax Multipurpose Service Center: design completed

Fort Davis Recreation Center: addition, under construction

Kenilworth/Parkside, infrastructure improvement: under construction

Kenilworth/Parkside Public Housing Project: modernization, under construction

Kenilworth Recreation Center: addition, design completed

Marshall Heights: five streets under construction

Minnesota Avenue Northeast: rehabilitation from Meade to Nash streets, and from Quarles Street to Eastern Avenue, completed

New Park at Eastgate: construction, design completed

Senator Square Shopping Center: under design

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

BENCO Shopping Center: under construction

Deanwood Professional Building: proposed

Deanwood Town Houses: proposed

Kenilworth/Parkside Tract: under development

Minnesota Avenue Metrorail Joint Development Site: proposed redevelopment

Old Benning School Site: proposed redevelopment

CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

59 Licensed homes with capacity for 283 children

36 Licensed centers with capacity for 1,781 children

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Aiton	490
Beers	657
Benning	307
Burrville	423
Carver	139
Davis	631
Drew	395
Fletcher-Johnson*	910
Harris	443
Houston	348
Kenilworth	182
Kimball	543
Merritt	267
Nalle	421
Plummer	361
Randle Highlands	484
Richardson	345
River Terrace	257
Shadd	568
Smothers	359
Thomas	439
Weatherless	380
Winston	690
Junior High:	
Evans	350
Kelly Miller	464
Roper	393
Sousa	441
C.G. Woodson	523
Senior High:	
H. D. Woodson	1,080

*Elementary and junior high school

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	1
Elementary and Secondary	3
Total	4

PARKS

Fort Chaplin Park
Fort Davis Park
Fort Dupont Park
Fort Mahan Park
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Watts Branch Creek Park

Ward 8

Representation

Ward 8 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Wilhelmina J. Rolark; R. Calvin Lockridge represents the ward on the Board of Education, and at-large board member Eugene Kinlow lives in the ward. The ward has five advisory neighborhood commissions and 37 single member districts, each of which represents approximately 2,000 residents.

Geography and Demographics

Ward 8 is the District's southernmost ward; it covers an area of 3,927 acres, and its population in 1988 was 74,500 as estimated by the Office of Planning (OP). In 1989, this ward had the smallest percentage (23 percent) of taxable land in the city. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Bolling Air Force Base, park land, a large District government tract at Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant, and D.C. Village reduce the taxable area to 909 acres. The residential density was 78 persons per acre, and an overall population density of 19 persons per acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the ward's race distribution in 1986 at 90 percent black, 9 percent white and 1 percent other races; the Latino population was estimated at 3 percent. Of the adults ages 25 or older, 59 percent had received a high school education and 6 percent were college graduates, according to the 1980 census. The GWRC estimates showed median income in Ward 8 to be $17,000, or 24 percent below the city median.

Housing

There were 28,500 housing units in Ward 8 in 1989, the lowest number of all the wards according to OP estimates, and a slight increase (2.2 percent) of housing units overall since 1980, with an increase of 2.8 percent in owner-occupancy. Ward 8 has one retail supermarket chain store with a floor area of 20,000 square feet; there are four other retail food stores ranging in size from 3,000 to 6,000 square feet.

Neighborhood Development

Most of Ward 8 lies in the Alabama Avenue, D.C. Village, and Anacostia Development Zones designated by the mayor. The three development zones are a major District of Columbia government initiative to be carried out over a 20-year time period from October 1986 to promote economic development, create jobs and spur home ownership.

Rezoning Initiatives

The 25-acre Camp Simms site in the Congress Heights area was not zoned when purchased by the District government in 1984. In February 1989, the Zoning Commission approved an amendment to the District of Columbia Zoning Map to zone the property to R-3, R-5-A and C-2-B. This zoning will allow the construction of a community shopping center on the 10.8-acre upper portion of the site, and the construction of a residential development — including fee-simple town house units and a mid-rise apartment building for the elderly — on a 14.2-acre portion of the site.

The six-acre U.S. Army Radar Tract was sold in December 1987 by the U.S. General Services Administration. Because the tract was targeted as a housing opportunity area in the Comprehensive Plan in 1988, the Zoning Commission approved an amendment to the District of Columbia Zoning Map to change the unzoned property to R-4, which is the zoning for row dwellings and flats.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Civil War Fort Sites
Saint Elizabeths Hospital

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Elementary	3
Secondary	1
Total	4

PARKS

Anacostia Park
Bald Eagle Hill Park and Recreation Center
Oxon Run Park and Recreation Center
Suitland Parkway

RETAIL AREAS

Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue S.E. from Saint Elizabeths Hospital to South Capitol Street
South Capitol Street from Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue to the District line
Alabama Avenue and Stanton Road

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

East of the River Community Development Corporation
Ward 8 Revitalization Office

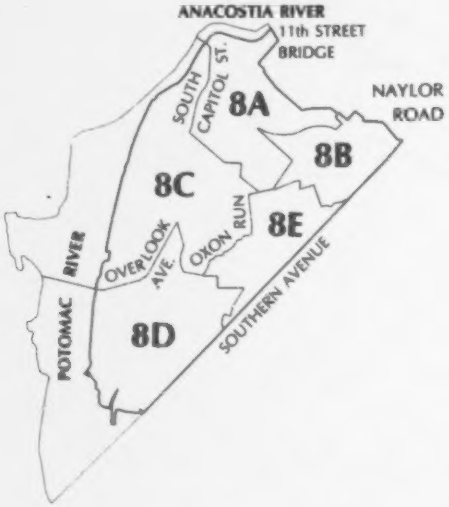
CHILD DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
(April 1990)

36 Licensed homes with capacity for 213 children
41 Licensed centers with capacity for 2,336 children

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS
ANC Offices

ANC 8A — 2912 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. S.E.
563-5500
ANC 8B — 2629 Jasper St. S.E., #1
889-9745
ANC 8C — 3125 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. S.E., #1
562-1188
ANC 8D — 153 Galveston Place S.E.
562-0191
ANC 8E — 8th and Yuma streets S.E.
562-7951

ANC BOUNDARIES



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 8	*Total District*
POPULATION		
Census, 1980	77,884	638,333
Office of Planning, 1988 Provisional Estimate	74,500	622,600
AGE DISTRIBUTION		
Under 15 years:		
Census, 1980	31%	18%
Office of Planning, 1987	28	17
15 through 44 years:		
Census, 1980	53	50
Office of Planning, 1987	54	51
45 through 64 years:		
Census, 1980	12	20
Office of Planning, 1987	13	20
65 years and older:		
Census, 1980	4	12
Office of Planning, 1987	5	12
RACE DISTRIBUTION		
Black:		
Census, 1980	90%	70%
Census '86*	90	67
White:		
Census, 1980	9	27
Census '86	9	28
Other Races:**		
Census, 1980	1	3
Census '86	1	5
LATINO POPULATION***		
Census, 1980	1%	3%
Census '86	3	6

	Ward 8	*Total District*
HOUSEHOLDS		
Census, 1980	24,681	253,133
Census '86	23,900	257,300
Mean Household Size		
Census, 1980	3.00	2.40
Census '86	2.87	2.32
Median Household Income		
Census, 1980	$12,747	$16,211
Census '86	$17,000	$22,400
Percentage of Households in Poverty		
Census, 1980	24%	17%
Census '86	22	14
FAMILIES, Census, 1980	17,800	135,569
Percentage with Own Children Under 18 Years of Age	72%	47%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Census, 1980		
Persons Aged 25+ Years	37,134	398,653
Elementary School Only	17%	16%
High School, 1-3 Years	24	17
High School Graduate Only	39	25
College, 1-3 Years	14	14
College, 4 or More Years	6	28

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* Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and a sampling error of 4 percent

** Includes American Indians, Eskimos, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, other Asians or Pacific Islanders, and other races

*** Latinos may be of any race

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 8	*Total District*
HOUSING UNITS		
Census, 1980	77,913	276,792
Office of Planning, 1989	28,500	282,000
Percentage Distribution:		
Owner-occupied		
Census, 1980	13%	33%
Office of Planning, 1989	13	37
Renter-occupied and Vacant		
Census, 1980	87	67
Office of Planning, 1989	87	63
Subsidized, 1990		
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	30%	12%
Condominium Units		
July 1985	172	22,331
July 1989	200	25,503

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Values of Condominium Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 8	*Total District*	*Ward 8*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	81%	29%	84%	17%
$50,000 - $99,999	9	50	16	51
$100,000 - $149,999	0	14	0	20
$150,000 - $199,999	0	4	0	8
$200,000 and Over	0	2	0	4

Single-family Units		
July 1985	3,816	97,056
July 1989	3,864	97,210

Percentage Distribution of Assessed Value of Single-family Units:

	JULY 1985		JULY 1989	
	Ward 8	*Total District*	*Ward 8*	*Total District*
Under $50,000	45%	18%	6%	5%
$50,000 - $99,999	54	50	92	50
$100,000 - $149,999	1	15	2	13
$150,000 - $199,999	0	9	0	7
$200,000 and Over	0	9	0	25

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

	Ward 8	*Total District*
Acres of Land, July 1989	3,927*	29,751*
Taxable Acreage:	909	12,832
Residential	81%	75%
Commercial, Hotels, Special Purpose	5	12
Industrial	1	3
Vacant	13	8
Other	0	2
Tax-exempt Acreage:	3,018	16,919
Federal	78%	73%
District	16	10
Private Non-profit	6	17

*Excludes public rights-of-way

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

	Facilities	*Beds*
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentally ill and mentally retarded persons)	27	160
Youth Residential* (foster care homes)	2	11
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	2	710
Emergency Shelters	0	0
Youth Rehabilitation Facilities	1	8
Adult Rehabilitation Facilities	5	190
Substance Abuse Facilities	0	0
Total	37	1,079

*Excludes family foster homes

HOSPITALS

Greater Southeast Community Hospital	450 beds	44 bassinets
Hadley Memorial Hospital	81 beds	(no bassinets)
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	1,455 beds	(no bassinets)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

		Branches
4	Commercial Banks	7
1	Savings and Loan Institution	1

D.C. GOVERNMENT-OPERATED FACILITIES

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Department of Employment Services:
- South Capitol Training Center

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Congress Heights Services Center
- Congress Heights Health Clinic
- D.C. Village
- Saint Elizabeths Hospital

Department of Public and Assisted Housing:

	Units	
	Family	*Elderly*
Barry Farm Dwellings	432	122
Highland Addition	246	—
Highland Dwellings	204	—
Frederick Douglass	302	—
Knox Hill	—	122
Scattered Sites	8	—
Sheridan Terrace	183	—
Stanton Dwellings	348	—
Elvans Road Dwellings	20	—
Valley Green	312	—
Wade Apartments	12	—
Woodland Terrace	234	—
Total	**2,301**	**122**

Department of Recreation and Parks:

Recreation Centers	14
Swimming Pools	5
Tennis Courts	11
Neighborhood Arts Academies	2
Neighborhood Planning Councils	2
OSAY Sites	6

Fire Department:
- Engine Companies Nos. 25 and 32
- Fire Training Academy
- Ambulance Units Nos. 13 and 21
- Medic Unit No. 3

Metropolitan Police Department:
- Seventh District Police Headquarters
- Police Training Academy
- Boys and Girls Club

Office on Aging:
- Nutrition Centers 6
- Senior Centers 2

Public Libraries:
- Branch - Washington Highlands
- Community - Parklands-Turner

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Bolling Air Force Base
Naval Research Laboratory
U.S. Naval Air Station

D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Bald Eagle Senior Citizen Recreation Center: under design
Barry Farm, Stanton Terrace: under construction
Blue Plains: expansion under construction
Congress Heights Senior Center: site selection
D.C. Village: code compliance under construction
Engine Company No. 32: rehabilitation
Fire Station, South Capitol Street: completed
Knox Hill Neighborhood Recreation Center: under design
Oxon Run Amphitheater, performing arts facility: under design
Pumping Station, South Capitol Street and Howard Road S.E.: replacement, pre-design
Saint Elizabeths Hospital: general improvements; multiple phases
Southern Avenue: 4-lane roadway, planned

SELECTED NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Camp Simms: mixed-use complex, planned
Congress Park housing complex: 300 multifamily units, completed 1988
Knox Hill housing complex: 125 units for the elderly, completed
Metrorail Station in Anacostia: under construction
South Capitol Street-Southern Avenue: retail development, proposed
South Capitol Street-Atlantic Street Retail Development: under development
Monterey Park: 62 detached, single-family homes, planned
Woodcrest town houses: planned
Anacostia Metrorail Station area: mixed use, planned
Saint Elizabeths West Campus: alternative land uses, planned
D.C. Village Development Zone: business and industrial park, planned
Savannah Park Apartments: renovation
Forsythe Building: completed

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Elementary:	*Enrollment 1989-90*
Birney	402
Draper	540
Friendship*	1,231
Garfield	452
Green	554
Hendley	609
King, M.L.	487
Leckie	497
Malcolm X	419
McGogney	572
Moten	347
Old Congress Heights	88
Patterson	418
Savoy	401
Simon	420
Terrell, M.C.	605
Turner	553
Washington Highlands	518
Wilkinson	495
Junior High:	
Douglass	326
Hart	651
Johnson	458
Senior High:	
Ballou	1,587

* Elementary and junior high school (figures do not include 8 ungraded students)

Registering and Serving Voters in the District of Columbia

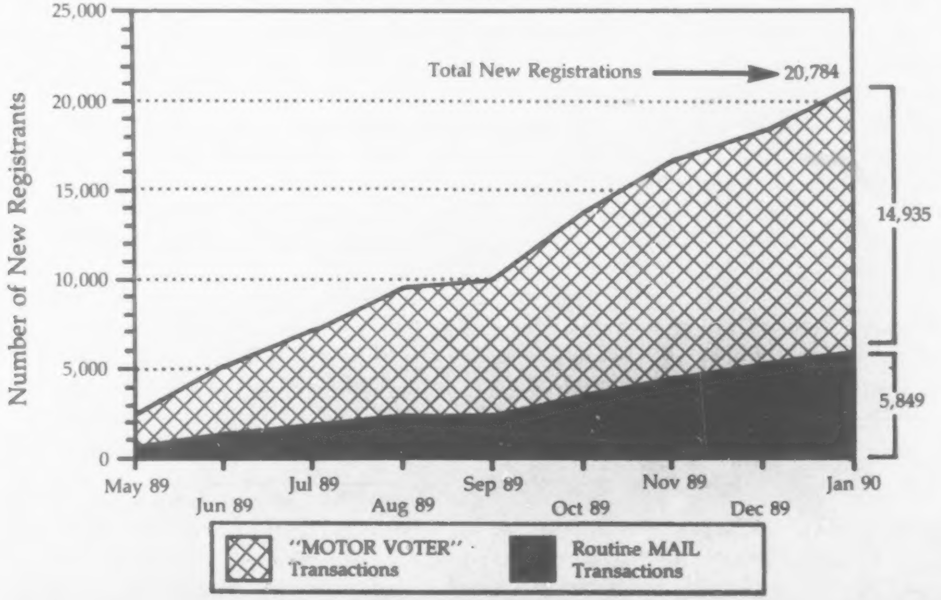
The Board of Elections and Ethics, an independent agency of District government, is comprised of three individuals appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council. One member serves as chairperson and only two of the three members may be of the same party. In addition to maintaining the voter registration rolls and conducting elections, the Board of Elections and Ethics has developed several voter service and outreach programs.

Any individual who is a citizen, a District resident, and who will be at least 18 years of age on the day of the next election is eligible to register to vote in Washington, D.C. Residents may call the Board of Elections and Ethics 24 hours a day at 727-2525 to have a Mail Registration Application sent to them. Application forms also are available at public libraries, fire houses and police stations. Early in 1990, the board introduced a new "reader-friendly" voter registration form. The form was revised with the assistance of Push Literacy Action Now (PLAN), a literacy training and advocacy group.

"Motor Voter" Program

As a part of the District's new efforts to increase voter registration, during the first nine months of operation (May 1989 through January 1990) of the board's new "Motor Voter" program, 14,935 residents registered to vote at the same time that they applied for a new or renewed driver's permit. "Motor Voter" accounted for almost 72 percent of all new voter registrations received by the board during that time period.

VOTER REGISTRATION
"Motor Voter" vs. Routine Mail Transactions
(May 1989 through January 1990)



Educating young citizens about voter registration and the electoral process is an essential part of the board's mandate. In 1987, the Board of Elections and Ethics and the Board of Education introduced the Voters-of-Tomorrow Election Series (VOTES) into the District's public school system. Through the VOTES program, students experience the processes of registering to vote, becoming a candidate, debating the issues in an election campaign, and selecting the best qualified candidate.

On election day, students use the District's official ballots and voting machines to elect their student council leaders. Ballots for students in kindergarten or pre-reader levels contain symbols of democracy and teach the concept of voting by providing an opportunity to vote, for example, for a favorite from among pictures of cartoon characters and food groups. The VOTES program has received national attention as an innovative and practical way to teach young people the importance of participating in the electoral process. The program expanded from seven pilot schools in 1987 to 91 schools serving 23,000 student voters in 1989. Through the VOTES program, some 4,000 high school students who were eligible by age to register to vote received voter registration applications and voter education materials.

Biennial Mail Canvass of the Voter Roll

In each odd-numbered year, the board verifies the address of *every* registered voter in the District of Columbia to ensure the most up-to-date voter roll possible for the following election year. The most recent biennial canvass process began in June 1989 with the mailing of non-forwardable address verification notices to all 270,940 registered voters. The U.S. Post Office returned to the board as undeliverable the verification notices of voters who no longer lived at the address shown on the face of the card. To ensure against postal error, the board mailed a second address verification notice to the 24,308 persons whose first notice had been returned. In October 1989, a forwardable "Notice of Pending Removal from the Voter Roll" was mailed to advise the voter to file a change of address with the board or be removed from the voter roll. The board also conducted an extensive public information campaign to inform the District's registered voters of the legal requirement to maintain a current address with the board. These efforts resulted in 10,536 voters filing changes of address during the biennial mail canvass period; 19,701 were removed from the voter roll.

1989 BIENNIAL MAIL CANVASS

Ward	Registration at Start (6/89)	Pending Cancellation Notices (10/23/89)	Percentage Receiving Notices	Number of Responses (11/22/89)	Number of Removals	Removal Rate
1	32,439	3,558	11.0%	705	2,853	8.8%
2	33,309	4,256	12.8	800	3,456	10.4
3	43,394	4,102	9.5	796	3,306	7.6
4	39,312	2,157	5.5	489	1,668	4.2
5	36,185	2,120	5.9	339	1,781	4.9
6	33,479	2,976	8.9	621	2,355	7.0
7	31,522	2,023	6.4	368	1,655	5.3
8	21,300	3,116	14.6	489	2,627	12.3
Total	**270,940**	**24,308**	**9.0%**	**4,607**	**19,701**	**7.3%**

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

The 1990 Elections in the District of Columbia

In the fall of 1990, District registered voters will participate in the September 11th primary and the November 6th general election. To do this, residents must be registered to vote no later than August 13th for the primary and October 9th for the general election. Registration eligibility requires that a person be a U.S. citizen, a District resident on the day of registration, and at least 18 years of age on the day of the forthcoming election.

This year, both the primary and the general election ballots will specify more offices than they have in the past; this is because the *Election Consolidation Act of 1984* eliminated general elections scheduled for odd-numbered years by shifting them to election dates in even-numbered years. The intent of the law is to increase voter turnout and reduce total election costs by producing a longer election ballot with more offices, while reducing the number of elections held. As a result of this consolidation, Board of Education and advisory neighborhood commission (ANC) elections are now conducted in even-numbered years, appearing on the general election ballot with other local offices. Full consolidation of District elections will be achieved in the upcoming 1990 election cycle, when five Board of Education offices and all ANC offices are included on the general election ballot, following the first odd-numbered year (1989) in which no elections were held.

In 1990, District voters will, for the first time, elect two senators and one representative. The offices of two United States senators and one United States representative will be local District offices that have the same titles as the federal offices that will exist if the District becomes a state. These special offices were created by the *D.C. Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979*, which was approved by the voters in 1980. Elections for these offices have been legislatively postponed four times by the D.C. Council. The concept of electing senators and representatives as part of an effort to achieve statehood originated in Tennessee in 1796. Seven states — Tennessee, Michigan, Iowa, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Alaska — have used this procedure in the course of gaining admission to the union. Under D.C. law, the duties of the senators and representatives are to inform Congress that D.C. residents meet the traditional standards for achieving statehood; to monitor the progress of the District's petition to gain statehood; and to advise the District of Columbia on public policy matters regarding statehood. Salaries and expenses for these officials will not come from the D.C. budget; the two senators and one representative may raise funds from private sources to cover their expenses.

OFFICES ON THE BALLOT
SEPTEMBER 11, 1990, PRIMARY ELECTION

Democratic, Republican and D.C. Statehood Party
 Nominees for the Following Offices:
- Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives
- Mayor of the District of Columbia
- Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia
- At-Large Member of the Council of the District of Columbia*
- D.C. Councilmembers, one each from Wards 1, 3, 5 and 6
- U.S. Senators (2)
- U.S. Representative

OFFICES ON THE BALLOT
NOVEMBER 6, 1990, GENERAL ELECTION

Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives
Mayor of the District of Columbia
Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia
At-Large Members of the Council of the District of Columbia*(2)
D.C. Councilmembers, one each from Wards 1, 3, 5 and 6
At-Large Member of the Board of Education
Board of Education Members for Wards 2, 4, 7 and 8
Advisory Neighborhood Commissioners (323)
U.S. Senators (2)
U.S. Representative

* Even though two at-large members of the D.C. Council will be elected to public office in the November 6th general election, the Home Rule Charter permits a political party to nominate only one candidate in any council primary election. Since two of the four at-large members of the council are elected every two years, the effect of this provision is that no party controls more than two of the four at-large positions and that at least two at-large members of the council will be independents or members of another party or parties (D.C. Code, Sections 1-221(b)(2) and (d)(3).

In D.C.'s primary election, voters registered with a qualified major political party (in the District, these include the Democratic, Republican and D.C. Statehood parties) select their party's nominees to the general election. Candidates qualify for the primary ballot by filing nominating petitions containing the required number of signatures of voters registered in their party. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in each primary contest becomes the party nominee. Primary elections are held for partisan offices only; no primaries are held for the non-partisan Board of Education or ANC offices.

In the general election, party nominees selected in the primary appear on the ballot, along with any independent or minor party candidates who qualify for the general election ballot, by submitting the required number of nominating petition signatures. Candidates for non-partisan offices also qualify for the general election ballot by filing nominating petitions. In the general election, *all* registered voters are eligible to vote, and those candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each contest are elected to public office.

1990 ELECTIONS CALENDAR

May 11	Nominating petitions available for candidates in September primary
July 5	Deadline for Democratic, Republican, and D.C. Statehood party candidates to file petitions for September primary
July 6	Petitions available for independent, minor party and Board of Education candidates for November ballot
July 8-17	Petitions for Democratic, Republican, and D.C. Statehood candidates posted for public review and challenge
August 8	Nominating petitions available for non-partisan ANC offices on November ballot
August 13	**Deadline for Voter Registration for September primary**
August 29	Deadline for direct access and Board of Education candidates to file petitions for November general election ballot
Sept. 1-10	Petitions for direct access and Board of Education candidates posted for public review and challenge (November general election)
Sept. 7	Deadline for ANC candidates to file nominating petitions for November ballot
Sept. 10-19	Petitions for ANC candidates posted for public review and challenge
Sept. 11	**PRIMARY ELECTION DAY (polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.)**
Sept. 21	Absentee and challenged ballots tabulated
Sept. 24	Certification of September 11th primary election results (tentative)
Oct. 9	**Deadline for Voter Registration for November general election**
Nov. 6	**GENERAL ELECTION DAY (polls open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.)**
Nov. 16	Absentee and special ballots tabulated
Nov. 19	Certification of November 6th general election results (tentative)

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

History of Voting in the District of Columbia

District residents were granted the right to vote in presidential elections in 1961 by the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution. That right was first exercised in the 1964 presidential election. In 1968, when the first local elections were held for seats on the Board of Education, the District's eight wards were created and a permanent process of voter registration was initiated. The first election for the District's non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives was held in 1971. A congressional delegate is elected every two years.

One year after Congress adopted the D.C. Charter, the first mayoral and council election in more than 100 years took place, in 1974. The installation of the newly elected mayor, council chairman, four at-large and eight ward councilmembers, on January 2, 1975, marked the advent of the District's home rule government as it exists today. The terms of the mayor, the 13 councilmembers and the 11 members of the Board of Education run for four years each, staggered so that approximately half of the seats on the Council of the District of Columbia and on the Board of Education come up for election every two years. The District's 323 advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected for two-year terms.

The D.C. Charter provides District voters with a mechanism for introducing new legislation (initiatives) or for suspending pending legislation (referenda). While, to date, only one referendum measure has been brought before the electorate, 10 initiative measures have been presented to District voters; seven were adopted and three rejected. After initiatives are approved by the board as to proper subject matter, they are assigned a sequence number and begin the process of circulation to gain the required number of petition signatures. When a proposed initiative is rejected, due to an inadequate number of petition signatures or because of failure to file within the petition period, the initiative and the consecutive number assigned to the measure never reach the ballot.

According to data from the Board of Elections and Ethics, 267,181 District residents (or 57.3 percent of the voting-age-eligible residents) were registered at the end of calendar year 1989. Of these, 78 percent registered as Democrats, 9 percent as Republicans, 12 percent with no party affiliation, and 1 percent as members of the D.C. Statehood Party and various other parties, (e.g., Libertarian, New Alliance, Socialist Worker, Third World Assembly).

TOTAL POPULATION AND VOTER ACTIVITY
(1984 Through 1988)

Election	*Total Population**	*Voting Age Population (VAP)**	*Eligible Registered Voters***	*Percent of VAP Registered***	*Voter Turnout*	*Percent Turnout of Eligible Registered Voters*	*Percent of VAP Who Voted*
May 1984 Primary Election: Presidential and Delegate	626,900	464,700	227,606**	48.9%	112,412	49.4%	24.2%***
September 1984 Primary Election: D.C. Council	626,900	464,700	246,606**	53.1%	44,562	18.1%	9.6%***
November 1984 General Election: Presidential, Council and Delegate	626,900	464,700	274,810	59.1%	219,193	79.8%	47.2%
November 1985 General Election: School Board	627,400	465,200	262,906	56.5%	47,885	18.2%	10.3%
September 1986 Primary Election: Mayoral, Council and Delegate	628,500	465,900	243,372**	52.2%	85,094	35.0%	18.3%***
November 1986 General Election: Mayoral, Council and Delegate	628,500	465,900	280,169	60.1%	134,173	47.9%	28.8%
November 1987 General Election: School Board	628,600	466,000	254,830	54.7%	79,126	31.1%	17.0%
May 1988 Primary Election: Presidential and Delegate	628,600	466,000	263,279**	56.5%	93,815	35.6%	20.1%***
September 1988 Primary Election: Council	628,600	466,000	246,610**	52.9%	34,689	14.1%	7.4%***
November 1988 General Election: Presidential, Delegate and Council	628,600	466,000	299,757	64.3%	197,778	66.0%	42.4%

* Total and VAP adjusted population estimates were provided by the D.C. Office of Planning; that of 1987 is the most recent update available.

** In the case of primary elections, the number of registered voters is adjusted to include only those persons registered with a party conducting a primary election. Voters registered as independents or with a minor party are not reflected in these totals because they are not eligible to vote in a primary election (D.C. Code 1-1313(g)). Figures shown in "Percent of VAP Registered" column, however, are based on *total* registration for both primary and general elections.

*** For primary elections, the rate of participation is artificially depressed because persons not registered with one of the major parties are ineligible to participate in primaries.

Source: D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

1988 Provisional Population Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the District of Columbia in 1980 was 638,333. As of July 1988, the population in the District was estimated to be 622,600 by the D.C. Office of Planning. Of the total population that same year, 54 percent were female and 46 percent were male, 450,400 persons were black or of other non-white races* and 172,200 were white. The sex and race distribution for 1988 remained essentially unchanged since 1980.

The D.C. Office of Planning estimates the population of the District of Columbia by combining the base year population in the 1980 census and adjusting for births, deaths and migration with data on age, sex and race. The migration rate is also factored in, based on current school enrollment data for children between the ages of 5 and 14. Migration rates for the remaining population groups are related to those of the school-aged population. Between 1980 and 1988, the population declined, primarily because of people migrating away from the District.

The overall loss of population between 1980 and 1988 is estimated at 15,733, or 2.5 percent. When examined on a ward-by-ward basis, the greatest loss was in Ward 7 (3,981, or 4.8 percent). Wards 5, 6 and 8 also had population losses that exceeded the citywide rate. Only Ward 3 gained population in this period.

POPULATION BY WARD

	April 1980	*July 1988*	Estimated Change Between April 1980 and July 1988	
	Census	Provisional Estimate	*Number*	*Percent*
Ward 1	78,763	77,500	-1,263	-1.6%
Ward 2	81,727	80,900	-827	-1.0
Ward 3	77,445	77,600	+155	+0.2
Ward 4	81,540	80,300	-1,240	-1.5
Ward 5	83,008	80,100	-2,908	-3.5
Ward 6	75,725	73,400	-2,325	-3.1
Ward 7	82,281	78,300	-3,981	-4.8
Ward 8	77,844	74,500	-3,344	-4.3
Total	**638,333**	**622,600**	**-15,733**	**-2.5%**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE*

(July 1988)

	Male		*Female*		*Total*	
Black and Other Non-white Races*	208,800	33.5%	241,600	38.8%	450,400	72.3%
White	80,100	12.9	92,100	14.8	172,200	27.7
Total	**288,900**	**46.4%**	**333,700**	**53.6%**	**622,600**	**100.0%**

* Black and other non-white races are combined by the Office of Planning in their population estimates because the 1980 census data did not provide separate migration rates for other races. Instead, the census data combined other races with blacks.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Age and Sex — 1988

The 1988 provisional population estimates for the District of Columbia show that there were more females than males in every age group over 20 years, whereas for those under the age of 20 the distribution of males and females was about even. Overall, females constitute about 54 percent of the total population. In the age group 65 years and older, the proportion of women rose to almost 62 percent.

In 1988, persons 65 years of age and older comprised more than 12 percent of the population. When compared with 1980 census data, the elderly population had increased by about 2,900 persons. As of 1980, senior citizens comprised 11.6 percent of the population. The school-aged population, ages 5 to 19 years, had decreased, from 21 percent of the population in 1980 to about 17 percent in 1988.

1988 PROVISIONAL POPULATION ESTIMATES*

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
Under 5	18,200	18,500	36,700
5 - 9	15,300	16,200	31,500
10 - 14	17,800	17,900	35,700
15 - 19	20,200	20,800	41,000
Subtotal	**71,500**	**73,400**	**144,900**
20 - 24	32,000	26,500	58,500
25 - 34	67,200	58,600	125,800
35 - 44	47,600	43,400	91,000
45 - 54	32,900	29,400	62,300
55 - 65	34,900	28,100	63,000
Subtotal	**214,600**	**186,000**	**400,600**
65 - 75	26,300	19,300	45,600
75 - 84	15,400	8,200	23,600
85 and over	5,900	2,000	7,900
Total	**333,700**	**288,900**	**622,600**

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS*

Age Group	*Female*	*Male*	*Total*
Under 5	5.4%	6.4%	5.9%
5 - 19	16.0	19.0	17.4
20 - 64	64.3	64.4	64.3
65 and over	14.3	10.2	12.4

SEX DISTRIBUTION WITHIN AGE GROUPS*

Under 5	49.6%	50.4%	100.0%
5 - 19	49.3	50.7	100.0
20 - 64	53.6	46.4	100.0
65 and over	61.7	38.3	100.0
Total Population	**53.6%**	**46.4%**	**100.0%**

* Totals and subtotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

Women in the District

In 1988, women comprised 54 percent of the population in the District. There were more females than males in every age group over the age of 19; distribution of males and females under the age of 19 was about even. In the age group 65 and older, the proportion of women rose to 62 percent.*

According to a 1987 study, 65 percent of Washington women work.** Of those women in the work force, 35 percent hold professional and managerial positions, while 32 percent hold clerical positions. Twelve of the 200 largest employers in the District had female executive officers in 1989. More than half (105) listed women as personnel directors.***

According to the 1980 census, of the 62 percent of Washington women who worked, 45 percent were in the business field. The median income of working women in Washington was $13,375, compared with $11,591 nationally; 29 percent were college educated, compared with the national average of 7.52 percent; and 50 percent were single heads of households, compared with 14 percent nationally.

In 1966, the Women's Bar Association, Committee on the Status of Women, convened women's advocacy groups to monitor laws and practices that worked to eliminate inequities and limitations imposed on women. On January 10, 1967, Executive Order 67-38 established the District of Columbia Commission on the Status of Women; it was re-named the D.C. Commission for Women and established as an agency in the Executive Office of the Mayor in 1978. The commission has 21 volunteer members, appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council. The commission convenes organizations of women to monitor and act on legislative issues, provides a voice for women's legal rights, and addresses such issues as health care, criminal justice, homelessness, and child care.

The commission has testified before the council, and Congress, in support of legislation redefining "family" to include extended family members; on medical leave legislation; and on legislation in support of arresting persons without a warrant if there is probable cause that terms of a civil protection order were violated. As of April 1990, the one bill was enacted. In 1989, the commission sponsored a community speak-out on "boarder babies" at D.C. General Hospital to address the needs of high-risk babies abandoned by drug-addicted mothers. A resource panel focused on the roles of foster parents, the hospitals, the courts, volunteers, and the Commission on Social Services. The Commission for Women also sponsored a speak-out on the problems of youths and on drug prevention. Publications by the commission in 1989 include *A Woman's Guide to Making a Will; A Wish List for Child Care;* and the *Gender Report Part I,* the first of the commission's efforts to retrieve data from District government agencies on the number of women served.

Women and their children comprise the majority of recipients of public service programs. The District government spends more per capita for women's job skills training programs than does any other jurisdiction in the country, and spent more than $21 million in fiscal year 1989 for subsidized child care services. In addition, there are four on-site day care centers for District government employees: at D C. General Hospital, the Reeves Center, the Department of Human Services' offices on H Street Northeast, and the Randall Building in Southwest Washington. A fifth center provides child care for jurors, witnesses, and others doing business with the D.C. Superior Court. The District's Office of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement moved from 47th place nationally in 1988 ($9.1 million in revenue) to 32nd place nationally ($14.1 million in revenue) in 1989.

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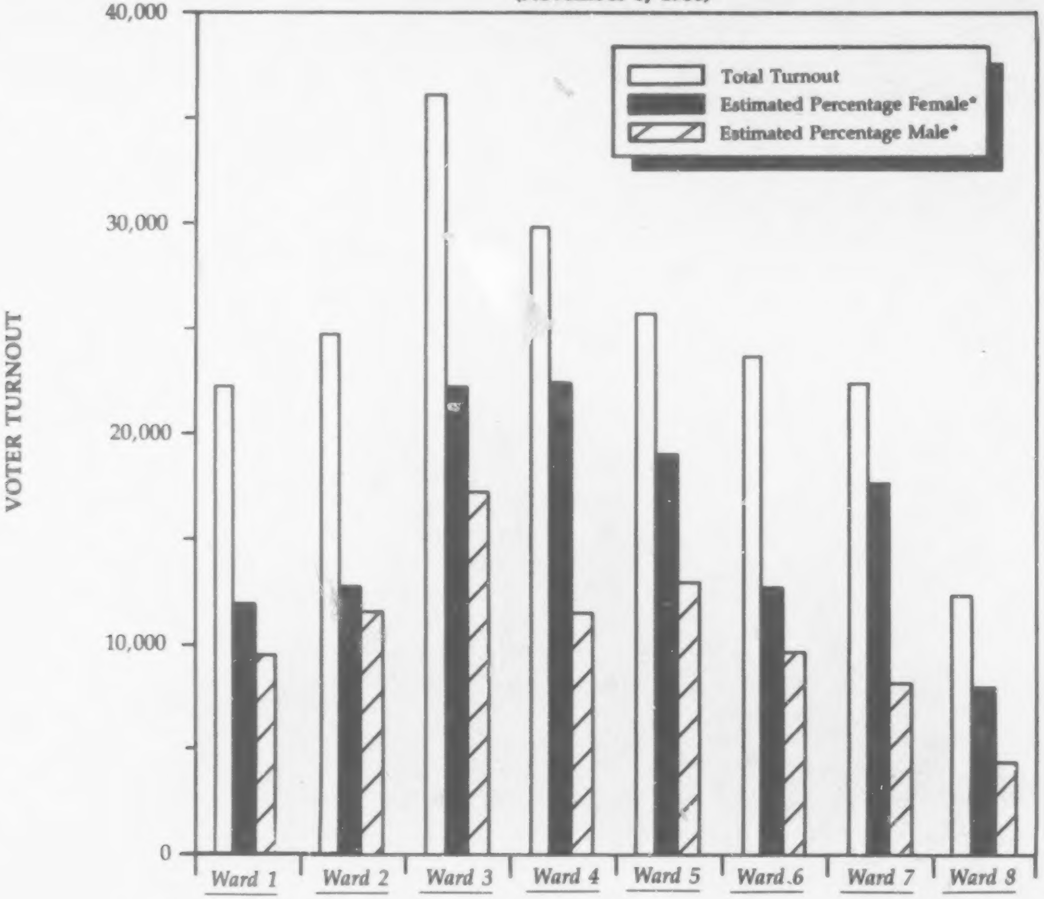
* D.C. Office of Planning, 1988 provisional population estimate.

** *Washington Women in the Labor Force: The Year Is Now,* for the D.C. State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., and the D.C. Commission for Women

*** *Gender Report,* for the D.C. Commission for Women

VOTER TURNOUT BY WARD AND GENDER*
(November 8, 1988)



*NOTE: Gender information is not required on registration applications; these projections are based on the 85 percent of registered voters who indicate a prefix (e.g., Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms.) on their application.

Sources: D.C. Commission for Women
D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics
U.S. Census Bureau
D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Migration of Households In and Out of Washington, D.C.

Because of the easy access to neighboring jurisdictions in this major metropolitan area, there is considerable movement of population between the nation's capital and the suburbs of Maryland and Virginia. According to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), there has been a net outward migration of population every year between 1980 and 1988. The cumulative loss is more than 68,856 persons, or about 11 percent of the District's population. Because this information is based on federal income tax returns, those persons who do not file are excluded from the total migration count.

According to the IRS data, an annual average of 21,461 households have moved into the District between 1980 and 1988, and 24,085 households have moved out. This has resulted in an eight-year net loss of 20,991 households, or more than 8 percent of the total District households. The IRS migration data also show larger households migrating out of than moving into the District. Between 1980 and 1988, an average of 1.62 exemptions per tax return moved into the District, while an average of 1.80 moved out, a difference of 11 percent.

Nearly half of all households moving into the District in 1987 came from Maryland (33 percent) and Virginia (16 percent). More than 64 percent of the households emigrating from the District moved to the neighboring jurisdictions of Maryland (46 percent) and Virginia (18 percent). The households moving to and from Maryland are 20 percent larger than households moving to and from Virginia. One unique characteristic of the nation's capital city is the large number of District residents who move to and from foreign countries. Based upon 1987 tax returns, the most current data available, households coming from foreign countries comprised the fifth largest category of District in-migration. (New York and California households were respectively the third and fourth largest group moving to the District.) Likewise, out-migration of households to foreign countries was the fifth largest category, behind Maryland, Virginia, California, and New York. There have also been differences in household size among taxpayers moving into and out of the District. Based upon 1987 tax returns, taxpayers who have moved to and from foreign countries have the largest household size (2.00 persons), followed by Maryland (1.91 persons), North Carolina (1.72 persons), and Virginia (1.55 persons). These data illustrate not only a significant transient population moving into and out of the District of Columbia, but also notable differences in the sizes of households immigrating to and emigrating from the District.

MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN AND OUT OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 86

	To The District of Columbia			*From The District of Columbia*			*Net Migration*	
	Tax Returns	*Exemptions**	*Exemptions Per Return*	*Tax Returns*	*Exemptions**	*Exemptions Per Return*	*Tax Returns*	*Exemptions**
1980-1981	21,254	34,216	1.61	24,548	44,091	1.80	- 3,294	- 9,875
1981-1982	21,248	34,838	1.64	24,411	43,746	1.79	- 3,163	- 8,908
1982-1983	21,201	34,704	1.64	23,146	42,174	1.82	- 1,945	- 7,470
1983-1984	21,390	35,059	1.64	23,632	43,742	1.85	- 2,242	- 8,683
1984-1985	20,846	34,404	1.65	23,009	41,845	1.82	- 2,163	- 7,441
1985-1986	22,483	37,214	1.66	24,233	44,285	1.83	- 1,750	- 7,071
1986-1987	21,793	35,449	1.63	24,904	45,208	1.82	- 3,111	- 9,759
1987-1988	21,473	32,814	1.53	24,796	42,463	1.71	- 3,323	- 9,649
Total	**171,688**	**278,698**	**1.62**	**192,679**	**347,554**	**1.80**	**–20,991**	**–68,856**
Annual Average	21,461	34,837	1.62	24,085	43,444	1.80	- 2,624	- 8,607

* The exemptions used in this analysis include only those claimed for family members and exclude those exemptions claimed for age, blindness or disability.

Source: U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Demographic and Housing Trends in the Decade of the 1980s

Housing units and numbers of households in the District of Columbia both increased over the past decade, while population declined. Other trends show a decrease in average household size and an increase in housing vacancies. These trends are more significant on a ward-by-ward basis than when considered on a District-wide basis.

Based upon census data, there were 276,792 housing units in the District of Columbia in 1980. According to the D.C. Office of Planning, this number increased to 282,000 housing units in 1989, a 1.9 percent increase. Housing units increased in all wards with the exception of Ward 7 where the number decreased by 2.6 percent. Ward 3 experienced the largest increase, 7.7 percent, while Ward 5 experienced only a minimal increase.

All persons occupying one housing unit (e.g., a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied, or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) and sharing living arrangements, regardless of type of relationship, are considered a household. Based on this definition, the most current data available show that the total households in the District increased from 253,133 in 1980 to 257,300 in 1986, or 1.7 percent. Wards 1 and 6 had the largest increases, 9.7 and 9.8 percent respectively, while Ward 7 experienced the greatest decline with 7.6 percent. Ward 5 had the least change, with an increase of only 21 households.

In 1980, the District's population was 638,333. According to the latest (1988) Office of Planning provisional estimate, the population in the District declined since 1980 by 2.5 percent to 622,600. Between 1980 and 1988, every ward in the District experienced a decline in population except Ward 3, which increased slightly by 155 residents. The largest decreases in population were experienced in Wards 7 and 8 by 4.9 and 4.2 percent respectively.

The average household size in the District has also decreased from 2.40* to 2.32 between 1980 and 1986, while the housing vacancy rate has increased from 8.6 percent to 8.8 percent.** In 1986, Ward 8 had the largest average household size, with 2.87 residents per household, while Ward 2 had the lowest, with 1.81. Ward 3 was the only ward that increased in household size, from 1.94 to 2.05. The largest decrease in household size occurred in Ward 6, which decreased from 2.49 to 2.26. These trends in household size and vacancy rate can be attributed in part to decreases in population and increases in housing units and number of households, which, when considered proportionally, have caused variations in particular wards. For example, four of the wards experiencing population declines between 1980 and 1988 had increases in the number of households between 1980 and 1986. These four wards also had declines in average household size. While three wards had decreases in both population and households, only Ward 3 increased in both population and in households. These data illustrate the variations among wards based upon proportional changes in ward population and households, rather than as a direct link to any one causal factor.

With respect to housing units, seven wards showed increases in housing units (between 1980 and 1989), while five of these wards showed corresponding increases in the number of households (between 1980 and 1986); in four of these wards, the number of households increased at a faster rate than the number of housing units, thereby decreasing the vacancy rate. District-wide, the population, number of households, household size, and housing units have not changed significantly. However, on a ward-by-ward basis, ward rankings between 1980 and 1989 have changed significantly in the vacancy rate, particularly in Ward 1 (-6.30 percent), Ward 3 (+4.95 percent), Ward 6 (-7.53 percent), and Ward 7 (+4.66 percent).

TRENDS IN POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS, AND HOUSING UNTS: 1980-1989

	Ward 1	*Ward 2*	*Ward 3*	*Ward 4*	*Ward 5*	*Ward 6*	*Ward 7*	*Ward 8*	*District Total*
Population: 1980	78,763	81,727	77,445	81,540	83,008	75,725	82,281	77,844	638,333
Population: 1988	77,500	80,900	77,600	80,300	80,100	73,400	78,300	74,500	622,600
Change (1980-88)	-1.65%	-0.98%	+0.26%	-1.47%	-3.49%	-3.04%	-4.86%	-4.24%	-2.46%
Households: 1980	33,455	40,140	37,961	29,204	28,579	29,137	29,976	24,681	253,133
Households: 1986	36,700	39,700	38,900	29,800	28,600	32,000	27,700	23,900	257,300
Change (1980-86)	+9.70%	-1.10%	+2.47%	+2.04%	+0.07%	+9.83%	-7.59%	-3.16%	+1.65%
Household Size: 1980*	2.21	1.84	1.94	2.67	2.74	2.49	2.74	3.00	2.40
Household Size: 1986	2.14	1.81	2.05	2.60	2.58	2.26	2.70	2.87	2.32
Change (1980-86)	-3.17%	-1.63%	+5.67%	-2.62%	-5.84%	-9.24%	-1.46%	-4.33%	-3.33%
Housing Units: 1980	37,954	46,383	40,273	30,274	30,490	32,121	31,384	27,913	276,792
Housing Units: 1989	38,900	47,000	43,400	30,500	30,500	32,600	30,600	28,500	282,000
Change (1980-89)	+2.37%	+1.29%	+7.69%	+0.66%	0.00%	+1.56%	-2.55%	+2.15%	+1.88%
Vacancy Rate: 1980	11.84%	13.58%	5.71%	3.63%	6.23%	9.35%	4.46%	11.47%	8.56%
Vacancy Rate: 1986/89**	5.66%	15.53%	10.37%	2.25%	6.23%	1.84%	9.48%	16.14%	8.76%
Change	-6.30%	+2.00%	+4.95%	-0.93%	-0.07%	-7.53%	+4.66%	+4.53%	+.15%

* The 1980 household size was determined by the following: $\frac{\text{Population (1980) - Persons in Group Quarters}}{\text{Number of Households (1980)}}$

** The vacancy rate projections are based upon two sets of data (number of households and housing units) that have a margin of error. The vacancy rate was determined by dividing the number of households by the number of housing units, and subtracting this percentage from 100 percent. Identification of vacancy rates in various wards is an attempt to provide data more recent than 1980.

Sources: D.C. Office of Planning
D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation
Greater Washington Research Center, Census '86
U.S. Census Bureau (1980)

Total and Per Capita Personal Income

In 1989, per capita personal income in the District of Columbia was higher than that of any state in the nation, except Connecticut and New Jersey. The per capita personal income of District residents in 1989 was estimated to be $23,436, 33.4 percent higher than the national average. Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income as calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce includes income of private health and welfare funds, foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter. Personal income therefore overstates the money income of individuals.

In 1989, wage and salary income accounted for 65.1 percent of all personal income in the District of Columbia. Interest, dividend and rental income accounted for 16 percent. In the United States, wage and salary income accounted for 67.6 percent of total personal income; interest, dividend and rental income accounted for 17.9 percent. Transfer payments include not only public assistance, unemployment compensation, social security and government retirement benefits, but payments to private health and welfare funds and foundation grants given to non-profit and membership organizations based in the District of Columbia. Income derived from transfer payments constitutes a higher percentage of personal income in the District of Columbia (18.9 percent) than in the nation as a whole (14.5 percent) because of the large number of non-profit organizations located in the nation's capital and the high numbers of persons receiving government pensions and public assistance.

There has been continuous growth since 1985 in total and per capita personal income. The rate of increase of total personal income in the District of Columbia has been the same as the national rate in three of the last five years. The growth in personal income is occurring at a time when the District's population is declining. Contributing to this growth is the increasing number of persons in the higher paying occupations, i.e., professional, managerial and administrative jobs, and the high labor force participation rate.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(In Current Dollars)

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District of Columbia	$17,974	$19,071	$20,303	$21,667	$23,436
United States	$13,908	$14,636	$15,340	$16,444	$17,567
Ratio of D.C. to U.S.	129.2%	130.3%	132.4%	131.8%	133.4%
Growth Over Previous Year:					
District of Columbia	7.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.7%	8.2%
United States	6.0%	5.2%	4.8%	7.2%	6.8%

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
($ In Billions)

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District of Columbia	$11.2	$11.9	$12.6	$13.4	$14.1
United States	$3,320.3	$3,528.5	$3,733.7	$4,042.1	$4,360.9
Growth Over Previous Year:					
District of Columbia	7.7%	6.3%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%
United States	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	8.3%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Preliminary Release April 1990

Cost of Living in the Metropolitan Area

The cost of living in the Washington metropolitan area may be compared with the cost of other areas in the country by using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures changes in prices of consumer goods and services on a monthly basis by collecting prices from 91 areas in the country and from more than 60,000 housing units on such items as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. The U.S. Department of Labor publishes the CPI data on a monthly and annual average basis; for the purpose of this analysis, annual average CPI figures are used from the index for all urban consumers. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain city averages throughout the United States. The base year for the CPI is 1982-84 equals 100. Thus goods and services that cost $100 in 1982 cost on the average $124 in the United States in 1989 and $128 in the Washington metropolitan area.

Changes in the cost of living over the past nine years can be seen on a year-by-year basis. The Washington metropolitan area's changes in costs have increased more than the costs in other United States cities. Cost increases in this area over the nine-year period have been 54.4 percent for all items, which is slightly higher than the 50.6 percent increase in the United States city average.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U*, 1980-1988
(1982-84 = 100)**

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1980-1989*
On all items	82.9	90.5	95.5	99.8	104.6	109.0	112.2	116.2	121.0	128.0	54.4%
Food & Beverages	88.0	92.6	97.0	99.8	103.0	106.1	110.1	113.6	119.2	126.1	43.3
Housing	81.0	90.1	95.4	99.7	104.9	110.1	114.8	118.9	123.4	129.3	59.6
Apparel & Upkeep	90.2	90.5	94.7	100.6	104.7	109.9	108.7	116.3	123.1	134.9	49.6
Transportation	84.8	94.4	97.0	99.3	103.7	105.6	103.8	105.9	108.1	114.4	35.0
Medical Care	74.2	80.1	90.6	101.5	107.9	114.7	122.6	129.1	137.8	146.4	97.3
Entertainment	84.7	88.9	94.1	99.1	106.7	113.7	116.5	121.5	124.8	127.5	50.6
Other Goods & Services	75.8	83.4	91.3	101.0	107.7	114.5	121.9	129.4	138.4	152.2	100.9

U.S. CITY ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U*, 1980-1989
(1982-84 = 100)**

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1980-1989*
On all items	82.4	90.9	96.5	99.6	103.9	107.6	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	50.6%
Food & Beverages	86.7	93.5	97.3	99.5	103.2	105.6	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	44.1
Housing	81.1	90.4	96.9	99.5	103.6	107.7	110.9	114.2	118.5	123.0	51.7
Apparel & Upkeep	90.9	95.3	97.8	100.2	102.1	105.0	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	30.5
Transportation	83.1	93.2	97.0	99.3	103.7	106.4	102.3	105.4	108.7	114.1	37.4
Medical Care	74.9	82.9	92.5	100.6	106.8	113.5	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.3	99.4
Entertainment	83.6	90.1	96.0	100.1	103.8	107.9	111.6	115.3	120.3	126.5	51.3
Other Goods & Services	75.2	81.4	89.4	99.4	106.3	114.5	121.4	128.5	137.0	147.7	96.4

* Index for all urban consumers

** Note that the base year has been changed from 1967 to 1982-84.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Consumer Price Index

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Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income reported on individual 1988 District income tax returns was $8.3 billion. The net taxable income reported was $6.4 billion. Total personal income taxes paid in 1988 amounted to $481 million. Over the period 1984-1988, the adjusted gross income of District residents has increased by 33 percent, net taxable income of D.C. residents by 35 percent, and total personal income taxes paid by 37 percent.

Because the District of Columbia is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction, the definition of income, and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. Passage of the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986* resulted in enactment by the Council of the District of Columbia of D.C. Law 7-29, which continued the District's limited conformity with the federal tax system. The District law increased the standard deduction in 1986 and 1987 and the amount of personal exemptions in every year since 1986, and reduced the maximum tax rate.

Calendar Year	*Standard Deduction*	*Personal Exemption*	*Tax Rates*
1986	$1,000	$750	2.0% - 11.0%
1987	2,000	885	6.0% - 10.0%
1988	2,000	1,025	6.0% - 9.5%
1989	2,000	1,160	6.0% - 9.5%

Tax conformity with federal law enables the District government to use federal audit mechanisms that encourage greater taxpayer compliance. Prior to 1989, exceptions to conforming with the federal tax system were exclusion from local income taxation of both District lottery winnings and income from social security. Effective for 1989, District lottery winnings were subject to District income taxation.

Of the 334,077 tax returns filed in 1988, nearly 53 percent were filed by single taxpayers, nearly 29 percent by married couples; and the other 18 percent by heads of households. The percentage distribution by filing status has remained relatively constant over the past five years. When the adjusted gross income of tax filers is examined by income level, more than 61 percent of filers with incomes under $15,000 were single, whereas the majority of high-income filers ($50,000 or more) were married couples.

Average adjusted gross income filed on federal 1040 forms by District taxpayers for their 1988 returns was $30,123. In 1988, District residents paid $481 million in District income taxes and $1.5 billion in federal income taxes. District residents pay more in federal taxes than is paid by residents of eight states. District residents paid on the average $4,519 per federal tax return, compared with a national average of $3,910 or 15.6 percent more.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DATA
($ In Millions)

Calendar Year	*Total Adjusted Gross Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Total Net Taxable Income*	*Percent Increase*	*Total Income Tax Paid to D.C.**	*Percent Increase*
1984	$6,226	5.6%	$4,720	5.8%	$351	7.3%
1985	6,695	7.5	5,056	7.1	380	8.3
1986	7,084	5.8	5,350	5.8	406	6.8
1987	7,652	8.0	5,880	9.9	454	11.8
1988	8,282	8.2	6,382	8.5	481	6.0

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT INCOME TAX RETURNS BY FILING STATUS

2

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Total Returns	**320,321**	**333,349**	**338,723**	**331,524**	**334,077**
Single	50.1%	50.4%	50.5%	52.6%	52.7%
Head of Household	18.6	19.3	19.6	18.2	18.8
Married-Joint	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.1
Married-Separate	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
Married-Separate/Combined	19.5	18.9	18.8	18.1	17.6
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Net tax liability after credits

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT INCOME TAX RETURNS BY FILING STATUS AND INCOME LEVEL

(1988)

3

	Single	*Head of Household*	*Married/Joint/ Separate and Combined*	*Married-Separate*	*Total*	*Returns**
Under $15,000	61.0%	18.9%	17.5%	2.6%	100%	143,290
$15,000-$49,000	48.0	21.2	27.8	3.0	100	162,257
$50,000 and more	38.1	4.8	54.7	2.4	100	28,530

* Total returns filed without regard to tax liability

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

Individual Income Taxpayers

The total number of tax filers with a tax liability in 1988 was at the same level it had been in 1984 — 295,116 as compared with 295,166. The number of taxpayers with a liability peaked, however, in 1986, reaching a level of 309,413. The decline over the past two years can, in part, be explained by the effects of the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986* and the District's conformity with the federal tax system: the amounts of both the personal exemption and standard deduction were increased between 1984 and 1987, causing low-income households to have no income tax liability. The number of taxpayers with liability in the lowest income bracket (an adjusted gross income of under $5,000) dropped from 32,872 in 1984 to 15,639 in 1988.

The total number of income tax returns filed with the District government increased from 320,321 in 1984 to 334,077 in 1988. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, 11.7 percent of all taxpayers did not owe District income tax in 1988. Since 1984, the proportion of taxpayers with no tax liability has increased. At the same time, the number of taxpayers in all categories of income exceeding $15,000 has increased. In 1988, some 9.6 percent of the 295,116 District taxpayers had adjusted gross incomes of $50,000 or more.

The District's income tax rates are progressive, ranging from 6 percent on the first $10,000 of taxable income to 9.5 percent on taxable income exceeding $20,000. The effect of this progressive rate structure can be seen by comparing the percentage of income with the percentage of income taxes paid.

All persons who lived in the District at any time during the tax year or who maintained an abode in the District for 183 days or more during the year and earned more than $3,025 as individuals or $4,050 as married persons filing jointly, or $2,025 if married and filing separately, were required to file an individual income tax return in 1988 with the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this residency rule include justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and some congressional staff (provided that both the members of Congress and the employees are residents of the same state), and Senate-confirmed presidential appointees not actually claiming domicile in the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS 4

Adjusted Gross Income Levels	*Number of Individual Taxpayers*					*Percentage Distribution of Individual Income Taxes Paid*				
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Under $5,000	32,872	33,067	32,523	18,436	15,639	.7%	.4%	.4%	.3%	.3%
$5,000 - 9,999	54,381	53,675	52,452	46,415	41,964	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2
$10,000 - 14,999	55,308	54,945	54,038	51,373	47,600	7.6	6.9	6.3	5.6	4.9
$15,000 - 24,999	79,079	82,957	82,857	84,420	86,349	21.9	21.0	19.6	18.1	16.9
$25,000 - 49,999	57,171	62,619	66,134	70,237	75,102	34.6	35.1	34.4	33.0	32.7
$50,000 - 99,999	13,213	15,310	16,981	19,624	21,677	17.8	19.1	20.0	20.5	20.7
$100,000 and over	3,142	3,637	4,428	5,878	6,785	14.2	14.6	16.7	20.0	22.3
Total	**295,166**	**306,210**	**309,413**	**296,383**	**295,116**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXPAYERS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LEVELS

	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Less than $15,000	48.2%	46.2%	44.9%	39.2%	35.7%
$15,000 to $49,999	46.0	47.6	48.2	52.2	54.7
$50,000 and over	5.8	6.2	6.9	8.6	9.6
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Lottery and Charitable Games

The D.C. Lottery, which began selling tickets in 1982, has consistently ranked as one of the top lotteries in the nation for producing revenue on a per capita basis. During fiscal year 1989, the instant and on-line games sponsored by the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board generated sales of $142.6 million, a 27.4 percent increase over fiscal year 1985.

The five-member board, appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council, administers, supervises and coordinates operation of legal gaming activities in the District. The board is also responsible for licensing non-profit organizations to conduct raffles, bingo games and Monte Carlo Night parties. In fiscal year 1989, the District government collected $7,000 in fees for licensing non-profit organizations. These groups raised $4.8 million in gross revenue, with 65 percent awarded as prizes and the remaining 35 percent funding charitable causes. The agency's staff and gaming industry experts conducted workshops to inform non-profit organizations regarding the benefits of organized and licensed fundraising.

D.C. Lucky Numbers Game, the agency's first on-line, daily, three-digit game, was the sales leader for the sixth consecutive year in 1989, and accounted for $75.6 million, or 53 percent of all sales. Also in 1989, D.C. 4, a four-digit game, had sales of $27 million and accounted for 18.9 percent of total sales. Sales from the two-number game, D.C. Daily Double, which features public drawings during the lunch hour, totaled $1 million.

D.C. Quick Cash and Lotto*America produced the largest sales increases in fiscal year 1989. Quick Cash, which replaced D.C. Lucky Lotto in May 1989, pays a top prize of $250,000. The game, played by choosing six numbers between one and 39, produced sales of $7.2 million during the last five months of the year. Sales for D.C. Lucky Lotto totaled $3 million between October 1988 and April 1989.

Lotto*America is a multi-state lottery game that includes the District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Oregon and Wisconsin. The game, which debuted in February 1988, was redesigned one year later to include Wednesday night and Saturday night drawings. Lotto*America sales in the District totaled $23.2 million in fiscal year 1989. D.C. Lottery players won $19.4 million in the Lotto*America jackpots that same year. One D.C. Lottery player won $16 million from Lotto*America, a D.C. Lottery record. In fiscal year 1989, the D.C. Lottery introduced seven new instant scratch games that grossed $5.3 million in sales. Those games were designed to give players more cash prizes and better odds for winning.

Total expenses for administration, prizes, contract fees, retailer commissions, advertising, and other costs were $92.6 million in fiscal year 1989. Prizes accounted for 72.6 percent of operating expenses. Since fiscal year 1985, the D.C. Lottery has paid out more than $306.7 million in prizes.

More than 500 lottery retailers earned $7.2 million in commissions and bonuses in fiscal year 1989. From 1985 to 1989, the agency paid $32.8 million in lottery commissions to retailers in Washington, D.C.

As required by the *D.C. Budget Request Act of 1983*, P.L. 4-162, all revenue generated by activities of the lottery board in excess of administrative costs and prizes must be transferred to the District government's General Fund. In fiscal year 1989, the agency transferred $53 million to the fund, a 25 percent increase over fiscal year 1988, and the highest transfer ever recorded.

LOTTERY REVENUE AND EXPENSES
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988**	*1989*
Revenue:					
Ticket Sales	$111,987	$118,654	$121,713	$122,969	$142,644
Non-operating Income	805	1,248	1,422	1,515	3,013
Total	**$112,792**	**$119,902**	**$123,135**	**$124,484**	**$145,657**
Expenses:					
Administration	$ 3,528	$ 4,151	$ 5,272	$ 5,760	$ 7,994
Prizes	57,913	59,096	61,765	60,923	67,016
Contract Fees	3,484	3,765	4,317	5,004	6,035
Commissions	6,123	6,340	6,550	6,552	7,280
Advertising	4,446	4,938	3,825	2,864	3,238
Other	1,829	1,612	1,306	881	1,094
Total	**$77,323**	**$79,902**	**$83,035**	**$81,984**	**$92,657**
General Fund Transfer	$35,469	$40,000	$40,100	$42,500	$53,000

* Note that previously published data in *INDICES* 1989 have been revised.

Source: D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board

Sales and Use Taxes

In fiscal year 1989, on an estimated taxable gross receipts base totaling nearly $6.1 billion, the District government collected $428.7 million in general sales and use taxes. This represented a 9.7 percent increase over collections in the previous year and an increase of 5.7 percent in taxable gross receipts. Not included in this discussion are taxes on cigarettes, alcohol, and motor fuel, and motor vehicle excise taxes. Nearly half of the taxable gross receipts came from the retail trade sector. The growth in taxable gross receipts was affected by the enactment of the *District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1989*, D.C. Law 8-17, effective July 1, 1989, which expanded the District's sales tax base to include real property services, such as landscaping and yard maintenance, and data processing and information services. In addition to expanding the services subject to sales and use taxes, the act also raised the rates on selected items.

The District of Columbia has a four-tier rate structure (see the table below). The sales tax on restaurant meals, liquor sold for on-premise consumption, and on rental vehicles increased from 8 percent to 9 percent on July 1, 1989. The tax on transient accommodations increased from 10 percent to 11 percent. The general sales and use tax rate of 6 percent was not changed nor was the 12 percent tax on parking motor vehicles in commercial lots. No sales tax is levied in the District of Columbia on groceries, prescription and non-prescription drugs, or laundry and dry cleaning services.

In 1988, the mayor established the Advisory Committee on Finance and Taxes. The committee advises on revenue strategies, makes recommendations regarding the existing tax structure, reviews tax forms, and studies the impact of taxes on economic development in the District of Columbia.

SALES AND USE TAX RATES

6%	General rate for tangible personal property and selected services, alcoholic beverages sold in stores, and food sold in vending machines
9%	Restaurant meals, liquor sold for consumption on the premises, and rental vehicles
11%	Transient accommodations
12%	Parking motor vehicles in commercial lots

GENERAL SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
General Sales and Use Tax*	$331.7	$356.0	$381.7	$390.6	$428.7

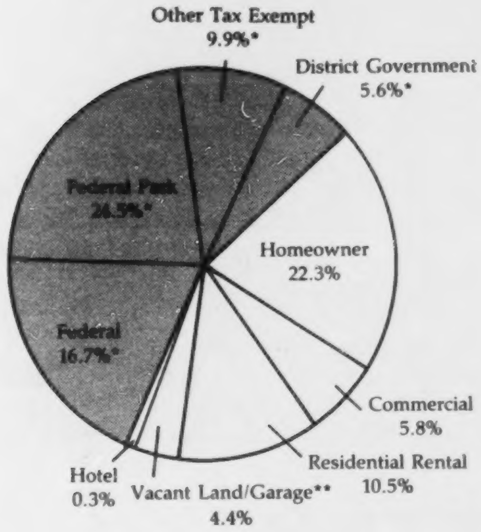
* Does not include collections from cigarettes, alcohol, motor fuel, hotel occupancy, and motor vehicle excise taxes.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

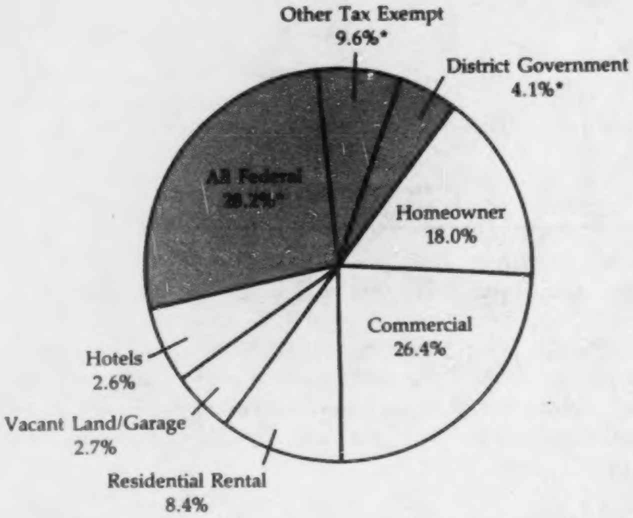
Taxable and Tax Exempt Real Property

The District of Columbia has a land area of 60 square miles and a water area of 9 square miles. Public rights-of-way account for 13.4 square miles of the District's acreage, or more than 22 percent of the land area. When these public rights-of-way are excluded, the land area is 29,751 acres, more than 57 percent of which are classified as tax exempt, including 41.2 percent owned by the federal government and more than 5.6 percent owned by the District government. More than 7,200 of the federal government's acreage, or 24.5 percent of the District of Columbia's land, is park area. Much of the remaining 16.7 percent of federal land is used for office buildings and museums. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, and foreign government property. The assessed value of the federal acreage in tax year 1990 was $19.3 billion, and other tax exempt land was assessed at $6.6 billion. The total assessed value of all land and improvements was $68.8 billion.

LAND USES BY TAX CLASSIFICATION
Percentage Distribution:
29,751 Acres
(Excludes Public Rights-of-Way)



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS
by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution:
$68.8 Billion



* Shading indicates tax exempt
** Commercial only
NOTE: Total acreage may vary annually as a result of lots or squares being added or deleted.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Real Property in the District of Columbia

Real property in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of estimated market value. For tax purposes, all real property value is estimated by the mass appraisal approach. This requires the grouping of properties by location, land use, and other physical characteristics, and the classification of properties by use type, size, age and condition. Analysis of the real estate market takes into account real estate sales, remodeling, renovations, and new-construction permits. For the purpose of taxation, the District of Columbia is divided into 56 taxable neighborhoods and 16 non-taxable areas, such as park land, Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Bolling Air Force Base.

The sales comparison approach is generally used in assessing residential properties, with adjustments for location, condition, remodeling, renovations, additions, maintenance, etc.; properties with similar characteristics have approximately the same assessed value. In the case of commercial properties, such as hotels, office buildings, stores, warehouses, and rental housing, the income-expense statements and rent rolls submitted by property owners are analyzed and compared. A net income is computed for each property, and appropriate comparisons (price per square-foot of gross building area, price per point of floor area ratio, income-expense ratio, occupancy ratio, etc.) are developed. Properties that have been sold are reviewed to develop overall capitalization rates. In addition, new construction and total reproduction costs of buildings are developed. The most appropriate unit of comparison and the capitalization rate for each property are converted into an indication of value. Finally, buildings of similar characteristics are compared and final adjustments are made for equalization purposes.

The current tax law provides for four classifications of real property. Class I is owner-occupied residential property; Class II is renter-occupied residential and vacant residential property; Class III, established in tax year 1987, includes hotels and has a tax rate below that of other commercial properties; and Class IV is commercial real estate. A vacant property is classified in the same category of use as the adjacent parcel if they have common ownership. For the past five years, property tax rates have fallen for Class I property and have been stable for renter-occupied residential property. The tax rate for owner-occupied residential property was reduced effective October 1, 1989.

TAX RATES
(per $100 of Assessed Value)

	(Tax Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Class I	Owner-occupied	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.22	$1.06*
Class II	Renter-occupied and Vacant	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54
Class III	Hotels	—	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82
Class IV	Commercial	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03

* Effective October 1, 1989

The assessed value of all real property has risen over the past five years (1986-1990). However, different classes of property assessments have increased at different rates. Commercial assessments have risen by 82 percent, reflecting the rapid appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Commercial construction has occurred throughout the District and resulted in increases in the total commercial property assessments. The sale of 343 commercial buildings (excluding multifamily housing) in 1989 with an average sales price of more than $2.2 million has also increased commercial property values. Because property assessments are based on market value, commercial property assessments have increased. Over the five-year period, the effect of the increased assessments can be seen in the amount of property tax collected, which rose by 55 percent.

TRENDS IN ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES
(In Billions)

(Tax Year)*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989***	*1990*
Commercial	$12.0	$14.1	$16.3	$20.1	$21.8
Class I Residential***	8.2	7.9	7.8	9.4	11.4
Class II Residential	4.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.8
Total Taxable	**$24.8**	**$28.1**	**$29.9**	**$35.1**	**$39.0**

* Tax year is July 1 to June 30
** Note revision to data published in *INDICES* 1989.
*** Includes vacant land and garages

REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Thousands)

(Tax Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Estimated 1990*
Class I	$94,782	$101,626	$95,685	$101,272	$115,156	$125,454
Class II	70,517	72,657	85,655	83,098	86,702	89,394
Class III	—	25,480	27,537	27,973	32,432	30,192
Class IV	224,782	216,824	263,210	297,436	371,084	407,859
Total	**$390,081**	**$416,587**	**$472,087**	**$509,779**	**$605,374**	**$652,899**

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Appeals of Real Property Tax Assessments

Property owners in the District of Columbia may appeal the assessment on their real property to the Board of Equalization and Review, which was established by the *District of Columbia Real Property Tax Revision Act of 1974*. The board's goal is to ensure that real property assessments brought on appeal are valued for taxation purposes at 100 percent of estimated market value and assessed equal in value to comparable properties.

In 1983, the Board of Equalization and Review became an independent board, responsible for its own budget and staffing. Prior to 1983, the board was consolidated into the Board of Appeals and Review. The 15 board members who review property tax assessment appeals are primarily real estate brokers, appraisers and legal professionals from the private sector. Appeals are accepted annually from March 1 through April 15. Over the past five years, the board has reviewed an annual average of about 2,000 appeals during this 46-day period.

The total number of appeals has increased 75 percent in the past five years. For tax year 1990, 1,014 property assessments were reduced out of 2,883 appealed, resulting in a total of $14.4 million in revenue reduction. Of these assessments, 289 were reduced on Class IV properties (commercial and vacant land), resulting in a revenue reduction of $11.2 million. The appeals for 488 Class I properties (single-family and owner-occupied) resulted in a revenue reduction of $500,000.

REAL PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT APPEALS

*(Tax Year)**	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*Projected 1991*
Total Appeals**	**1,642**	**1,835**	**1,303**	**2,471**	**2,883**	**3,000**

* Tax year is from July to June.
** This total includes appeals that were reduced, increased and sustained.

REVENUE IMPACT BASED ON CURRENT RATES
($ in millions)

(Tax Year)	*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*		*1990*	
Reductions	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*
Class I (Owner-occupied)	258	NA	251	NA	112	$ -0.5	402	$ -0.2	488	$ -0.5
Class II (Renter-occupied and Vacant)	82	NA	157	NA	331	-0.5	222	-0.3	199	-0.5
Class III (Hotels)	*	NA	19	NA	33	-1.7	28	-1.2	38	-2.2
Class IV (Commercial)	273	NA	302	NA	429	-18.1	269	-9.3	289	-11.2
Total	**613**	**$-13.4**	**729**	**$-16.5**	**905**	**$-20.8**	**921**	**$-11.0**	**1,014**	**$-14.4**
Increases	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*	*Appeals*	*Amount*
Class I (Owner-occupied)	0	0	0	0	2	NA	4	$ .0	1	$ .0
Class II (Renter-occupied and Vacant)	0	0	3	NA	3	NA	8	.0	21	.0
Class III (Hotels)	0	0	1	NA	0	0	0	.7	0	.0
Class IV (Commercial)	0	0	15	NA	2	NA	7	.8	7	.3
Total	**0**	**0**	**19**	**NA**	**7**	**NA**	**19**	**$ +1.5**	**29**	**$ +.3**

* Tax year 1986 hotel appeals were included in the commercial property figures.

Source: Board of Equalization and Review

Property Tax Credits and Exemptions

To reduce the property tax burden for low- and moderate-income residents, the District government has established three tax reduction programs. The Circuit Breaker is a tax credit that can be deducted from income tax liability for homeowners in the District of Columbia whose household income is less than $20,000. The Circuit Breaker is based on a sliding scale, with the credit being equal to property taxes paid above a threshold ranging from 1 percent to 4 percent of property taxes paid depending upon the household's gross income level. Low-income renters may receive the same benefit with a portion of the rent payments being considered as property taxes. As shown below, 15,137 non-elderly households claimed the property tax credit on their income tax returns in 1988. The number of elderly, blind or disabled households claiming the Circuit Breaker credit has dropped from approximately 17,000 in 1984 to just under 13,000 in 1988. The reduction in both groups is related to the enactment of other District of Columbia property tax relief programs (such as the Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Program), which reduced the number of taxpayers eligible for the Circuit Breaker program.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT - CIRCUIT BREAKER

(Calendar Year)*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Number of Tax Returns:					
Low-income Households	22,178	20,880	18,654	16,585	15,137
Elderly, Blind, Disabled	16,843	16,311	16,045	13,798	12,704
Total	**39,021**	**37,191**	**34,699**	**30,383**	**27,841**
Percentage of Tax Returns Claiming Circuit Breaker	12.2%	11.2%	10.2%	9.2%	8.3%
Average Credit	$279	$295	$308	$303	$310
Total Credit (In Thousands)	$10,887	$10,971	$10,687	$9,200	$8,644

* Because the Circuit Breaker is claimed on the District income tax return, it is calculated on a calendar-year basis.

The Homestead Exemption reduces the property tax assessment for all owner-occupied dwellings, regardless of household income. Introduced in 1978, the Homestead Exemption Program initially provided a $6,000 exemption from the assessed value of single-family houses, condominiums and cooperatives. In 1979, the program was changed to cover only owner-occupied properties, and the $6,000 exemption was increased to $9,000. Beginning with the September 1988 property tax payment, owners who occupy their own residential property are entitled to a $22,000 homestead exemption. Some 89,179 homeowners claimed homestead exemptions in tax year 1989, reducing property taxes by approximately $24.3 million. Over the past five years, the number of homeowners claiming this exemption has increased by 10 percent, reflecting increased homeownership in the District of Columbia, as well as awareness of the Homestead Exemption.

The Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Program went into effect in March 1987. This program allows for homeowners, aged 65 years or older, who derived more than 50 percent of their income from pensions, annuities or social security, a reduction of half of their property tax liability starting with the March 1987 property tax payment. More than 20,000 senior citizens filed for this tax relief in 1989, resulting in $10.8 million of tax relief for these homeowners.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

(Tax Year)*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Homeowners Claiming Exemption	80,850	85,061	78,810	84,939	89,179

SENIOR CITIZEN REAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM**

(Tax Year)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Number of Senior Citizens Receiving Relief	14,462	17,383	20,796
Total Amount of Relief (in millions)	$6.4	$8.0	$10.8

* Homestead Exemption is claimed on property tax bills and is therefore on a tax-year basis (from July 1 to June 30).
** New program in 1987

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

1989 Assessed Values of Single-Family Houses and Condominiums

As of July 1989, the D.C. real property tax rolls contained 97,210 single-family houses and 25,503 condominium units. The average assessed value of these housing units was more than $144,000. For single-family houses, the median assessment was $92,984, and for the condominium units was $79,000. Half of the houses and condominium units were assessed between $50,000 and $100,000. Forty-six percent of the houses and 32 percent of the condominium units were assessed at $100,000 or more.

ASSESSED VALUES OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

(July 1989)*

Assessed Value	*Single-Family***		*Condominium Units*		*Total*	
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
Under $25,000	271	***%	361	2%	632	1%
$ 25,000 - 49,999	4,659	5	3,903	15	8,562	7
$ 50,000 - 74,999	23,271	24	7,064	28	30,335	25
$ 75,000 - 99,999	25,021	25	6,032	24	31,053	25
$100,000 - 124,999	8,377	9	3,368	13	11,745	10
$125,000 - 149,999	4,580	5	1,725	7	6,305	5
$150,000 - 174,999	3,034	3	1,258	5	4,292	3
$175,000 - 199,999	3,582	4	651	3	4,233	3
$200,000 and Over	24,415	25	1,141	4	25,556	21
Total	97,210	100%	25,503	100%	122,713	100%
Average (Mean) Assessed Value	$157,605		$94,732		$144,538	
Median Assessed Value****	$92,984		$79,000		$90,085	

* These data are as of the first month of tax year 1990 (July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990).
** Row, detached, and semi-detached structures, which may include up to five units
*** Less than one percent
**** Exact midpoint of assessed value of all housing units

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS), based on real property tax records

Five-Year Trends in Real Property Values

Over the past five years, the number of single-family houses and condominium units on the tax assessment rolls increased by 3,330 units, or 3 percent. Condominium units increased by 14 percent, from 22,331 units to 25,505 units during the same period. Single-family houses totaled 97,054 units in tax year 1986 and 97,210 units in tax year 1990, a net increase of 156 units.

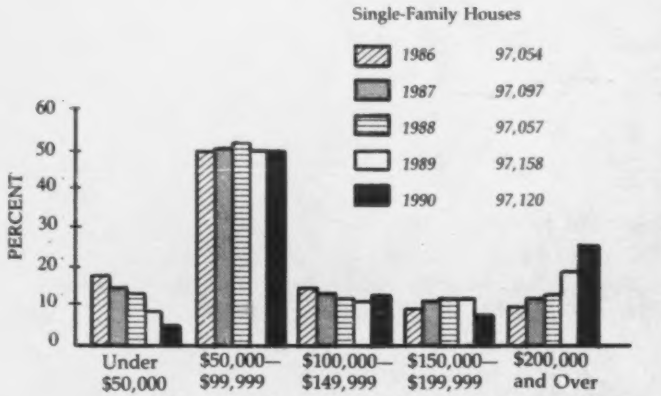
Condominium units are most heavily concentrated in Wards 1, 2 and 3. For the most part, these units have resulted from conversion of multifamily rental buildings. Over the past five years, 2,779 rental units have been granted permission to convert to condominiums and 2,228 newly constructed or rehabilitated units have been registered as new market offerings. The median assessment of condominium units increased by 17 percent between tax years 1986 and 1990, while single-family house assessments increased by 34 percent. In tax year 1990, the median condominium assessment was $79,000, and the median single-family house assessment was $92,984.

In tax year 1990, 25 percent of the single-family houses were assessed at $200,000 or more and 5 percent at under $50,000. In tax year 1986, only 9 percent of the single-family houses were assessed in the highest price range and 18 percent were assessed in the lowest range. However, over the past five years, the number of single-family houses in the $50,000 to $99,999 assessment range has remained constant at 50 percent of the total.

TRENDS IN ASSESSMENTS OF CONDOMINIUMS AND SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING UNITS
(Tax Years 1986-1990)*

(Tax Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Condominium Units	22,331	23,067	24,603	24,923	25,505
Mean (Average) Assessment	$78,133	$81,849	$83,003	$88,959	$94,732
Median Assessment	$67,800	$70,700	$70,500	$75,300	$79,000
Single-Family Houses**	97,054	97,097	97,057	97,158	97,210
Mean (Average) Assessment	$102,462	$109,035	$116,336	$134,131	$157,605
Median Assessment	$69,275	$71,407	$75,495	$84,233	$92,984
Total Condominiums and Single-Family Houses	**119,385**	**120,164**	**121,660**	**122,081**	**122,715**
Mean (Average) Assessment	$97,912	$103,816	$109,595	$123,909	$144,538
Median Assessment	$68,966	$71,342	$74,421	$82,322	$90,085

TRENDS IN ASSESSMENTS OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING UNITS
(Tax Years 1986-1990)*



* The tax year ends on June 30; it begins on July 1 of the previous year.

** Row, detached and semi-detached structures, excluding condominiums; single-family houses, as defined by the Department of Finance and Revenue, may include up to five separate living units.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS)

Land Owned By the District Government

The District government owns land throughout the District of Columbia. When public rights-of-way and public housing projects are excluded, 1,881 lots were owned by the District government as of July 1989 (tax year 1990). (Public housing is excluded because these lots are deeded in the name of the federal government.) The lots owned by the District government total 1,670.3 acres. The combined assessment of District-owned land and improvements in tax year 1990 is $2.8 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. About 30 percent of the land area of District government-owned property is used for educational purposes. The large number of vacant lots reflects the fact that the District government owns property for storage of equipment and vehicles. Furthermore, many of the vacant lots are adjacent to properties where there are structures, such as the property surrounding D.C. Village and the Fire Training Academy.

When the ownership of District government land is examined (for the period tax years 1985 to 1990), disparate trends emerge. First, the total number of lots has declined, from 2,173 to 1,881. Total acreage owned by the District government has increased slightly, going from 1,621.6 acres to 1,670.3 acres. The assessed value of the land and improvements has increased by 82 percent. This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that those lots sold or disposed of are smaller than the acreage the District government acquired. The major fluctuations in land use in the past six years reflect a decrease of 51 retail lots, and 196 vacant lots.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
*(Tax Years 1985 and 1990)**

Land Use by Type of Improvement	*Number of Lots*		*Acres*		*Total Assessed Value (In Millions)*	
	1985	*1990*	*1985*	*1990*	*1985*	*1990*
Residential**						
Single family	270	265	10.7	13.7	$15.8	$23.2
Multifamily	25	52	7.0	14.4	8.3	17.9
Transient	1	2	10.0	11.0	3.1	6.5
Commercial						
Retail	70	19	7.1	3.3	38.4	10.3
Office	18	21	7.3	9.9	46.1	192.0
Special Purpose	231	131	68.7	69.8	111.5	186.7
Industrial	11	13	6.2	19.0	5.5	17.7
Medical	4	5	16.2	6.5	11.8	17.5
Educational	143	144	557.9	503.0	533.1	774.9
Public Service	50	47	24.7	25.5	52.0	72.5
Libraries	18	19	8.6	8.8	33.8	61.2
Recreational	19	21	54.0	56.9	34.5	51.3
Special Purpose	119	116	225.8	388.1	391.3	1,044.6
Vacant	1,161	965	604.0	499.9	246.6	288.8
Other	33	61	13.4	40.5	10.9	45.6
Total	**2,173**	**1,881**	**1,621.6**	**1,670.3**	**$1,542.7**	**$2,810.7**

* Tax years end on June 30; they begin on July 1 of the previous year.
** Does not include most public housing buildings most of which are deeded in the name of the federal government.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS)

Public Buildings

The Department of Administrative Services is responsible for the purchase, maintenance and disposition of District government-owned buildings used for such municipal purposes as offices, health care clinics and corrections facilities. During fiscal year 1989, 47 buildings were either bought or constructed; two surplus buildings were sold; and seven facilities were demolished. These actions added 38 buildings to the existing inventory. According to the Department of Finance and Revenue, as of September 1989, the total value of District-owned land and improvements in the District of Columbia was $2.7 billion.

At the end of fiscal year 1989, the District government owned 2,679 buildings, 1,305 of which (49 percent) are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public and Assisted Housing. Saint Elizabeths Hospital has 116 structures, however, only 72 of these buildings are currently part of the use agreement that gives the District jurisdiction over the structures. According to Public Law 98-621, title for the land and structures at Saint Elizabeths Hospital may be transferred to the District government contingent upon the approval of Congress before October 1, 1992.

Because the District government does not have the power of eminent domain outside of the District, titles for properties used by the District government and located in other jurisdictions are held by the federal government. These properties include Forest Haven, the District government's facility for mentally retarded persons, in Laurel, Maryland; the Laurel Children's Center, Oak Hill and the Oak Hill annex, part of the Department of Human Services' residential delinquent youth services program, also in Laurel, Maryland; Lorton Reformatory, the District government's state prison complex in Lorton, Virginia; surplus properties in Glenn Dale, Maryland; and a children's recreation camp in Scotland, Maryland.

DISTRICT-OWNED STRUCTURES
(As of October 1, 1989)

Agency	*Number of Structures*	*Agency*	*Number of Structures*
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	1,305	Department of Administrative Services	88
Department of Corrections	300	University of the District of Columbia	19
Department of Public Works	279	Washington Convention Center	1
D.C. Public Schools	190	Office on Aging	4
Department of Human Services	143	Department of Employment Services	1
Department of Recreation and Parks	101	Metropolitan Police Department	26
Fire Department	47	Office of Business and Economic Development	11
D.C. Public Library	26	District of Columbia Courts	4
D.C. General Hospital	18	Saint Elizabeths Hospital	116*
		Total	**2,679**

* As part of a use agreement with the federal government, 72 of these structures are under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia government.

Sources: D.C. Department of Administrative Services
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

District Government Energy Expenses

The District government is a major purchaser of energy. The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) processes payments for the utility bills of all executive branch agencies. Of the $74.8 million of energy expenses paid in fiscal year 1989, DAS paid $62.1 million. The Department of Public Works paid $3.9 million for streetlights and traffic signals. Other energy expenses were paid by independent agencies, such as D.C. General Hospital, the Washington Convention Center, the University of the District of Columbia, and the Starplex complex, which includes RFK Stadium.

The $44.2 million expenditure for electricity alone in fiscal year 1989 constitutes 58 percent of the District government's total energy cost. The Water and Sewer Utility Services Administration is the second largest buyer of electricity in the District, after the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ENERGY EXPENSES
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987**	*1988*	*1989*
Electricity	$38.3	$37.3	$44.7	$46.4**	$44.2
Gas	11.3	12.3	16.0	12.3	13.5
Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants	12.3	10.1	12.9	14.0	14.0
Purchased Steam***	NA	NA	NA	1.5	2.6
Coal***	NA	NA	NA	.6	.5
Total	**$61.9**	**$59.7**	**$73.6**	**$74.8**	**$74.8**

* The 1987 electric expenses were revised from $52.2 million to $44.7 million to conform to the Financial Management System figures.
** Includes street lighting and traffic signals
*** Figures for steam and coal were not itemized prior to fiscal year 1988.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Leased Property of the District Government

The D.C. Department of Administrative Services leases more than 3 million square feet of space at 121 sites (official parking not included). Those leases include more than 1.9 million square feet of office space (65 percent of the total leased space) and almost 600,000 square feet of warehouse space (19 percent of the total leased space). In fiscal year 1989, seven additional locations were leased, adding 216,420 square feet to the District's leased space inventory and $1.7 million to the District's space expenditures. The total cost of leasing office space in fiscal year 1989 was $28.7 million, at an average cost of $14.56 per square foot (55 percent below market rate).

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT-LEASED REAL PROPERTY
(Fiscal Year 1989)

	Sites	*Square Foot*	*Annual Cost*	*Average Cost Per Square Foot*
Offices	56	1,969,295	$28,664,443	$14.56
Clinics	14	90,885	1,023,626	11.26
Halfway Houses	7	87,818	530,007	6.04
Storage	1	1,100	7,150	6.50
Vehicle and Equipment Storage	1	13,058	13,058	1.00
Classroom Space	3	27,020	190,936	7.07
Warehouses	15	588,423	2,130,971	3.62
Social Service Centers	6	90,200	755,504	8.38
Arts	2	46,793	532,213	11.50
Day Care	1	9,850	73,875	7.50
Emergency Shelters	3	64,321	1,529,346	23.78
Youth Homes	3	10,306	25,967	2.52
Cafeteria	1	5,300	53,000	10.00
Miscellaneous	8	51,667	430,036	8.32
Total	**121**	**3,056,036**	**$35,960,132**	**$11.77**
Official Parking	13	104 Spaces	$96,928	$932 per Space Annually

COST OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT-LEASED REAL PROPERTY

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Lease Expenditures*	$16,000,000	$24,752,636	$26,900,777	$32,308,452	$35,960,132

* Excluding leased parking spaces

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

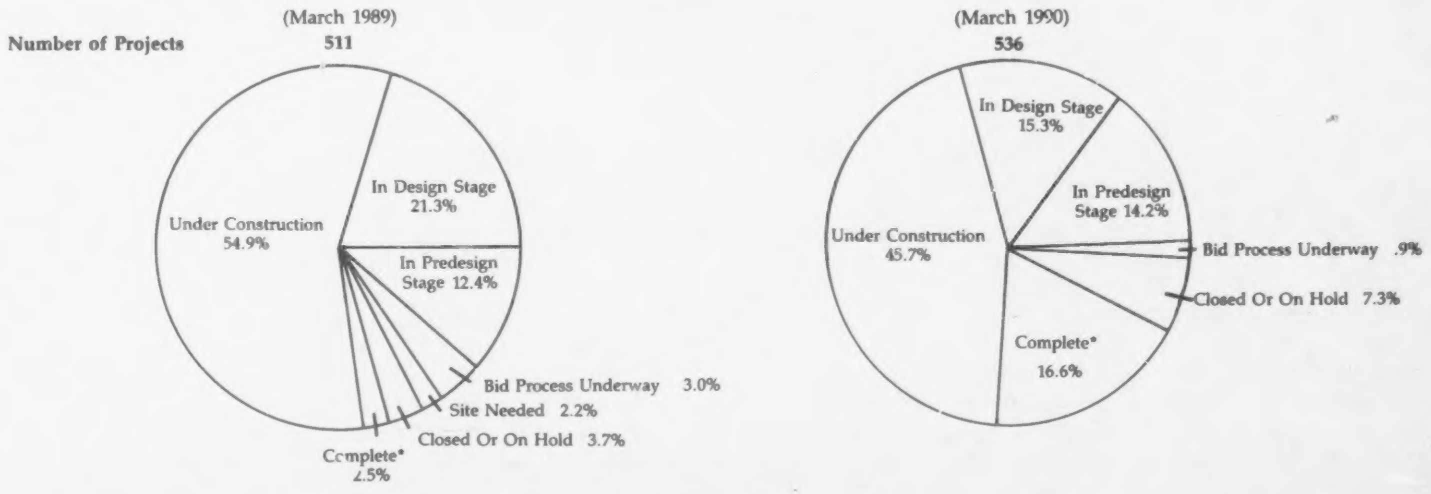
Capital Improvements

Because of the age of the public buildings and infrastructure in the District of Columbia, repair and replacement represent the primary focus of the District's Capital Improvements Program (CIP). Other objectives of the program are to enhance government services through the construction of new facilities, and to encourage private economic development through infrastructure improvements.

The CIP consists of projects authorized for fiscal year 1990 as well as those authorized in previous years that are still in progress; there are currently 536 active capital improvement projects. Road and bridge construction is the largest project category, followed by capital improvements for health and human services. Approximately 71 percent of these projects are implemented by the Department of Public Works for District government agencies. The remaining 29 percent are implemented by the Department of Public and Assisted Housing, the D.C. Public Schools and the Office of Business and Economic Development. As of March 1990, 45.7 percent of the 536 capital projects were under construction; another 15.3 percent were in the design stage. The remainder were in the bidding process, the predesign phase, or awaiting financial closing. The total authority requested and approved for the active projects totaled $2.8 billion. Of this gross authority, District appropriations accounted for about 66 percent and federal grants for about 33 percent. As of December 1989, capital expenditures totaled nearly $1.7 billion.

Public Law 93-198, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, imposes a statutory limit on the District government's appropriated spending on debt service. In fiscal year 1990, debt service will equal $272 million. As a proportion of revenue, this is 8.2 percent, well within the 14 percent ceiling. However, because debt service is growing at about $23 million a year, the operating policy is that further debt be entered into for only the most critically needed projects. The D.C. Office of the Budget has developed criteria to evaluate and rank capital improvement projects by such factors as whether the project addresses health and safety issues, whether the project is feasible, and whether the project's costs and benefits are consistent with the District's Comprehensive Plan.

STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS



* The large increase in completed projects in fiscal year 1989 reflects review of the status for projects completed in prior years.

CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS BY TYPE

22

Approved in Fiscal Year 1990 and in Prior Years
($ In Thousands)

	Number of Projects		*Total Cost Gross Project Authority**		*Gross Expenditures from 1980 through December*		*Cost of Completion Fiscal Years 1990-1995*	
(Fiscal Year)	*1989*	*1990***	*1989*	*1990***	*1989*	*1990***	*1989*	*1990***
Type of Project								
Public Housing	82	83	$412,946	$341,483	$203,954	$174,933	$208,992	$166,551
Government Buildings	48	50	183,628	135,308	119,857	96,214	63,771	39,094
Economic Development	36	37	257,810	188,761	158,618	98,368	99,192	90,393
Public Safety	69	80	293,333	457,510	161,062	169,652	132,271	287,858
UDC, Library, Arts, D.C. Law School	23	24	143,025	134,766	36,346	29,322	106,679	105,444
Health and Human Services	91	100	241,061	232,315	93,580	95,322	147,481	136,993
Roads and Bridges	104	103	757,323	915,307	564,182	527,992	193,141	387,315
Water Supply	14	17	88,558	74,761	40,248	28,519	48,310	46,242
Mass Transit	2	2	167,004	186,405	148,010	157,622	18,994	28,783
Schools	42	40	262,200	212,054	151,634	125,318	110,566	86,736
Total	511	536	**$2,806,888**	**$2,878,670**	**$1,677,491**	**$1,503,262*****	**$1,129,397**	**$1,375,409**

* Includes appropriated capital budget authority, grants, user fees and special federal appropriations.

** Data for fiscal year 1990 are sometimes lower than fiscal year 1989 data because projects closed or completed in fiscal year 1989 are not included in fiscal year 1990.

*** There were $420,466,000 in gross expenditures through December 1989 for projects that were active and either closed or were completed in fiscal year 1989; they are not included in the fiscal year 1990 listing.

In fiscal year 1989, the District government's capital project spending was financed by $172 million in general obligation bonds, $108 million from federal grants, and $23 million from the General Fund operating budget. Total capital improvement expenditures from the General Fund and enterprise funds amounted to $303 million.

As a way of reducing debt service expenditures, the District began in 1985 to borrow funds in the municipal bond market for capital improvement projects. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the District government had borrowed its capital improvement funds from the U.S. Treasury at high Treasury rates; new bond financing has resulted in major savings in the District's debt service. About two-thirds of all capital improvements work are funded with long-term borrowing.

As of September 30, 1989, the District government had issued $2.1 billion in bonds for the capital improvements program; that sum included $824 million to finance new capital expenditures and $1.3 billion to refinance U.S. Treasury loans. Some of the proceeds from the general obligation bonds were carried over to fund fiscal year 1990.

DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY
General and Enterprise Funds
(In Millions)

23

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Appropriated Capital Budget Authority	$136	$376	$385	$294	$294
Actual Appropriated Capital Expenditures	143	147	214	203	195
Actual Expenditures from Federal Grants	87	84	114	155	108

FINANCING DISTRICT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
(In Millions)

24

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Bonds Issued					
General Obligation Bonds Issued for Refinancing	$290	$551	$270	$118	$217
General Obligation Bonds Issued for New Projects — Net Proceeds for Capital Improvment Projects	167	200	192	104	161
Outstanding Debt					
General Obligation Bonds Principal Outstanding	$463	$1,217	$1,655	$1,734	$1,884
U.S. Treasury Loans Principal Outstanding (End of Year)	1,596	1,032	715	685	652
Total Long-term Obligations	**$2,059**	**$2,249**	**$2,370**	**$2,419**	**$2,536**

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989

Financing Through the Bond Market

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, authorizes the District government to issue general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule in 1975, the District's entry into the private bond market was delayed by a number of events. Before home rule, the District government balanced its budget on a cash basis. To create a District financial management system that could be audited, Congress established, in 1976, the Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight. The first audit was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances. That first audit, and each one thereafter, received an unqualified opinion from independent auditors. As a result of the fiscal year 1980 audit, which revealed an accumulated deficit of $378 million, the District government embarked upon a deficit reduction plan.

In 1983, the District government prepared to issue its first tax revenue anticipation notes. However, the validity of P.L. 93-198 came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision that year, in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha*. In that case, the court questioned the constitutionality of acts of Congress that contained a one-house legislative veto provision. Because P.L. 93-198 contained such a provision, it was not clear that the District government was authorized to issue bonds. Congressional amendments to P.L. 93-198 were negotiated nearly one year later.

The District government's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. Each fiscal year thereafter, the District government has borrowed funds through these notes to cover cash needs. In fiscal year 1989, two revenue anticipation notes totaling $250 million were issued. The District government continues to receive the highest ratings given to short-term debt issuances.

In December 1984, the District's first general obligation bonds were issued, in the amount of $80 million; that sale was followed by 11 others. Of the $2.3 billion in general obligations issued, $899 million has been used to refinance U.S. Treasury notes, $335 million has refinanced general obligation bonds with higher interest rates, and $1.1 billion has been used to finance new capital projects. When compared with the cost of the refinanced Treasury loans, it is estimated that the District government will realize savings of more than $877 million in debt service over the life of the four refunding bond issues. Ratings on the general obligation bonds of the District government are considered to be of investment grade.

The total outstanding balance on general obligation bonds was $1.9 billion at the end of fiscal year 1989. When combined with other outstanding long-term debts, the total District government indebtedness at the end of fiscal year 1989 was $2.5 billion. One measure of a jurisdiction's debt capacity is the ratio of long-term debt to assessed real property values. Using this measure in fiscal year 1989, the percentage was 7.2 percent compared with 8.8 percent in fiscal year 1985. The declining percentage stems in part from property values increasing more rapidly than the District's long-term debt.

When stated on a per capita basis, the long-term debt at the end of fiscal year 1989 was $4,198. The rise in debt per capita is a combination of increasing amounts of indebtedness and a decreasing population. In 1989, $228 million was expended on debt service in the General Fund, as was $38.3 million in the Water and Sewer Fund. There is a statutory percentage capping debt service: according to the District charter, debt service may not exceed 14 percent of total General Fund and Water and Sewer Fund revenue financing the appropriation. In 1989, debt service expenditures were 8.3 percent of the total.

25

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BOND FINANCING

	Date of Issuance	*Amount (In Millions)*	*Ratings*		*Interest Rate*****
			Moody's	*Standard and Poor's*	
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	10/84	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	6.74%
	10/85	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	5.75%
	10/86	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	4.25%
	10/87	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	4.25%
	3/89	$150	MIG-1	SP 1+	7.04%
	6/89	$100	MIG-1	SP 1+	5.92%
	10/89	$200	MIG-1	SP 1+	6.26%
General Obligation Bonds	12/84	$80*	Baa	A-	10.14%
	5/85	$173	Baa***	A-***	9.70%
	6/85	$210*	Baa	A-	9.44%
	3/86	$339*	Baa	A-	7.99%
	4/86	$212	Baa	A-	7.87%
	6/86	$213	Baa	A-	8.06%
	12/86	$270*	Baa	A-	7.24%
	7/87	$196	Baa***	A-***	7.73%
	3/88	$118**	Baa***	A-***	7.68%
	7/88	$106	Aaa***	AAA***	7.79%
	5/89	$169	Aaa***	AAA***	7.62%
	8/89	$217**	Aaa***	AAA***	7.11%
	5/90	$170	Aaa***	AAA***	7.58%

* General obligation bonds issued to refinance treasury notes
** Refinanced general obligation bonds
*** All or a portion of the issuance insured with Aaa and AAA ratings
**** Represents true interest cost of all coupons over time
Note: Standard and Poor's rating was lowered from A to A- in May 1990.

DISTRICT LONG-TERM DEBT

26

(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Enterprise Treasury Notes	$222.7	$114.9	$71.2	$67.8	$62.1
General Treasury Notes	1,373.5	917.0	643.9	617.6	589.6
Enterprise Bonds	55.5	182.4	224.2	235.1	237.5
General Bonds	407.8	1,035.1	1,430.4	1,498.5	1,646.3
Total	**$2,059.5**	**$2,249.4**	**$2,369.7**	**$2,419.0**	**$2,535.5**

DISTRICT LONG-TERM DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES

(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
General Fund	$177.8	$188.0	$201.8	$217.3	$228.8
Water and Sewer Fund	28.4	29.4	31.5	34.7	38.3
Total	**$206.2**	**$217.4**	**$233.3**	**$252.0**	**$267.1**

MEASURES OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT DEBT CAPACITY

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Debt to Assessed Real Property Value	8.8%	9.0%	8.4%	7.6%	7.2%
Debt Per Capita	$3,290	$3,593	$3,810	$3,901	$4,198
Debt Service* to Appropriated Revenue	8.5%	8.4%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%

* Debt service omits fiscal and refunding charges and revenue excludes proceeds from property sales and transfers of lottery profits in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Sources: D.C. Office of the Treasurer
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, 1986, 1988, 1989

District Government Financial Summary

Since 1975, when the city received home rule authority, the District government has revised its financial management procedures, installed automated financial management systems to account for its revenue and expenditures, and adopted generally accepted accounting principles suggested for state and local governments. The District government maintains various funds to account for its revenue and expenses. General governmental funds are accounted for in the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. All other financial resources are kept in enterprise and fiduciary funds.

In 1989, total General Fund revenue, including taxes, user fees, and other charges, amounted to $3,489.2 million. Revenue also includes the federal payment, federal grants and other federal funds. Expenditures and other uses of funds in 1989 totaled $3,483.7 million, resulting in an excess of revenue over expenditures in the amount of $5.5 million.

Appropriated revenue and lottery transfers totaled $2.9 billion in 1989. Capital Projects Fund expenditures, financed by bond proceeds, federal grants and transfers from the General Fund, totaled $248.2 million in fiscal year 1989.

Enterprise funds include the Water and Sewer Fund, the Convention Center Fund, the General Hospital Fund, the Lottery and Games Fund, the Starplex Fund and the University Fund. In 1989, enterprise fund operating revenue totaled $354.2 million and expenses amounted to $412.8 million. Three of the enterprise funds, Water and Sewer, Starplex, and the Lottery, showed income before operating transfers of $76 million, while each of the other three funds experienced a loss. To reduce these losses, $127.3 million in operating subsidies were transferred from the General Fund. The Lottery and Starplex funds transferred $54 million to the General Fund. After these transfers, the enterprise funds had a net income of $6.5 million.

Fiduciary funds include trust and agency funds. The trust funds consist of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, organized for receiving employers' unemployment tax contributions and for paying benefits to unemployed workers; the Housing Finance Fund, which finances residential mortgages and housing construction and rehabilitation loans with bond proceeds; and the Pension Trust Funds, which pay benefits to retired judges, police officers, firefighters and teachers. Trust fund assets totaled $2.6 billion at the end of fiscal year 1989. Agency funds are restricted in use and not available to finance the operations of the government.The fiscal year 1980 audited financial statements for the District government revealed an accumulated General Fund deficit of $378 million. Much of this deficit originated prior to home rule. Through improved financial management, the District government began to balance the budget in 1981 and the first reduction of the deficit was accomplished that same year. It has been balanced in eight of the past nine years. The accumulated General Fund deficit was $213.4 million at the close of fiscal year 1989, a net decline of $164.4 million since 1981.

GENERAL FUND — BUDGET BASIS

(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Revenue	$2,141,933	$2,287,541	$2,481,844	$2,638,291	$2,820,403
Expenditures	2,026,567	2,211,027	2,357,771	2,583,465	2,741,883
Net	**$115,366**	**$76,514**	**$124,073**	**$54,826**	**$78,520**
Net Transfers	-96,467	-102,005	-107,018	-83,043	-78,033
Reconciliation GAAP Basis*	6,027	45,544	3,233	13,938	4,982
Revenue in Excess of Expenditures	**$24,926**	**$20,053**	**$20,288**	**-$14,279**	**$5,469**
Accumulated Deficit (in millions)	-$244.9	-$224.9	-$204.5	-$218.9	-$213.4

* Generally Accepted Accounting Principles used by state and local governments

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*

The District Government's Budget Process

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973* sets forth the legal requirements on the District government's budgetary process. The charter states that, "at such time as the council may direct, the mayor shall prepare and submit to the council each year, and make available to the public, an annual budget for the District of Columbia government. . . ." The budget covers a fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

The mayor and the financial management team, consisting of the deputy mayor for financial management, the budget director, the director of the Department of Finance and Revenue, the controller and the treasurer, are responsible for initiating the annual budget process. That process begins with the issuance of policy guidelines and spending limitations by the Office of the Budget. In response, each agency assesses service delivery needs and prepares its planning budget proposals for mayoral review. The mayor determines, with the advice of the financial management team and agency directors, the final spending and revenue recommendations for submission to the Council of the District of Columbia. By law, the mayor must submit a fiscally balanced budget. Although the mayor's executive budget includes all agencies of the District government, such independent agencies as the public schools, D.C. General Hospital, and the court system, have the right to transmit their own budget requests directly to the council.

The charter provides that the council adopt a budget within 50 days of its transmittal by the mayor. During the 50-day review period, council committees hold public hearings and deliberate on the budget requests. The council's Committee of the Whole enacts the budget, approving line items and legislative language. The council then sends the budget to the mayor for signature or veto. The council may override a mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Unlike the budgets of any other local, county or state governments, the District's budget must be approved by the Congress and the president of the United States. The federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviews the District's budget with a focus on federal revenue, such as the federal payment, federal retirement contributions, and special federal initiative payments. In fiscal year 1989, these federal initiative payments were for Saint Elizabeths Hospital and for expenses related to the presidential inaugural.

After the OMB review, the president transmits the budget to Congress, where review is conducted by subcommittees of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. They hold public hearings and conduct line item reviews of the District's budget. The appropriations committees approve the budget with such modifications as they may recommend in line items, federal payment levels and legislative language. The budget is then forwarded for action by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. A joint House-Senate conference committee resolves any differences. The budget, as adopted by both houses of Congress, is then sent to the president, who may either veto it or sign it into law.

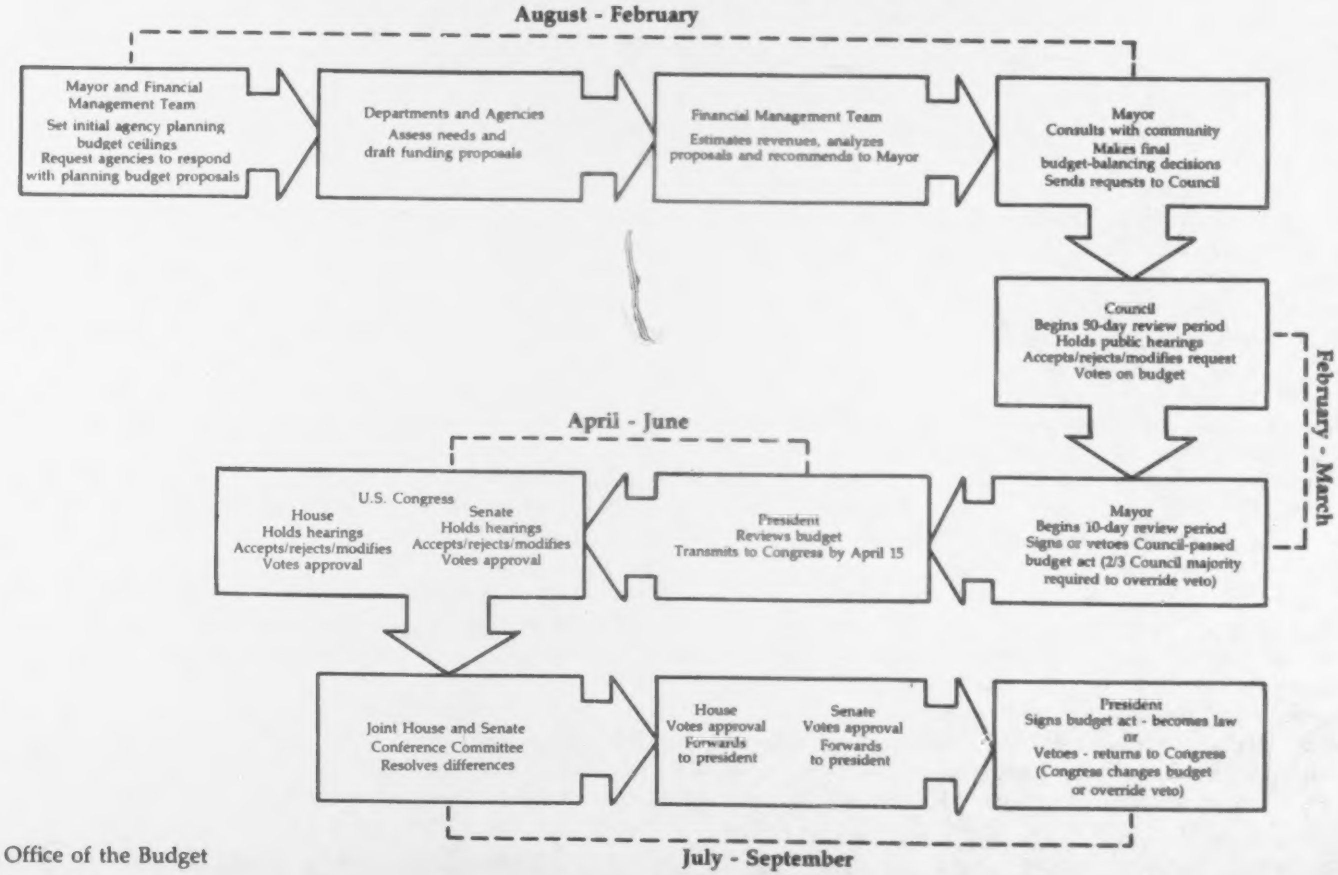
The charter provides for modifications to be made to the annual operating budget: "...the mayor from time to time (at any time) may prepare and submit to the council such proposed supplemental or deficiency budget recommendations..." and requires that requests for increases in expenditures be accompanied by recommendations for increases in revenue. These supplemental budget proposals follow the same legislative review process as the annual operating budget.

When implementing their budgets, agencies may shift resources within prescribed limits to meet emerging needs and unforseen circumstances. However, a reprogramming of $400,000 or 10 percent of the original appropriation can require council and congressional approval.

The charter also requires that the mayor prepare a multi-year capital improvements plan (CIP). The CIP authorizes expenditures for such projects as bridge and road repairs, school building renovations and such major equipment purchases as sanitation trucks or fire engines. Resources to pay for these expenditures are borrowed through the sale of general obligation bonds, repayable with interest over periods ranging from one to 21 years. As passed by the council and agreed by the mayor, the CIP, along with the District-adopted operating budget request, is then transmitted for federal review and approval.

In 1980, the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Resources and Budget was established to review the budget process and to provide advice on expenditures and service delivery concerns. This 81-member citizen group holds ward meetings and a citywide community budget conference to receive public testimony. In 1989, a 45-member Commission on Budget and Financial Priorities was established; its mission is to develop a five-year plan to balance the District budgets for fiscal years 1991 through 1995.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET PROCESS


August - February
Mayor and Financial Management Team
Set initial agency planning budget ceilings
Request agencies to respond with planning budget proposals
Departments and Agencies
Assess needs and draft funding proposals
Financial Management Team
Estimates revenues, analyzes proposals and recommends to Mayor
Mayor
Consults with community
Makes final budget-balancing decisions
Sends requests to Council
Council
Begins 50-day review period
Holds public hearings
Accepts/rejects/modifies request
Votes on budget
February - March
Mayor
Begins 10-day review period
Signs or vetoes Council-passed budget act (2/3 Council majority required to override veto)
April - June
President
Reviews budget
Transmits to Congress by April 15
U.S. Congress
House
Holds hearings
Accepts/rejects/modifies
Votes approval
Senate
Holds hearings
Accepts/rejects/modifies
Votes approval
Joint House and Senate Conference Committee
Resolves differences
House
Votes approval
Forwards to president
Senate
Votes approval
Forwards to president
President
Signs budget act - becomes law
or
Vetoes - returns to Congress
(Congress changes budget or override veto)
July - September

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

District Government Expenditures

The District of Columbia government's automated Financial Management System (FMS) records spending in 11 expenditure types (object classes) which are grouped into two spending categories: personal services and non-personal services. Direct labor costs are recorded in the four object classes: continuing full-time pay; regular pay; overtime and other types of pay; and fringe benefits. The fringe benefits object class includes health and life insurance payments as well as retirement payments to the Civil Service System. However, transfer payments to the pension funds of police, firefighters, teachers and judges, spending on optical and dental benefits for non-union employees, and disability and unemployment compensation, are excluded. Non-personal services spending falls into seven categories, including supplies; energy, rent and communications for District government facilities; land acquisition; equipment purchases; other services and charges; subsidy payments to District residents and transfer payments to other governmental entities, e.g., the transit authority; and the costs associated with debt service.

The District's two largest object class expenditures—continuing full-time pay and subsidies and transfers—reflect the combined state and local character of the District's responsibilities. Most municipalities are labor intensive, with salaries and benefits being their largest expenditures. On the other hand, most state governments spend heavily on subsidy and such transfer payments as Medicaid, and on payments to independent authorities for transportation, health care and other services. The District's spending patterns reflect both these major responsibilities. In fiscal year 1989, personal services, including pay and fringe benefits, accounted for 48.5 percent of the District government's spending, while subsidies and transfers accounted for 29.5 percent of all expenditures.

District spending is also classified by functional program areas (such as human support, economic development, public education and public safety) called appropriation titles. A total of 27.5 percent of appropriated District spending is directed toward human support services, 21.8 percent toward public education, and 26.7 percent to public safety and justice. Economic development and regulation is the fastest-growing appropriation title, with a 52 percent increase in funding for economic development, employment and housing services over the past five years. In absolute dollars, public safety and justice expenditures had the greatest growth over the five-year period 1985-1989, increasing by $232.7 million. This rise is related to growth in the incarcerated population, police overtime and court expenditures. The human support services appropriation increased by $224.7 million from $564.9 million to $789.6 million between 1985 and 1989, largely because of demands placed on the District's social service programs for foster children, delinquent youths and the homeless, and because of the transfer from the federal government of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

The rate of growth in the District's appropriated spending slowed between fiscal years 1985 and 1989, with annual increases ranging between 7.1 percent and 8.5 percent. After a trend of decreased annual expenditure growth between fiscal years 1985 and 1987, the District experienced an increase in spending growth in fiscal years 1988 and 1989, most of it in personal services. This growth can be attributed in large part to the District's assumption of Saint Elizabeths Hospital employees, as well as to additional staffing requirements for human services programs, public safety and criminal justice activities. In contrast, non-personal services appropriated spending growth has slowed since 1985; low inflation rates in recent years are partially responsible for this trend.

APPROPRIATED SPENDING BY OBJECT CLASS
(In Thousands*)

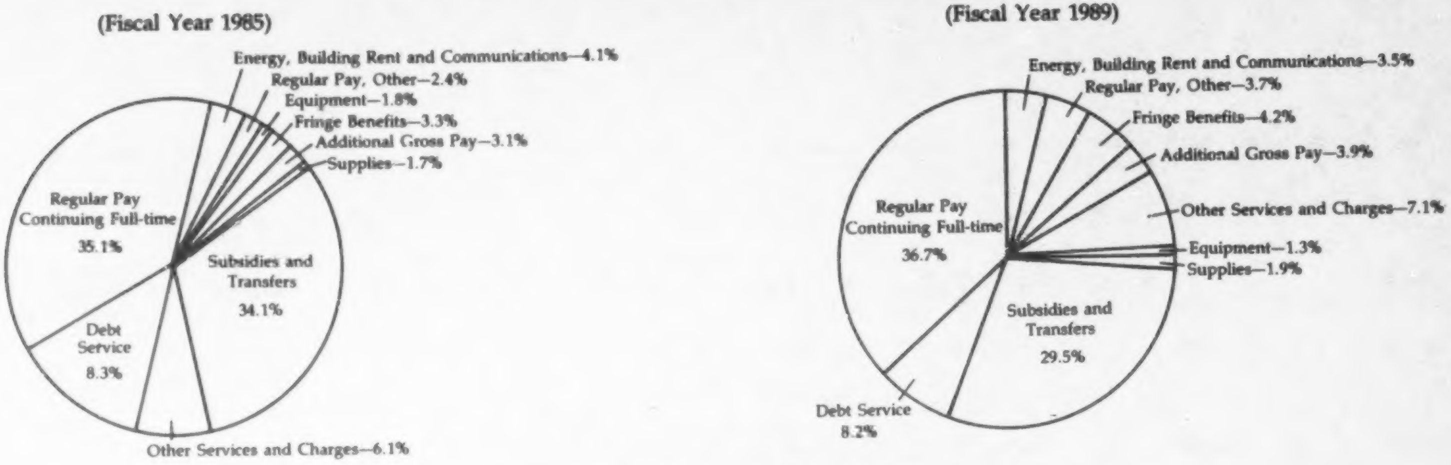
(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
Object Class						
11: Regular Pay—Continuing Full-time	$753,991	$802,969	$865,940	$983,959	$1,053,292	39.7%
12: Regular Pay—Other	51,858	67,761	88,587	108,127	106,287	105.0
13: Additional Gross Pay	65,847	62,001	76,924	93,662	112,718	71.2
14: Fringe Benefits	70,301	73,107	83,108	101,878	119,403	69.8
Subtotal, Personal Services	**$941,997**	**$1,005,838**	**$1,114,558**	**$1,287,626**	**$1,391,700**	**47.7%**
20: Supplies	$36,906	$40,395	$ 44,874	$51,595	$54,892	48.7%
30a Energy	**	46,726	44,227	48,012	48,637	—
30b Building Rent	**	12,678	15,708	15,406	16,683	—
30c Communications	**	20,313	27,068	33,958	36,038	—
40: Other Services and Charges	133,513	172,247	182,563	214,379	203,216	52.2
50: Subsidies and Transfers	728,616	789,920	813,678	794;021	847,520	16.3
60: Land	1,000	877	1,163	996	39	-96.1
70: Equipment	37,617	41,681	49,264	38,794	37,150	-1.2
80: Debt Service	179,130	185,218	202,891	223,836	235,856	31.7
90: Other	0	-375	0	134	96	—
Subtotal, Non-personal Services	**$1,203,708**	**$1,309,679**	**$1,381,434**	**$1,421,131**	**$1,480,126**	**23.0%**
Total Appropriated Spending	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,517**	**$2,495,992**	**$2,708,759**	**$2,871,826**	**33.8%**
Reconciliation of Budget Presentation to Budget Basis Expenditures in the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report****	-119,138	-104,490	-138,221	-125,294	-129,944	9.1%
Total Expenditures in the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*	$2,026,567	$2,211,027	$2,357,771	$2,583,465	$2,741,882	35.3%

* May not add due to rounding

** In fiscal year 1985, energy, building rent and communications expenditures were not separated; they totaled $86,926,000.

*** Adjustments represent subsidies paid to enterprise funds. Those subsidies are not generally considered expenditures under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED SPENDING


(Fiscal Year 1985)

(Fiscal Year 1989)

APPROPRIATED SPENDING, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
APPROPRIATION TITLE						
Government Direction and Support	$90,772	$101,598	$110,906	$113,930	$109,528	20.7%
Economic Development and Regulation	79,670	96,571	111,597	116,488	121,122	52.0
Human Support Services	564,932	613,330	660,631	731,516	789,625	39.8
Public Education System	490,379	515,070	544,929	588,488	625,358	27.5
Public Safety and Justice	535,023	594,312	657,865	710,071	767,745	43.5
Public Works	191,808	196,319	198,757	215,335	207,611	8.2
Finance and Other Uses	193,120	198,317	211,308	232,931	250,838	29.9
Total Expenditures*	**$2,145,705**	**$2,315,517**	**$2,495,992**	**$2,708,759**	**$2,871,826**	**33.8%**

* May not add due to rounding

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Office of the Controller

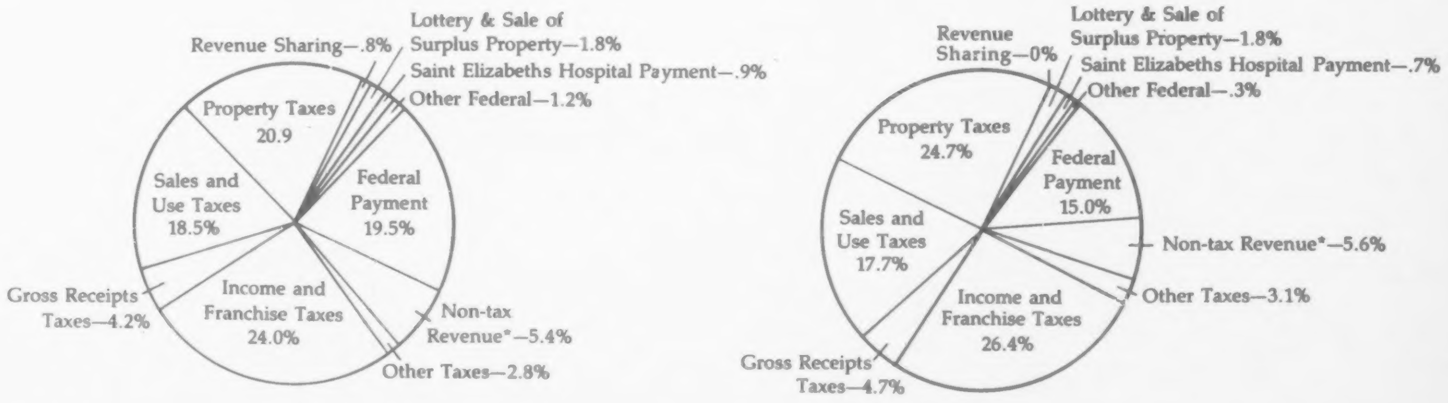
District Government Operating Revenue

Local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment, and federal grants provide the revenue to support the District government. In 1989, 84 percent of appropriated revenue in the General Fund was derived from locally generated revenue, with the remainder provided by federal sources. Of the local revenue sources, income taxes constituted the largest portion (32.1 percent), followed by property taxes (30 percent) and sales and use taxes (21.4 percent). If individual income tax receipts are separated from corporate and unincorporated business income taxes, the ranking of local revenue sources changes. In 1989, for the first time, real property tax receipts were greater than individual income tax revenue.

Real property taxes exhibited the greatest rate of growth between 1985 and 1989, increasing by 56.2 percent. The increasing demand for commercial property in the District of Columbia contributed greatly to the growth. Gross receipts tax revenue, such as is collected from public utilities, increased significantly (49.5 percent) during this same period and non-tax revenue, such as user fees for services, fines and licenses, increased by 37.5 percent.

A comparison of 1985 and 1989 operating revenue sources shows that the District government collects an increasing proportion of its revenue from income and property taxes, while sales and gross receipts taxes have declined as a proportion of total revenue. Overall, revenue has increased; however, the federal payment has remained stable in monetary terms and decreased as a percentage of the District's total operating revenue. The federal payment, which was more than 19 percent of appropriated General Fund revenue in 1985, declined to about 15 percent in 1989.

A COMPARISON OF SOURCES OF OPERATING REVENUE



Percentage Distribution
(Fiscal Year 1985)

Percentage Distribution
(Fiscal Year 1989)

* Includes user fees, licenses and fines

GENERAL FUND REVENUE
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1987*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
Taxes						
Property	$455,097	$488,849	$541,211	$609,425	$710,766	56.2%
Sales and Use*	402,743	432,969	459,418	468,942	507,169	25.9
Gross Receipts	91,445	93,799	99,786	103,285	136,680	49.5
Income and Franchise	524,620	595,964	682,788	744,326	759,883	44.8
Other Taxes	62,122	72,955	90,464	95,934	90,100	45.0
Subtotal Taxes	**$1,536,027**	**$1,684,535**	**$1,873,667**	**$2,021,912**	**$2,204,598**	**43.5%**
Non-Tax Revenue**	$117,028	$137,508	$128,677	$156,879	$162,005	38.4%
Total Local Revenue	**$1,653,055**	**$1,822,043**	**$2,002,344**	**$2,178,791**	**$2,366,603**	**43.2%**
Federal Non-Grant Funds						
Federal Payment	$425,000	$412,358	$444,500	$430,500	$430,500	1.3%
Revenue Sharing	17,525	15,233	0	0	0	-100.0
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	20,000	23,925	35,000	29,000	20,000	0
Other Federal***	26,353	13,982	0	0	3,300	-87.5
Subtotal Federal Non-Grant Revenue	**$488,878**	**$465,498**	**$479,500**	**$459,500**	**$453,800**	**-7.2%**
Subtotal General Fund Revenue	**$2,141,933**	**$2,287,541**	**$2,481,844**	**$2,638,291**	**$2,820,403**	**31.7%**
Lottery	$35,469	$40,000	$40,100	$42,500	$53,000	49.4%
Total General Fund	**$2,177,402**	**$2,327,541**	**$2,521,944**	**$2,680,791**	**$2,873,403**	**32.0%**

* In addition to those taxes listed on the page entitled Sales and Use Taxes, these collections include sales of cigarettes, alcohol, motor fuel, hotel occupancy, and motor vehicle excise taxes.

** Includes user fees, fines and licenses

*** Includes payments for a special education program in the criminal justice system in fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986 and inaugural expenses in 1989

Sources: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
D.C. Office of the Controller, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*
D.C. Office of the Budget

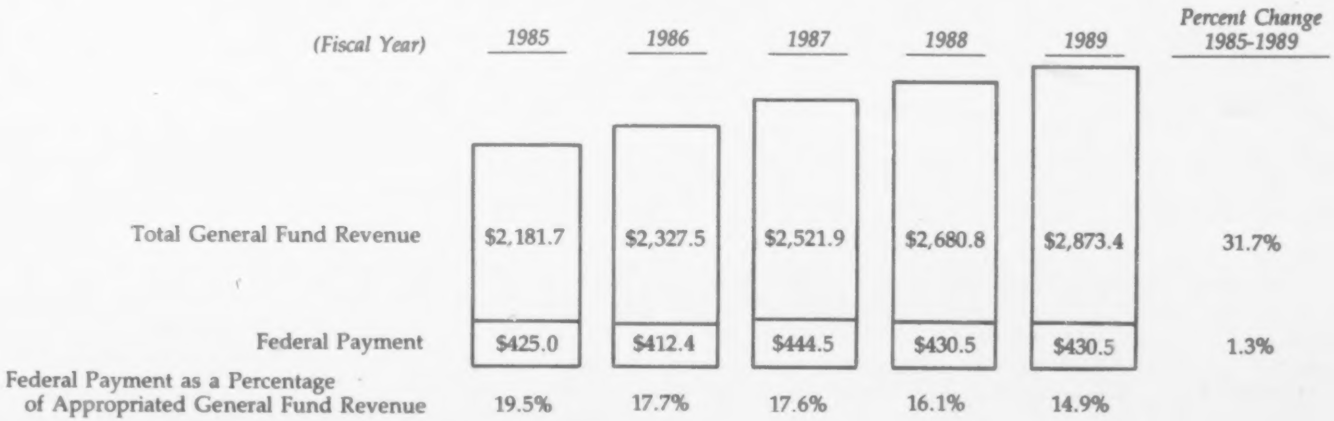
Federal Payment Compared with Local Revenue

As the seat of the federal government, the District of Columbia bears unique responsibilities. The annual federal payment to the District government is a congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred in delivering services to the federal establishment, for revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government, and for federal restrictions on District tax authority. The federal payment, which began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800, is determined each year by the president and Congress through the legislative process. In 1989, this payment was $430.5 million or 14.9 percent of the District government's appropriated General Fund revenue. Another .7 percent of the revenue came from the federal government payment for Saint Elizabeths Hospital. The federal payment has not kept pace with the revenue lost because of federal restrictions on the District's taxing authority, such as the prohibition against taxing non-resident income earned in the District. The federal payment continues to decline as a proportion of the District budget.

The District government has sought legislation to establish a formula for the federal payment so that financial planning can be improved and annual negotiations over the payment avoided. The District government has also sought to limit the congressional review of its locally funded budgetary expenses. However, at this time, these changes have not occurred.

Because of the limitations of its tax base and its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction with the responsibilities of a state, a county and a municipal government combined, the District's per capita tax burden is higher than that of every state except Alaska. In 1988, the local tax burden on District residents was $3,339 per capita, compared with a national average per capita state and local tax burden combined of $1,772. In addition, District residents paid $1.5 billion in federal income taxes in 1988. The average amount of federal taxes paid by a District taxpayer in 1988 was $4,519, 15.6 percent higher than the U.S. average of $3,910 because of the higher average earnings of District residents.

FEDERAL PAYMENT COMPARED TO THE GENERAL FUND REVENUE
(In Millions)



Sources: D.C. Office of the Controller, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, 1985-1989
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1987-1988*
U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Tax Processing System

Revenue Restrictions

Like other state governments in the United States, the District government levies taxes to meet most of its expenses. But, unlike all other state governments, the District's sources of revenue have certain federally mandated restrictions. For instance, 60 percent of all income earned in the District is earned by workers who live outside the city, yet the District is not allowed to tax non-resident income. More than 41 percent of all District land is owned by the federal government and is, therefore, tax exempt. Additionally, the District cannot impose real property taxes on certain organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Academy of Sciences, because federal laws in effect prior to home rule exempt properties owned by these groups from taxation. Furthermore, there are federal exemptions prohibiting District taxation of the income of certain federal appointees, congressional representatives and foreign residents. The District is also prohibited from assessing road and bridge tolls. In addition to these restrictions, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, reserves the right of Congress to approve the District budget.

In fiscal year 1990, revenue lost by the District because of federal restrictions is estimated at approximately $1.8 billion, or more than four times the amount of the federal payment received by the District in that year.

ESTIMATED TAX REVENUE LOST BECAUSE OF FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS*
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1990*
Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes:		
Federally Owned Real Estate	$320.8	$392.7
Other Exemptions (Foreign Governments and Special Acts of Congress)	32.1	45.8
Federal Personal Property and Other Personal Property	45.0	52.1
Subtotal	**$397.9**	**$490.6**
Federal Restrictions on District Taxing Authority:		
Non-resident Individual Income Tax**	$654.2	$1,181.3
Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	6.0	8.3
Diplomatic Exemptions	23.7	41.0
Military Exemptions	28.0	46.5
Subtotal	**$711.9**	**$1,277.1**
Total Impact of Federal Presence	**$1,109.8**	**$1,767.7**

* Assumes that existing tax rates apply

** Net collections after credit by District government for taxes imposed by Maryland and Virginia on District commuters

Sources: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Federal Grants-in-Aid

The District of Columbia, which functions as a combined state, county and city government, receives a variety of federal grants. In 1989, for the first time in seven years, federal grant revenue to the District government declined. Federal grant revenue totaled $560 million in 1988 and $537 million in 1989, a decrease of nearly $23 million or 4 percent. Reductions in Medicaid funding to two District-government operated facilities, D.C. Village and Forest Haven, as well as reduced Community Development Block Grants, are the primary reasons for the decline.

Human support services grants totaled $372.6 million in 1989 or 69 percent of the federal grants received by the District government in 1989. Federal housing funds include public housing subsidies, Section 8 rental assistance, and Community Development Block Grant funds and are the next largest source of federal grants. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are major sources of federal funds for the D.C. Public Schools. In fiscal year 1989, employment services grants, included in the economic development category, totaled $27.2 million. The greatest percentage growth in federal grants over the past five years was in the public safety cluster.

FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
Human Support Services	$280.5	$295.7	$322.6	$385.4	$372.6	33%
Economic Development	33.6	32.5	32.1	31.4	32.6	-3
Housing	62.2	65.8	70.3	82.2	65.6	5
Education:						
Public Schools	40.4	43.2	43.8	51.9	54.2	34
University of the District of Columbia	5.7	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	-19
Government Direction and Support	.0	.1	.0	0.1	.1	100
Public Works	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.3	74
Public Safety	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	4.6	109
Total*	**$426.5**	**$447.3**	**$478.0**	**$560.2**	**$537.6**	**26%**

* Does not include Urban Transit monies, which the District government signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, or federal capital grants. In 1989, the Urban Mass Transit monies totaled $6.8 million and the federal capital grants totaled $119.2 million.

Source: D.C. Office of the Controller

Procurements of More than $10,000 Awarded by the Department of Administrative Services

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the central procurement agency for the executive branch of the District government. Goods and services for which costs exceed the allowable contracting authority for an executive branch or a particular agency are procured by DAS for those agencies. District government annual procurement of various goods and services contributes significantly to the economy of the entire metropolitan area.

In fiscal year 1989, DAS awarded 384 contracts for goods and services at a cost of $154 million to the government. Almost half of those contracts were for goods and services purchased from certified and non-certified minority vendors. These vendors, small and mid-sized businesses, provide much needed employment for District residents; this, in turn, provides the opportunity to increase benefits to the community through District government expenditures. A recorded telephone message line at DAS provides daily updates concerning bid solicitations for supplies and services, and construction and procurement information.

CONTRACT AWARDS OF MORE THAN $10,000 FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH*
(Fiscal Year 1989)

	Contracts Awarded	*Percentage of Contracts Awarded*	*Dollar Value (In Thousands) of Contracts Awarded*	*Percentage of Total Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded*
Non-minority Enterprise	225	58%	$79,325	51%
Certified Minority Enterprise	141	37	71,881	47
Non-certified Minority Enterprise	18	5	2,893	2
Total	**384**	**100%**	**$154,089**	**100%**

*Not included:
a) Executive branch agencies' contracts under $10,000
b) Contracts for goods and services procured from the federal government through the federal General Services Administration
c) Contracts by District government agencies that have been granted contracting authority for specific requirements, i.e., certain procurements for social, health, employment, housing and capital outlay programs.

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

Appeals of Government Contracts

District government contractors may appeal to the Contract Appeals Board if they are dissatisfied with payments, with a contract termination, or with a decision preventing them from competing for District contracts. Actual or prospective bidders may also protest contract solicitations and awards. The board, established by the *District of Columbia Procurement Practices Act of 1985,* D.C. Law 6-85, as an independent agency within the executive branch of District government, became operational in August 1988, with the mayoral appointment of three administrative judges confirmed by the D.C. Council.

All government agencies subordinate to the mayor have a dispute clause in contracts they award, giving the Contract Appeals Board jurisdiction over contract disputes. This clause advises the contractor that an adverse decision from the director of the Department of Administrative Services may be appealed to the Contract Appeals Board. Independent agencies, such as D.C. General Hospital, the D.C. Public Schools, the Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board, and the Washington Convention Center, executed agreements giving the board jurisdiction over their cases.

A bidder facing a contract dispute arising before award of a contract may file a protest directly with the board. The statute and the board's rules require that a protest be filed within 10 working days of when the bidder (protester) knew or should have known of the ground(s) for the protest. Matters involving protests range from what the protester views as an improper solicitation to a defective specification, or an improper award of a contract.

The Contract Appeals Board is a quasi-judicial forum authorized to hear all claims arising out of or related to a contract brought by a contractor against the District government; all appeals of claims by the District government against a contractor; all protests against contract solicitations and awards by actual or prospective bidders; all appeals against suspensions or debarment decisions; and all appeals from the denial of interest payment claims under the *Quick Payment Act*. Although the board's decision is final in protest cases, decisions on contract dispute matters may be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

In August 1988, the board inherited 114 cases from its predecessor unit in the Office of the Corporation Counsel. In 1989, the board received 103 new cases and disposed of 100 cases, 95 percent of which favored the District government.

Appeals of Government Contracts, *continued*

CONTRACT APPEALS

(Fiscal Year)	*1988**	*1989*	*1990***
Filings			
Protests Filed	11	79	31
Appeals Filed	1	24	21
Total Filed	12	103	52
Cases Closed			
Protests Closed	7	71	31
Appeals Closed	6	29	7
Total Closed	13	100	38
Pending Cases			
Protests Pending	73	81	82
Appeals Pending	53	48	63
Total Cases Pending	126***	129	145

* The Contract Appeals Board came into existence August 1, 1988. The data represent two months of operations in fiscal year 1988 (August and September).

** Data are through April 30, 1990

*** Includes 114 cases inherited from the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

Source: Contract Appeals Board

District Government Information Technology and Systems

The District government is a major user of information technologies and systems; these include computers, office automation equipment, telephones, radio communication and video systems, and the networks that connect them. The Information Resources Management Administration (IRMA) within the Department of Administrative Services has been delegated the authority under the *District of Columbia Automatic Data Processing Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-168, to coordinate the acquisition, management and utilization of information technologies and, in the case of telecommunications, exercise sole contracting authority for the executive agencies of the District government. IRMA estimates that the District government spends $116 million annually on agency-operated computer and office automation systems. In 1989, the District government had 20 mainframes, 90 minicomputers, and thousands of personal computers in operation. Telecommunications expenditures have risen from $13.5 million in fiscal year 1985 to $17.8 million in fiscal year 1989. This figure includes the telephone bills for some 66 government agencies for which IRMA processes payment.

In an effort to control costs and to provide better communications between the District government and residents, IRMA undertook a study of the government's telecommunications and automated information systems. This study has revealed the existence of a large number of systems that are not well interconnected and, in some cases, are outdated. As a result of this study, the District is planning a major upgrade of its systems.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS
(As of December 1989)

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS	
Number of Systems	50
Number of Lines	20,200
Number of Telephones	35,400
CELLULAR TELEPHONE AND BEEPER/PAGER SYSTEMS	
Number of Cellular Networks	2
Number of Cellular Phones	250
Number of Beepers	1,900

DATA SYSTEMS	
Number of Mainframes	20
Number of Minicomputers	90
Number of Data Terminals (includes ASCII terminals, network PCs, and word processors)	6,700
Number of Network Printers	1,600
Number of Stand-alone PCs and Word Processors	4,100

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COSTS*
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
	$13,500	$14,200	$15,900	$16,200	$17,800

* Excludes the Starplex complex, D.C. General Hospital, Superior Court, Court of Appeals, Washington Convention Center and the Council of the District of Columbia

Source: D.C. Department of Administrative Services

District Government Work Force

District government employees perform city, county and state government functions in the 66 agencies and departments of the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial). As of October 1, 1989, there were 47,273 employees in the District government. Not included in this number are intermittent workers, such as substitute teachers and part-time university instructors. Included are 15,585 employees of agencies that have independent personnel authority, such as the public schools, the University of the District of Columbia, the D.C. Council and the courts. The D.C. Office of Personnel is responsible for personnel actions for the 28,688 employees in agencies, offices, boards and commissions under the authority of the mayor.

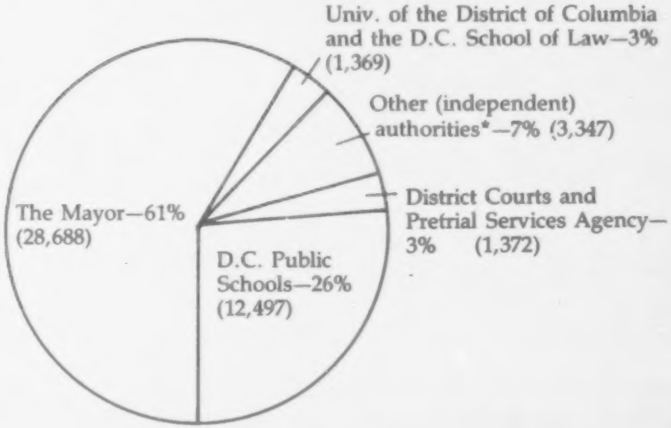
The District government's merit personnel system was established by the *Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-139. The act created four separate services within the personnel system: the District career service, the excepted service, the executive service, and the educational service. The educational service includes educational employees of the District's public schools and of the University of the District of Columbia. Appointees to the excepted and executive services serve at the pleasure of the mayor or other appointing authorities. Most of the District's permanent work force is in the career service, and includes professional, administrative, technical and clerical workers; wage grade employees; and uniformed employees of the police and fire departments.

HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKERS

(As of October 1)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987**	*1988*	*1989*
Appropriated:					
Full-time	29,671	30,930	33,903	34,722	34,479
Part-time	1,094	1,126	1,416	1,359	1,279
Temporary Full-time	1,032	894	851	1,070	984
Temporary Part-time	169	156	82	111	70
Non-appropriated:					
Intra-District	1,377	1,371	1,453	1,290	1,298
Federal Grants	5,104	5,513	7,008	6,571	6,347
D.C. General Hospital	2,328	2,396	2,225	2,259	2,310
Other Sources of Funds	370	364	365	382	506
Total	**41,145**	**42,750**	**47,303**	**47,764**	**47,273**

* On October 1, 1987, 3,074 employees from Saint Elizabeths Hospital transferred from the federal government to the District government.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORK FORCE BY PERSONNEL AUTHORITY
(as of October 1, 1989)



* Includes the D.C. Council, Board of Elections and Ethics, Office of Campaign Finance, Public Employees Relations Board, Office of Employee Appeals, Public Service Commission, People's Counsel, Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board, D.C. National Guard, Law Revision Commission, D.C. Public Library, and the Armory Board.

The Personnel Office reports that, as of October 1, 1989, the average age of the 28,688 employees in the executive branch of government was 41.2 years, with an average of 13.3 years of government service. Because the District's personnel system gives credit for years worked in the federal system, not all of these years have necessarily been worked in the District government. For workers in the career service, the median grade level was DS 8, step 6, with a salary of $27,125. The median salary for all workers in the major pay systems was $29,200. The workforce was comprised of 48.8 percent males and 51.2 percent females; 58.2 percent of District government workers lived in the District of Columbia, 34.9 percent in Maryland, and 6.8 percent in Virginia.

The Residency Preference System

Of the 3,924 persons hired during fiscal year 1989, 75 percent lived in the District at the time they were hired. Until March 1989, the merit personnel act required that all persons hired after January 1, 1980, reside in the District of Columbia or become residents within six months of being hired, except for certain "hard-to-fill" positions and positions at installations outside the District's geographic boundaries.

D.C. Law 7-203, *The Residency Preference Amendment Act of 1988*, became effective March 16, 1989, and replaced the District's residency requirement with a preference system. Under the act, District residents who apply for employment or competitive promotion in the career service may become more competitive if they claim a residency preference. The residency preference system provides that:

- five (5) points will be added to the rating and ranking score of each qualified applicant who claims a hiring preference upon application for employment in the career service;
- five (5) points will be added to the rating and ranking score of each qualified applicant who claims or is entitled to preference upon application for a competitive promotion, if at least one qualified outside applicant for the promotion claims a hiring preference; and
- preference candidates, including those who do not receive preference points, shall be selected ahead of equally qualified non-preference candidates.

Further, preference is to be given in the event of a reduction in force by adding one year of service credit to the service computation date of each career service employee who is a bona fide District resident. Under the preference law, new employees are not required to live in the District, with two exceptions. Residents hired or promoted within the career service after claiming a preference on or after March 16, 1989, must continue to live in the District for a period of five years from the date of their appointment to the position. Employees selected for positions in the excepted and executive services must be or become residents within six months, and must maintain residency for the duration of their employment. Employees hired prior to January 1, 1980, who have continued their employment without a break in service, receive the same preferential treatment as District residents under the new law.

Source: D.C. Office of Personnel

Personnel Expenses of the District Government

District government spends more than half its resources on personnel-related costs. Appropriated personnel expenditures in fiscal year 1989 exceeded $1.6 billion. Of this amount, $1,272 million was spent for wages and salaries and $85 million on benefits and such personnel expenses as unemployment and disability insurance and compensation. In fiscal year 1989, retirement-related costs reached $254.4 million. Of these three expenditures, fringe benefits increased the most (69.8 percent) between 1985 and 1989. District government contributions to employee retirement funds increased by 25.8 percent. Personal services expenditures are increasing (45.9 percent over the past five years) because of additional staffing in human services programs and public safety agencies. The District's assumption of Saint Elizabeths Hospital's personnel system has also contributed to the growth in personal services spending.

APPROPRIATED PAYROLL EXPENDITURES
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
Regular Pay	$805.9	$870.6	$954.5	$1,092.1	$1,159.6	43.9%
Overtime and Other Pay Differentials	65.9	61.9	76.7	93.7	112.7	71.0
Total Pay	**$871.8**	**$932.5**	**$1,031.2**	**$1,185.8**	**$1,272.3**	**45.9%**
Health Insurance	$24.7	$23.9	$28.1	$39.1	$49.3	99.6%
Life Insurance	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.3	-.8
Unemployment Compensation/Insurance	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.9	53.1
Disability Compensation/Insurance	14.4	16.2	17.5	18.4	18.7	29.9
Optical and Dental Insurance*	4.5	6.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	95.6
Other**	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	42.9
Total Government Contribution to Fringe Benefits	**$50.0**	**$52.6**	**$59.8**	**$72.8**	**$85.0**	**70.0%**
Teachers	$64.2	$70.9	$58.4	$62.3	$70.3	9.5%
Police/Firefighters	98.5	102.9	111.8	114.6	120.6	22.4
Judges	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	44.4
Civil Service	29.6	32.1	35.7	40.4	42.3	42.9
Social Security	3.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	8.3	112.8
Medicare	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.5	4.5	—
Other***	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.8	38.1
Total Government Contribution to Pension Funds	**$202.2**	**$216.6**	**$218.9**	**$233.0**	**$254.4**	**25.8%**
Total Personnel Expenses	**$1,124.0**	**$1,201.7**	**$1,309.9**	**$1,491.6**	**$1,611.7**	**43.3%**

* Note that previously published data in *INDICES* have been revised to include all costs of the optical and dental insurance program.

** Includes uniform allowance, extra health benefits, prepaid legal and miscellaneous fringe benefits

*** Includes University of the District of Columbia TIA CREF and miscellaneous pension costs

Source: D.C. Office of the Budget

Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining

For the current fiscal year, 1990, the salaries, benefits, hours of work, and other working conditions for nearly 80 percent of the work force under the pay authority of the mayor were directly determined by a collective bargaining process. More than 23,000 employees, represented by 14 unions within 97 collective bargaining units, were included in this process in fiscal year 1989. For the pay period ending July 15, 1989, approximately 16,500 employees had union dues withheld from their pay checks. Employees within a certified bargaining unit, who are not dues-paying union members, may be required to pay a service fee in lieu of union dues.

The Office of Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining (OLRCB) acts as the mayor's principal management advocate, representing 17 District government agencies in these negotiations. The OLRCB also designs, conducts and evaluates a variety of compensation surveys for use in contract negotiations, and prepares economic impact analyses of proposals and contracts. A survey is conducted every three years to solicit data from local jurisdictions as well as from large cities throughout the nation for various job classifications.

When agreement cannot be reached by the participants in the negotiation process, mediation and/or interest arbitration is utilized to secure an agreement. Mediation is a process by which union and management use the assistance of a third party to facilitate negotiations, while retaining the option of accepting or rejecting proposals that may be forthcoming. Interest arbitration requires that union and management each submit an offer to a neutral party. A binding decision is then issued by which both parties are governed.

For fiscal years 1988 through 1990, working conditions and compensation contracts were successfully negotiated for 3,600 employees of the Metropolitan Police Department, 800 registered nurses, 180 licensed practical nurses, and 17,800 District Service (professional, administrative, technical and clerical) and Wage Grade (labor and trades) employees. Working conditions and compensation agreements for approximately 475 medical officers have also been negotiated for fiscal years 1989 through 1991. A compensation agreement for fiscal years 1988 through 1990, covering approximately 1,350 firefighters, was arrived at through the interest arbitration process. In addition, in the summer of 1990, OLRCB began contract negotiations for six compensation agreements and 51 working conditions contracts and supplemental agreements for fiscal years 1991 through 1993.

The OLRCB is also responsible for representing the District before the Public Employee Relations Board in representation matters, in response to charges of unfair labor practices, and with respect to unit determinations. Unit determinations are required to ensure that groups of employees soliciting exclusive representation by a union have an established "community of interest," e.g., common location, supervision, similar jobs. During fiscal year 1989, the unions filed nine unfair labor practices, three representation cases, and 109 grievance arbitrations, and settled 47 arbitration cases. OLRCB is also responsible for developing and presenting cases before third party neutrals in grievance and interest arbitration.

APPROXIMATE UNION REPRESENTATION UNDER THE MAYOR'S PAY AUTHORITY

(Pay Period Ending July 15, 1989)

Union	*Agency*	*Employee Count*
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)	Department of Public Works D.C. General Hospital Office of Financial Management Department of Human Services Department of Finance and Revenue Metropolitan Police Department Department of Administrative Services Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	6,750
American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE)	Department of Public Works Department of Human Services Department of Administrative Services Board of Parole Department of Employment Services D.C. General Hospital Fire Department Department of Recreation and Parks Department of Housing and Community Development Department of Public and Assisted Housing Metropolitan Police Department Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Energy Office Office of Planning	5,927
Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)	Metropolitan Police Department	3,655
Teamsters' Union	Department of Corrections	3,103
International Association of Firefighters (IAFF)	Fire Department	1,348
D.C. Nurses' Association (DCNA)	D.C. General Hospital Department of Human Services	807
National Association of Government Employees (NAGE)	Metropolitan Police Department	448
Doctors' Council	D.C. General Hospital Department of Corrections Department of Human Services	475
Washington Area Metal Trades Council (WAMTC)	Department of Human Services	186
International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO)	D.C. General Hospital Department of Administrative Services	137
Licensed Practical Nurses' Association (LPNA)	D.C. General Hospital	97
Communications Workers of America (CWA)	Fire Department	51
Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA)	Department of Human Services	19

Source: Office of Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining

Compensation in the District Government

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, provided for District government employees to continue under the federal civil service system until such time as the District government created its own system. Thus, in the first five years of home rule government, 1975 through 1979, federal civil service pay levels were in effect. In September 1980, the *District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, P.L. 2-139, created the District schedule of compensation with 18 grades of pay and 10 steps in each grade.

The pay of almost 80 percent of the District government work force is negotiated through the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining is required by the merit personnel act to be on a three-year cycle. The current cycle ends at the end of fiscal year 1990, except for physicians (medical officers were not unionized until 1986; their current three-year cycle covers fiscal years 1989-1991). There are 7 compensatory collective bargaining units recognized by the District government within the pay authority of the mayor.

The merit personnel act requires the mayor to annually review the rates of pay for employees to ensure the competitiveness of District government salaries with those of other jurisdictions in the metropolitan area. To meet this requirement, the Office of Personnel conducts a pay-and-benefits study, which is sent to the D.C. Council along with the mayor's recommendation for changes in the compensation rates for those non-unionized employees under the mayor's pay authority.

Thirty-two percent of District government employees work in agencies, such as the D.C. Public Schools and the courts, which are not under the pay authority of the mayor and which operate independent personnel systems. Seven percent of District government employees work in agencies that operate independent personnel systems but do not operate independent pay systems; compensation levels for these employees are recommended by the mayor. The salaries of District of Columbia judges are, by statute, set at the rate of pay of U.S. District Court judges. Annual pay recommendations are submitted to the D.C. Council by the Board of Education for educational employees of the D.C. Public Schools; by the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia for educational employees of the university; and by the Board of Governors of the D.C. School of Law for educational employees.

The Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986, P.L. 99-335, enacted on June 6, 1986, specifically excludes individuals first employed by the government of the District of Columbia on or after October 1, 1987, from coverage under the Federal Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Group Life Insurance Program, and the Federal Health Benefits Program. The District government became responsible for establishing retirement, health and life insurance programs for individuals first employed on or after October 1, 1987. To provide these benefits, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefits Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-27. In accordance with this law, the D.C. Office of Personnel administers contracts for five health insurance companies, one life insurance company, and one investment manager for the retirement assets.

As of October 1, 1989, 4,285 employees were participating in the health insurance program, 3,400 employees were participating in the life insurance program, and 4,600 employees were covered by the defined contribution plan. As of January 1, 1990, retirement plan assets totaled $1.7 million. Employees hired prior to October 1, 1987, continue coverage under the federal group life insurance and health benefits programs and, except for police officers, firefighters and teachers, under the U.S. Civil Service Retirement System. Police officers, firefighters and teachers, regardless of the date employed, are covered by the Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System.

By law, no official may receive a basic rate of pay that exceeds that of the mayor of the District of Columbia. As a result of D.C. Law 6-175, the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986*, the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia receives compensation in an amount equivalent to the highest rate of basic pay authorized for an executive agency head. The District of Columbia Charter provides that the D.C. Council chairman shall automatically receive an annual rate of compensation that is $10,000 more than the rate of compensation of the members of the council. D.C. Law 6-175, which increased the rate of compensation for the chairman and all members of the council, became effective in 1988 for those councilmembers whose term of office began after enactment of the law, and in 1989 for those who were in office when the law was enacted. Through the appropriations acts of 1981, 1982 and 1983, Congress imposed a limit on the maximum level of pay for career service District employees equivalent to the maximum federal civil service levels; subsequent District acts have limited the maximum pay levels.

SUMMARY OF SALARIES PAID IN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

42

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Elected Officials:					
Mayor	$81,380	$83,010	$85,500	$88,065	$90,705
Council Chairman	57,475	58,567	69,556	79,500	81,885
Councilmembers***	47,475	48,245	59,556*	69,500*	71,885
			49,880**	51,890**	
Board of Education:					
President***	$26,238	$26,713	$27,730	$28,563	$30,075
Members***	23,738	24,213	25,230	26,063	27,575
Career Service (Full-time):					
Maximum	$65,930	$68,567	$71,643	$79,500	$81,885
Average	24,252	26,222	27,888	28,181	29,200
Agencies with Independent Pay Authority/Maximum Pay:					
Superintendent of Schools	$81,380	$83,010	$85,500	$88,065	$90,705
UDC President	81,380	83,010	85,500	88,065	90,705

* Councilmembers whose term of office began after enactment of the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986*
** Councilmembers who were in office when the above act was adopted
*** Part-time positions

SUMMARY OF PAY INCREASES AND BONUS PAYMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES UNDER THE PAY AUTHORITY OF THE MAYOR

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*Average Salary 1990*
Non-union Employees	3.5% base (10/85)	4.0% base (10/86) 1.5% base (9/87)	3% or $1,000 base (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88) 2% bonus (1/89)	3.0% base (10/89)	$36,498
Union Employees Under:						
Unit 1: District Service	3.5% base (10/85)	4.0% base (10/86) 1.5% base (9/87)	3.0% or $1,000 base (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88) 2% bonus (1/89)	3.0% base (10/89) 2.7% base (4/90)	$25,306
Unit 2: Wage Service	3.5% base (10/85)	4.0% base (10/86) 1.5% base (9/87)	3.0% or $1,000 base (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88) 2.0% bonus (1/89)	3.0% base (10/89) 2.7% base (4/90)	$25,370
Unit 3: Police Service	5.0% base (10/85)	5.5% base* (10/86)	3.0% base (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88)	3.0% base (10/89)	$33,820
Unit 4: Fire Service	4.0% base (10/85)	4.0% base (10/86) 1.5% base (4/87)	3.0% base 2% shift** (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88) 2% shift (4/89)	5.0% base (10/89)	$36,158
Unit 13: Registered Nurses	3.5% base* (10/85)	4.0% base* (10/86)	9.66%*** (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88)	3.0% base (10/89)	$34,615
Unit 14: Licensed Practical Nurses	3.5% base (10/85)	4.0% base (10/86) 1.5% base (9/87)	3.0% or $1,000 base (10/87)	3.0% base (10/88) 2.0% bonus (1/89)	3.0% base (10/89)	$23,344
Unit 19: Medical Officers	3.5% base* (10/85) $5,000 bonus	4.0% base* (10/86) $2,000 bonus	7.26% base*** (10/87)*	4.6% to 8.1% base (10/88)	3.0% base (10/89)	$80,512

* Arbitration decision as a result of impassed negotiations

** Denotes 3 percent general base increase and 2 percent shift differential base increase determined by arbitration decision

*** New pay system implemented; average increase shown

**** Until 1986, medical officers were not unionized and received the same increase as other non-union employees. Increases noted for medical officers for 1986-1988 pertain only to doctors at D.C. General Hospital, where the Doctors' Council was recognized as a bargaining representative in 1986. Medical officers of the Departments of Human Services and Corrections were included in the Doctors' Council bargaining unit as of the contract term, fiscal years 1989-1991.

Sources: D.C. Office of Personnel
D.C. Office of Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining

Pensions

There are several pension systems covering District government employees. The largest is the Civil Service Retirement System, administered by the federal government. With a few exceptions, this system covers those full-time employees of the District government who were hired before October 1, 1987. District government employees in the Civil Service Retirement System contribute 7 percent of their salary to the retirement fund; detention officers contribute 7.5 percent. The District government makes a matching contribution. In 1989, 27,861 District government employees were covered by this plan. The District government payment to the federal government for this pension system was $59.6 million in fiscal year 1989.

District government employees vest into the civil service and District retirement systems at the end of their fifth year of service. If employees leave before completing five years of service, their pension contribution may be refunded. After retirement, employees are entitled to an annual annuity, payable monthly for life. Known as a defined benefit pension plan, the amount depends on the employee's age, years of service and average salary. Under certain circumstances, employees are also eligible for disability retirement.

Police officers, firefighters, teachers and judges are covered under three separate District retirement programs. The retirement funds for these separate retirement systems were established by the *District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act*, P.L. 96-122. In 1989, the District government contributed $120.6 million, $70.1 million and $2.6 million to the Police Officers and Firefighters' Retirement Fund, the Teachers' Retirement Fund and the Judges' Retirement Fund respectively.

Another retirement system was created by the *D.C. Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefit Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-27, following the stipulation of the *Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-335, which required that the District government establish separate benefit programs for employees first hired on or after October 1, 1987. These employees are also covered under the federal social security system.

For those employees first hired on or after October 1, 1987, the District government provides two benefit plans to "piggy-back" on social security. The District government makes a contribution equal to 7 percent of an employee's earnings. For detention officers, the contribution is 7.5 percent. The District government and the employee must also make a contribution of 7.51 percent of these employees' earnings to the Social Security Trust Fund. The increase between 1987 and 1988 in the District government's payments to social security reflects the impact of the law requiring that all new employees be placed under the social security system in fiscal year 1988. These employees may also participate in the deferred compensation program.

In fiscal year 1985, District government workers became eligible to participate in a deferred compensation program, allowing annual deposits of up to $7,500 or 25 percent of their earnings, whichever is less, in a retirement plan. There is, however, no matching contribution by the government.

The District's retirement systems for police officers and firefighters, teachers and judges is administered by an 11-member board, an independent agency of the District government. The retirement board has the fiduciary responsibility of managing three retirement funds for police and firefighters, teachers and judges. The board consists of three members appointed by the mayor, two members appointed by the D.C. Council, and six elected members: one current and one retired employee representing police officers, one current and one retired employee representing firefighters and one current and one retired employee representing teachers. The deputy mayor for finance is an ex-officio, non-voting member. The federal statute creating this retirement board precludes it from investing in real property in the District of Columbia, Maryland or Virginia, or from buying bonds and notes from these three jurisdictions. In fiscal year 1989, 47 retired judges, 5,566 retired police officers and firefighters, and 3,549 retired teachers or their survivors were receiving pensions through these retirement programs.

When the District government was granted home rule authority in 1975, the unfunded actuarial liability of the District's retirement systems for judges, police officers, firefighters and teachers was placed at $1.9 billion. As of September 30, 1989, the total unfunded liability was $3.8 billion. Under P.L. 96-122, *The Retirement Reform Act*, the federal government is authorized to make 25 annual contributions of $52.1 million to the District's retirement systems. These payments began in 1980 and are required to continue through the year 2004. Those contributions will total $1.3 billion. This act also requires that the District government make contributions based on actuarial projections, for which payments totaled $193.3 million in 1989. The District's retirement system is essentially a modified pay-as-you-go system.

PENSION PAYMENTS BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Civil Service	$43,679	$47,204	$51,884	$59,901	$59,598
District Retirement Program:					
Judges	1,823	2,020	2,500	2,601	2,600
Police/Firefighters	98,478	102,905	111,800	114,635	120,600
Teachers	64,594	70,905	71,305	62,318	70,100
Social Security	5,292	5,888	7,145	11,836	16,752
Total	**$213,866**	**$228,922**	**$244,634**	**$251,291**	**$269,650**

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREES AND THEIR SURVIVORS

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
District Retirement Program					
Judges	40	44	45	47	47
Police Officers and Firefighters	5,306	5,320	5,402	5,339	5,566
Teachers	3,521	3,517	3,616	3,581	3,549

Sources: D.C. Office of the Controller
D.C. Retirement Board

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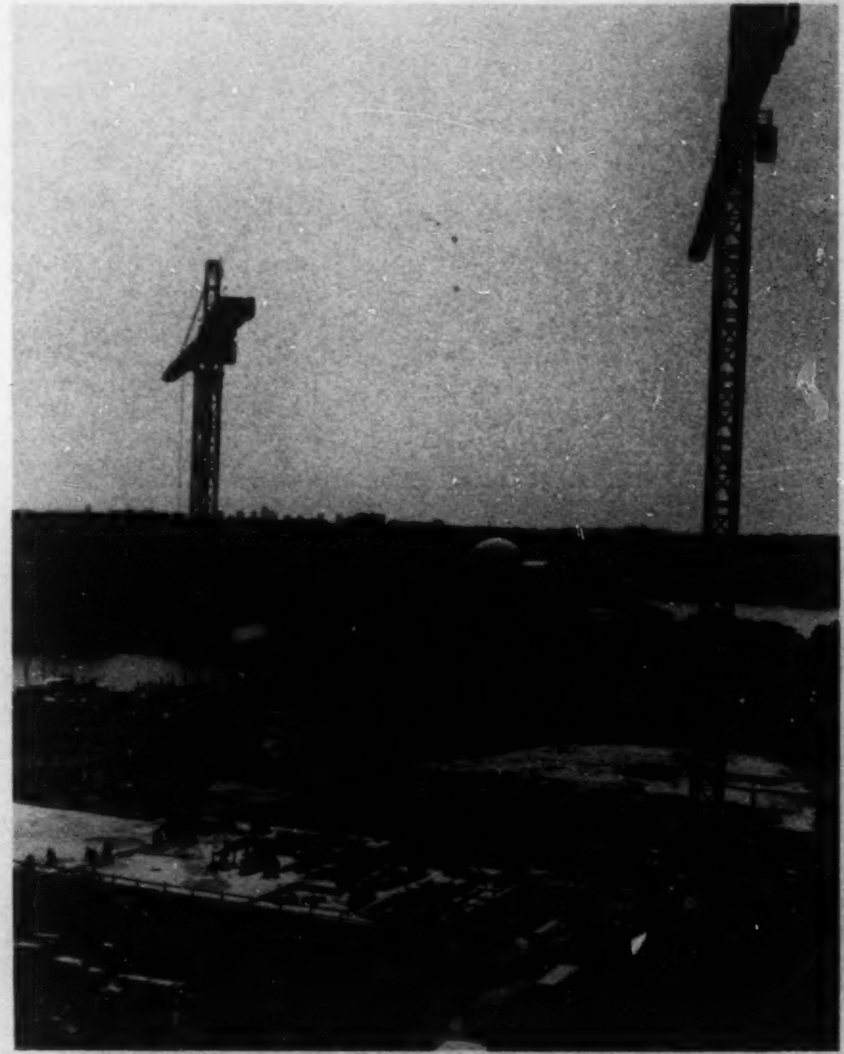


Another Major Construction Start: Development of the Portal Site in Southwest Washington

Building Permits

The number and valuations of building, mechanical, and plumbing permits may be viewed as two measures of development activities in the District of Columbia. Permits ensure compliance with D.C. codes for public safety and welfare. Over the past five years, the number of permits issued has increased, reflecting both accelerated construction activity and greater compliance with District regulations. In 1989, this increase in construction continued, with a total of 18,207 building, mechanical, and plumbing permits valued at $819.6 million.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) conducts a variety of on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the applicable District of Columbia code requirements for occupancy, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, and the safety of mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment installed in or on buildings. Enforcement activities include the issuance of citations for unlicensed construction activity, in accordance with D.C. Law 6-42, the *Civil Infractions Act*, and deficiency notices for construction activity in substantive violation of District building codes. In fiscal year 1989, 99,856 construction, boiler, electrical, elevator and plumbing inspections were conducted in conjunction with permit issuances. Another 2,328 inspections were conducted in response to complaints.

Mayor's Order 81-65 established the District of Columbia Building Code Advisory Committee (BCAC) in 1981 to assist the District government in updating building codes and regulations. The BCAC reviews and recommends revisions to District construction codes and regulations for building, elevator, electrical, gas, refrigeration and air conditioning, fuel-burning equipment, boiler and pressure vessels, plumbing, and energy conservation to ensure that they reflect national standards, namely the Building Official and Code Administrator (BOCA) Basic National Codes. The mayorally appointed BCAC is comprised of representatives of organizations, unions, universities, businesses, and appropriate District government agencies.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS

	Building Permits		*Mechanical and Plumbing Permits*		*Total*	
Calendar Year	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*	*Number of Permits*	*Valuation (In Millions)*
1985	5,976	$895.0	8,567	$19.3	14,543	$914.3
1986	7,316	644.5	6,360	133.4	13,676	777.9
1987	7,463	639.6	8,710	91.4	16,173	731.0
1988	9,988	814.0	7,204	59.4	17,192	873.4
1989	11,731	760.5	6,476	59.1	18,207	819.6

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Certificates of Occupancy and Residence-Based Occupations

Every building in the District of Columbia, with the exception of single-family homes, must have a Certificate of Occupancy in order to be used or occupied legally. A Certificate of Occupancy certifies that a building or a proposed use within a building complies with District zoning regulations, as well as fire, building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes. The fee for a Certificate of Occupancy is based on the square footage of the premises. The number of certificates rose in 1988 with the implementation of enforcement activities associated with the *Civil Infractions Act*, which authorizes zoning inspectors to issue citations to those building owners and occupants operating without a valid certificate of occupancy. In 1989, zoning inspectors issued 409 citations. More than 90 percent of the citations issued were for incorrect certification of building use, no certificate of occupancy for building use, or not posting a certificate. In 1989, the number of Certificates of Occupancy issued fell below projected levels primarily due to a decrease in the number of zoning inspections.

In 1989, zoning regulations were amended to broaden the provisions for home occupations. The District issues Letters of Home Occupation that, under certain limitations, allow persons to use their residences as a base for such occupations as dressmaking, sewing, tailoring, certain home crafts, telephone answering service, computer programming, typing or word processing, cosmetology, barbering and mail order business. As a result, more persons are able to have businesses in their homes instead of leasing commercial space. In addition, D.C. tax identification numbers are issued only to those applicants who can show proof that the business location is in compliance with zoning regulations. In 1989, 851 Letters of Home Occupation were approved, as compared with 408 the previous year.

CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY 2

Fiscal Year	*Number of Certificates of Occupancy Issued*	*Fees (In Thousands)*
1985	4,113	$192.1
1986	3,179	214.1
1987	3,736	258.0
1988	5,526	264.4
1989	3,856	248.8

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Commercial Construction Starts

Commercial non-residential construction in the District of Columbia between 1985 and 1989 has been significant. Developers began construction on 200 major projects with more than 20 million square feet of space. Office buildings account for approximately one-third of the construction projects, about half of the total square footage, and 40 percent of the total construction costs. The total number of projects and the total square footage were larger in 1989 than in 1988, but the total construction cost decreased.

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE*

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Total 1985-1989*
Office						
Number of Projects	15	20	7	10	16	**68**
Square Feet**	1,048	1,908	1,295	2,166	3,730	**10,147**
Construction Cost**	$62,977	$139,484	$72,500	$192,267	$244,974	**$712,202**
Retail						
Number of Projects	9	2	6	4	4	**25**
Square Feet**	54	47	78	26	495	**700**
Construction Cost**	$4,354	$2,400	$17,368	$3,356	$18,700	**$46,178**
Educational/Medical						
Number of Projects	2	2	2	5	2	**13**
Square Feet**	9	21	13	46	260	**349**
Construction Cost**	$462	$1,247	$5,532	$2,884	$27,000	**$37,125**
Hotel						
Number of Projects	3	1	0	0	1	**5**
Square Feet**	791	432	0	0	640	**1,863**
Construction Cost**	$63,750	$27,000	0	0	$35,000	**$125,750**
Mixed-Use						
Number of Projects	3	5	6	10	12	**36**
Square Feet**	171	717	1,102	2,956	3,058	**8,004**
Construction Cost**	$4,350	$44,000	$63,480	$356,950	$183,345	**$652,125**
Research and Development						
Number of Projects	1	1	0	0	3	**5**
Square Feet**	17	316	0	0	345	**678**
Construction Cost**	$1,250	$19,355	0	0	$29,952	**$50,557**
Other						
Number of Projects	13	10	10	9	6	**48**
Square Feet**	384	202	102	362	549	**1,599**
Construction Cost**	$15,916	$35,203	$9,923	$65,663	$18,518	**$145,223**
Total						
Number of Projects	**46**	**41**	**31**	**38**	**44**	**200**
Square Feet**	**2,474**	**3,643**	**2,590**	**5,556**	**9,077**	**23,340**
Construction Cost**	**$153,059**	**$268,689**	**$168,803**	**$621,120**	**$557,489**	**$1,769,160**

* Note that data previously published in *INDICES* have been revised.
** In thousands

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, *Commercial Construction Indicators, Fourth Quarter 1989 and Annual Summary*, March 1990, and prior annual summary reports.

Commercial Space in Washington, D.C.

Over the past five years, total private commercial office space in the District of Columbia increased from 54.2 million square feet to 68.8 million square feet, or nearly 27 percent. A surge in construction has occurred in the east end of the downtown business district on Pennsylvania Avenue and around the Washington Convention Center. In other parts of the District, particularly around Metrorail stations and along commercial corridors, new office space has also been developed. New construction has added 17.8 million square feet of office space. The rental rate for new space in the District in 1989 ranged from $20 to $49 per square foot. In 1989, the overall vacancy rate for space was approximately 9.5 percent, down slightly from the previous year; however, the vacancy rate for new space was more than 62 percent. When examined by the five areas of the city for which the Shannon & Luchs Company collects commercial office space data, vacancy rates at the end of 1989 ranged from 5.3 percent on Capitol Hill to 13.0 percent in the east end of downtown.

VACANCY RATE FOR ALL SPACE 4
(As of December 1989)

	Square Feet (in millions)	*Percent Vacant*
Capitol Hill	6.3	5.3%
Central Business District	30.5	7.2
East End*	22.0	13.0
Uptown**	4.5	8.1
West End/Georgetown	5.5	11.6
Total	**68.8**	**9.5%**

* An area bound by 15th to 3rd streets and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania avenues

** An area between Wisconsin and Connecticut avenues bound on the south by P Street and on the north by the District line.

PRIVATE OFFICE SPACE 5

(As of December 31)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percentage Change 1985-1989*
Total Square Feet (In Millions) of Private Office Space:	54.2	61.2	65.3	67.8	68.8	26.9%
Existing*	51.4	56.5	61.2	65.3	65.1	26.7
New	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.5	3.7	32.1
Total Square Feet (In Millions) of Space Offered for Lease:	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	4.8
Existing	5.3	5.5	3.7	5.7	4.2	-20.8
New	.9	1.6	3.0	.9	2.3	155.6
Vacancy Rate for All Space	11.4%	11.6%	11.0%	9.7%	9.5%	-16.6
Vacancy Rate for New Space	32.1%	34.0%	11.0%	36.0%	62.2%	93.8
Rental Rate Asked for New Space	$17.50 to $40	$23 to $40	$17 to $48	$20 to $48	$20 to $49	14.3% to 22.5%

*The existing office space square footage was adjusted for renovations.

Source: Shannon & Luchs Market Research Department

Downtown Development

A key goal of the District government is to achieve a downtown with a mix of uses generating activity during the day, the evening, on weekends and holidays. Residential development, shopping, and the arts, in addition to office development and hotels, are key factors in achieving a living downtown, a goal set forth in the 1984 *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital*. During the period 1980 through 1989, total office space downtown almost doubled, hotel rooms more than doubled, arts space increased and housing units decreased.

The D.C. Downtown Partnership (DCDP), an independent organization formed in 1983, is a cooperative effort of the business community and District government to create a lively and vibrant downtown area. DCDP reviews major downtown initiatives and issues, including those affecting land use.

In 1989, one million square feet of downtown office space was completed; at the end of the year, an additional 5.2 million square feet of office space were under construction, including 1100 New York Avenue (the old Greyhound Bus terminal site), the Homer Building, One Franklin Square, Techworld Plaza, Market Square, and Judiciary Square. Of the 16 office buildings under construction in downtown, 14 include retail space; two include residential units. Other projects in downtown include the Metrorail (Green Line), the Georgetown Law School Library (3rd and E), and the Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. The U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center, in the Federal Triangle complex will wrap around the District Building and have 2.5 million square feet of office space and space for international cultural activities, exhibit and retail space, and an area for the performing arts.

In December 1989, the Office of Planning began a series of presentations to the Zoning Commission, proposing the creation of a Downtown Development Overlay (DD) District, using a combination of a zoning overlay (an area with defined boundaries targeted for special land use, e.g. residential, arts, retail), and existing zoning districts. The DD District promotes the mixed-use areas specified in the comprehensive plan—the retail core (SHOP District), with the greatest retail concentration on F and G streets Northwest; the Arts District along Seventh Street from Pennsylvania Avenue to north of G Street, which includes Gallery Place, Market Square, and parts of Chinatown; the Downtown Historic District, and the Pennsylvania Avenue historic site, parts of the preservation area; Chinatown; and residential areas. The DD District covers the geographic area bordered by 15th, Third, Sixth and M streets, and Pennsylvania Avenue. The DD District zoning requires retail, personal services or arts uses totaling at least 50 percent of the gross ground floor area in each building. In addition, the DD District offers incentives to developers to protect historic buildings and foster retention of small and minority-owned businesses.

The SHOP District, first of the five major areas set forth in the DD District, was adopted by the Zoning Commission in 1989. Many of the design and zoning principles established in the SHOP District are extended to additional parts of downtown under the DD District. The SHOP District is bounded by 15th Street, New York Avenue, H, Ninth, and E streets. It contains three department stores, a three-level retail mall and many other existing stores, restaurants and services. Of the 16 office projects under construction within the retail core, 15 include retail space.

To promote arts uses, the DD District creates the Arts District with the E Street area evolving as the performing arts center of downtown, anchored by the National, Warner and Ford's Theaters, the 500-seat theater in the Lansburgh's development at Seventh and E streets, and six movie theaters proposed for Lincoln Square at 11th and E streets. Seventh Street is to be a predominantly visual arts area and will be anchored by the national museums on the Mall, the National Portrait Gallery/National Museum of American Art at Gallery Place, and the Washington Project for the Arts and the Stables Art Center on 8th Street. The Warner Theater is currently under renovation as part of a larger office complex. Major renovation is nearing completion on the Pension Building in Judiciary Square, home of the National Building Museum. The arts space in 901 E Street opened in 1989, as did the Hard Rock Cafe in the old PEPCO Building at 919 E Street.

The DD District seeks to maintain and expand the existing retail uses in Chinatown, emphasizing Chinese and other Asian merchandise and related wholesale operations. The DD District encourages mixed-use development with protection of historic buildings. Currently, development in Chinatown includes construction at 710-28 Seventh Street of a major office/retail complex incorporating preservation of landmark facades, Chinese design features, a Chinese courtyard, a Chinese kiosk and arts space. Mediatech Plaza, at Seventh Street, (office/retail/video studios) includes Chinese streetscapes and Chinese design features on the first two stories of the building.

The DD District establishes specific incentives for developers to encourage construction of new housing and retention of existing housing. Each square foot of residential gross floor area may earn one square foot of gross floor area of bonus density, which may be devoted to any permitted use. Residential development is under construction at the east end of Pennsylvania Avenue with 210 units of housing in Market Square and 150 units in The Pennsylvania condominium. The Lansburgh's project will add 381 units and another 212 units are proposed for the Market Square North project.

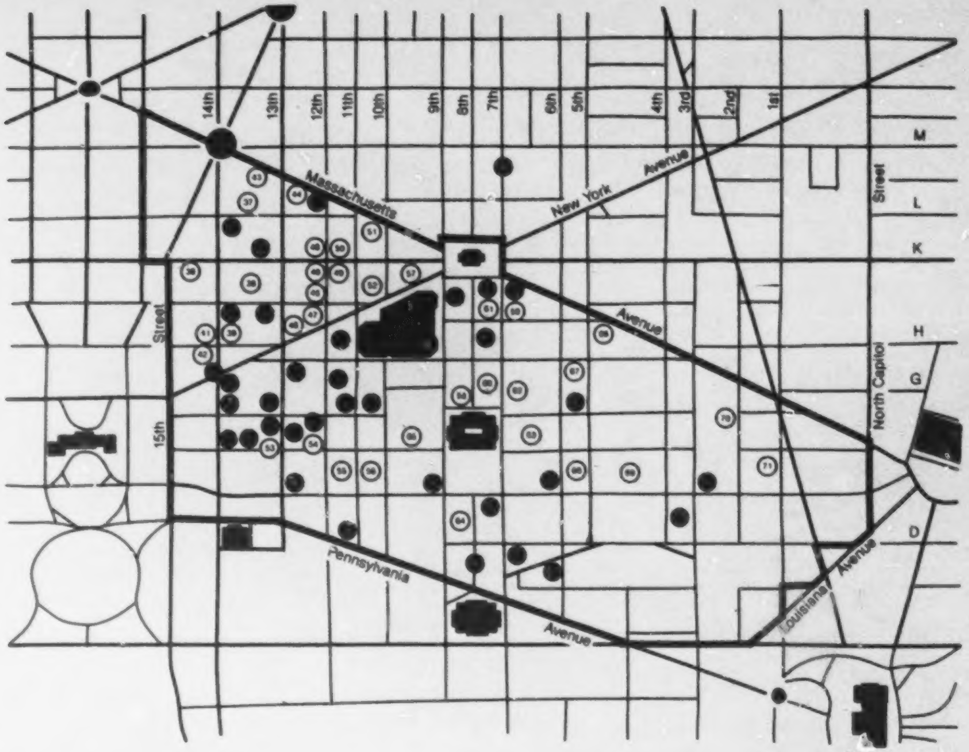
PROGRESS TOWARD DOWNTOWN LAND USE TARGETS
A Comparison of 1980 Base Year and Year 2000 Target*

(Fiscal Year)	1980 *Base Year*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	Year 2000 *Target*
Office Space (in thousands of square feet)	13,851	21,820	23,316	24,407	26,311	35,103
Retail Space (in thousands of square feet)	5,552	5,872	5,697	5,761	5,859	5,705**
Hotel Rooms	3,248	5,358	6,372	6,372	7,622	10,010
Residential Units	1,844	1,715	1,715	1,735	1,735	5,400
Arts (in thousands of square feet)	470	550	663	676	676	900

* These net figures reflect the addition of new space and the loss of old space for each land use.
** Retail space development has exceeded the year 2000 target.

Source: D.C. Office of Planning

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT IN DOWNTOWN D.C.



Completed in 1989

1. Colorado Building (Renovation: Office/Retail)
2. 717 14th Street (Renovation: Office/Retail)
3. Metro Center (Urban Renewal Parcel 2: Office/Retail)
4. New York Avenue (Reconstruction 13th to 15th Streets)
5. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center (Hotel)
6. 1331 F Street (Office/Retail)
7. 1350 I Street (Office/Retail)
8. 1300 I Street (Office/Retail)
9. 1201 L Street (Office)
10. Washington Center Phase II (Office/Retail)
11. Techworld Plaza, Phases I and II (Hotel/Office)
12. Evening Star Building (Addition/Renovation: Office)
13. 901 E Street (Office/Retail)
14. 501 G Street (Office/Retail)

Under Construction in Early 1990

15. Franklin Court (Office/Retail)
16. One Franklin Square (Office/Retail)
17. Homer Building (Office/Retail)
18. NBW Center (Office/Retail)
19. 1310 G Street (Office/Retail)
20. 1200 G Street (Office/Retail)
21. Herald Square (Office/Retail)
22. 1100 New York Avenue (Office/Retail)
23. 700 11th Street (Office/Retail)
24. Warner Building (Office/Retail/Arts)
25. Techworld Plaza Phase III (Office/Retail)
26. Metrorail System (Green Line)
27. Mediatech (Office/Retail)
28. 810 7th Street (Office/Retail/Arts)
29. AARP Building Phase I (Office/Retail)
30. Lansburgh's Project (Residential/Retail/Arts)
31. Market Square (Residential/Office/Retail)
32. Liberty Place (Office/Retail)
33. Pennsylvania Plaza (Office/Retail/Residential)
34. One Judiciary Square (Office)
35. CWA Building (Office)

Proposed

36. 1430 K Street (Office/Retail)
37. 1331 L Street (Office/Retail)
38. Franklin Square (Park Improvements)
39. 815 14th Street (Office/Retail)
40. Franklin Plaza (Renovation: Office/Retail)
41. 1401 H Street (Office/Retail)
42. 1415 New York Avenue (Office/Retail)
43. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue (Office/Retail/Residential)
44. 1212 Massachusetts Avenue (Office)
45. 1215 I Street (Office/Retail)
46. 1225 New York Avenue (Office/Retail)
47. 1201 New York Avenue Phase II (Office/Retail)
48. 1201 K Street (Office/Retail)
49. 1150 K Street (Office/Retail)
50. 1111 K Street (Office/Retail)
51. Cato Institute (Office)
52. 1001 New York Avenue (Office/Retail)
53. 600 13th Street (Office/Retail)
54. 1201 F Street (Office/Retail)
55. 555 12th Street (Office/Retail)
56. Lincoln Place (Office/Retail/Cinema)
57. 901 New York Avenue (Office/Retail)
58. 801 G Street (Office/Retail/Arts)
59. Marlo Furniture Expansion (Retail)
60. Portrait Building (Office/Retail/Arts)
61. Techworld Plaza Phase IV (Office/Retail)
62. Far East Center (Office/Retail)
63. Gallery Place (Office/Retail/Residential)
64. Market Square North (Office/Retail/Residential)
65. Carroll Court (Office/Retail/Arts)
66. 5th Street and Massachusetts Avenue (Office/Retail/Residential)
67. 730 5th Street (Office/Retail)
68. Square 488 PUD (Office/Retail)
69. Law Enforcement Officers Memorial (Park)
70. Massachusetts Center at Capitol Hill Air Rights Project: (Office/Retail/Residential/Hotel)
71. Capitol Square (Office/Retail)

Washington Convention Center

Situated in the center of the District of Columbia, at H Street Northwest, between 9th and 11th streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. Its proximity to hotels and to the Metrorail system has served as a stimulus to revitalization of the area, created substantial tax benefits for the District, and fostered a variety of job opportunities. In January 1990, the center celebrated its eighth year of operation.

In each of the past seven years, the center has attracted more than one million visitors. Occupancy of the four exhibit halls reached 98 percent for fiscal year 1989, as a result of 29 national conventions and 55 public and local events.

The center was built in order to bring to the District of Columbia an increased share of the $30 billion spent annually in the United States on annual meetings and conventions. When the center opened in 1983, it ranked fourth in the nation in prime exhibition space (381,000 square feet). Because of convention center expansions in nearly every major city, by 1987 the Washington Convention Center ranked 7th nationally. Leaders of the city's tourism industry have recommended that, in order to remain competitive, the center must expand to at least 800,000 square feet of exhibition space.

The Washington Convention Center earns operating revenue through the rental of exhibit space, food services, and concessions. During fiscal years 1983-1989, the center generated $32.9 million in operating revenue and hosted 910 events, with a total attendance of 9,302,237, of which 1,965,398 were out-of-town delegates and exhibitors. These out-of-town attendees spent an estimated $1.2 billion in hotels, restaurants and retail establishments in the District, generating another $101.7 million in tax revenue. Additionally, over the past seven years, $268 million of total tax revenue has been attributed to increased land values in the three-block downtown area around the center.

The Washington Convention Center is an independent agency of the District government, with a board of directors consisting of five members appointed by the mayor.

CONVENTION CENTER OPERATIONS
($ In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1983**	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Total 1983-1989*
National Conventions	5	20	28	27	23	18	29	150
Public Events	16	22	21	29	16	16	12	132
Local Events	114	34	150	143	70	74	43	628
Exhibit Hall Occupancy	46%	72%	77%	79%	88%	88%	98%	78%
Visitors **	1,000,000	1,106,500	1,514,000	1,332,000	1,556,000	1,467,000	1,326,737	9,302,237
Out-of-Town Delegates & Exhibitors	51,000	269,410	281,960	286,840	310,335	267,023	498,830	1,965,398
Delegate/Exhibitor Tax Revenue	$1,800	$9,783	$13,318	$13,798	$14,868	$14,462	$33,698	$101,727
Aggregate Expenditures***	$22,600	$124,069	$170,184	$174,018	$187,516	$182,492	$343,363	$1,204,242
Operating Cost	$8,153	$9,386	$10,229	$10,704	$11,275	$12,104	$14,450	$76,301
Operating Revenue	$1,600	$3,956	$4,964	$4,852	$5,304	$4,713	$7,526	$32,915
D.C. Tax Benefits	$14,313	$41,833	$55,196	$51,308	$62,284	$60,301	$93,930	$279,165

* In operation for nine months in first year

** Includes exhibitor personnel

*** Includes expenditures of out-of-town delegates and exhibitors

Source: Washington Convention Center

Tourism in the Nation's Capital

As the nation's capital and the location of 56 (small and large) museums and 350 historic landmarks, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors annually. In addition to the White House, the Capitol, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson monuments, there are many other attractions, such as the National Archives, the National Zoo, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In 1989, 19.3 million people visited Washington, a 1.5 percent decrease from 1988. The Smithsonian Institution recorded 24 million visits; the U.S. Park Service reported that the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was the most frequently visited monument, with 2.6 million visitors, and 6 million people visited the National Gallery of Art. Each year, tourists spend $2.3 billion on lodging, meals, activities and souvenirs, supporting approximately 54,000 local jobs. Tourism is the second largest sector of the District's economy after the federal government presence.

To accommodate visitors to the District in 1989, 99 hotels provided a total of 25,000 rooms; 22 new hotels have opened during the past five years, and other hotels have renovated and expanded the number of rooms they offer. The Hotel Association of Washington, D.C., surveys its members on a monthly basis to determine the average hotel occupancy rate. In 1989, 69.3 percent of the members' hotel rooms were occupied, at an average room rate of $104.38, $8 higher than in 1988. This rate reflects such factors as group and weekend discount rates.

National and international surveys consistently list Washington, D.C., as one of the nation's preferred locations for meetings, conferences and conventions. During 1989, 1,040 meetings were held at area hotels and motels, bringing 919,800 delegates who spent $650 million and accounted for 2.5 million hotel room nights. In addition, the Washington Convention Center hosted 29 national and international conventions, attracting nearly 329,173 delegates, who spent nearly $234 million and accounted for 798,153 hotel room nights. Conference and convention attendees together represent 50 to 60 percent of the total client base for hotels in the District of Columbia.

VISITS TO THE MOST POPULAR TOURIST SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

(In Millions)

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Smithsonian Institution:					
Air and Space Museum	9.0	7.3	7.9	9.4	8.1
Museum of Natural History	5.8	5.9	8.3	7.1	6.2
Museum of American History	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.3	5.5
All other Smithsonian Museums*	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.2	4.2
Total	**23.5**	**22.7**	**27.1**	**28.0**	**24.0**
Lincoln Memorial	4.5	4.0	4.1	2.8	1.5
Jefferson Memorial	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.3	1.0
Washington Monument	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.7	2.6
White House	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
National Gallery of Art	5.9	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.0
Total	**19.1**	**23.3**	**19.0**	**17.1**	**13.3**

* Excludes National Zoological Park and Cooper Hewitt Museum in New York City

Sources: Smithsonian Institution
U.S. Park Service
Washington Convention and Visitors Association
National Gallery of Art
D.C. Committee to Promote Washington

Banking

The regulation of interstate banking in the District of Columbia was established by the *District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985*, D.C. Law 6-63. The Office of Banking and Financing Institutions (OBFI), headed by a superintendent, regulates interstate banking activity in the District of Columbia. OBFI, with approval by the D.C. Council, charters and regulates banks and savings institutions. To date, regulations have been adopted for commercial banks and savings and loan institutions. OBFI has drafted regulations for approving mortgage companies and is in the process of establishing regulations to implement its authority over such other financial institutions as credit unions, trust companies, and title insurance companies seeking to do business in the District of Columbia.

OBFI and the D.C. Council approved three bank charter applications submitted in 1989: a merchant bank charter specializing in rendering financial services to an international clientele; a commercial bank charter that resulted from a regional acquisition of a commercial bank; and a commercial bank charter that targets a mix of financial services promoting housing and small business to specific neighborhood residents and neighborhood business owners. The neighborhoods to be served by this bank include Adams-Morgan, Columbia Heights, Mount Pleasant, Reed-Cooke, some sections of Shaw, lower Georgia Avenue and Dupont East.

At the end of 1989, there were five savings and loan institutions in the District of Columbia, with combined deposits of $1.8 billion. There were also 25 commercial banks, with combined assets of $20 billion. Six of these banks (American Security Bank, Crestar Bank, Citizens Bank of Washington, Dominion Bank, Signet Bank and Sovran Bank/D.C. National) are subject to community reinvestment provisions of the District's interstate banking law because they resulted from mergers or acquisitions.

PROFILE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

($ In Millions)

(End of Calendar Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Banks	19	20	21	24	25
Total Assets*	$15,101	$17,134	$18,419	$19,289	$20,547
Demand Deposits	$2,879	$3,385	$2,922	$2,862	$2,917
Other Deposits**	9,343	10,648	11,589	12,483	13,373
Total Deposits	**$12,222**	**$14,033**	**$14,511**	**$15,345**	**$16,290**
Total Securities	**$2,354**	**$2,602**	**$2,825**	**$2,610**	**$2,655**
Commercial Loans	$2,506	$3,046	$3,208	$3,364	$3,729
Real Estate Loans	2,819	3,570	4,534	5,491	6,337
Other Loans	3,028	3,261	3,171	3,135	2,796
Total Loans	**$8,353**	**$9,877**	**$10,913**	**$11,990**	**$12,862**

* Represents a bank's head office, all domestic and foreign branches, and investment in subsidiaries that are not domestic banks, savings banks, or savings and loan associations. Typically, new banks in their first year of operation would not contribute appreciably to the amount of total assets.

** Includes savings accounts, time deposits, and foreign investment accounts

Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
D.C. Office of Banking and Financial Institutions

International Business

The total gross value of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the District of Columbia in 1987 amounted to $1.5 billion. Most FDI occurs in the form of real estate, and accounts for the employment of more than 7,000 people, primarily in the services and retail trade industries. Revenue generated by foreign direct investment, diplomatic missions, international organizations and exports in 1987 is estimated at $1.6 billion.

Attracting foreign investment to the District and promoting goods and services are objectives of the D.C. Office of International Business (OIB). OIB serves 175 local businesses and organizations involved in international business, with trade counseling and technical assistance, trade promotions and an electronic trade network. The District government participates in a government-to-government sister city program with Bangkok, Beijing and Dakar.

TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

(Fiscal Year 1987)
(In Millions)

United Kingdom	$373
Canada	307
Middle East	217
Netherlands	161
France	140
Japan	115
Latin America	76
Other Asia	50
West Germany	9
Other	4
Total	**$1,503**

* FDI measured as total dollar value of foreign-owned property, plants, and equipment. A corporation is considered foreign-owned if 10 percent or more is held by foreigners. FDI does not include public sector assets or commercial banks.

ESTIMATED REVENUE GENERATED BY INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY* IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Fiscal Year 1987)
(In Millions)

Foreign Direct Investment	$244.9
Diplomatic Missions	160.9
International Organizations	454.7
Merchandise Exports	39.8
Service Exports	679.4
Total*	**$1,579.7**
Total Gross State Product for D.C.**	$28,800.0
Percent Export Total	5.6%

* To calculate the revenue generated by each of the above sectors, total District employment (public and private sector) was used to create a formula for the relative weight of employment income to total GSP (58.3%). This percentage was then used to derive the total GSP contribution based on sector employment income data.

** Gross state product equals the total dollar value of goods and services produced, as measured by income, employment, and other indicators.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FROM FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND EXPORT ACTIVITY

(Fiscal Year 1987)

12

	Employment
Foreign Direct Investment	7,000
Diplomatic Missions	7,500
International Organizations	15,137
Merchandise Exports by U.S. Companies	1,100
(direct export: 400 people)	
(auxiliary support: 700 people)	
Service Export by U.S. Companies*	16,989
(direct export: 6,116)	
(auxiliary support services: 10,873)**	
Total	**47,726**
Total D.C. private sector employment (including diplomatic missions and international organizations)	407,500
Percent export to total	11.7%

* Service figures assume that the ratio of export-related employment to total employment in the manufacturing sector (only sector with data available) is the same for services related exports. This ratio is then applied to total employment in the service sector.

** Includes contracting, consulting, transportation, and communication.

Sources: D.C. Office of International Business
National Capital Planning Commission
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
World Bank

Cable Television

The D.C. Office of Cable Television was established by the *Cable Television Communications Act of 1981*, D.C. Law 4-142, as amended by D.C. Law 5-170. This office monitors the installation and operation of the District's cable television system to ensure compliance with cable television laws and agreements; resolves disagreements involving the franchisee, subscribers and user groups; educates the public on the use and benefits of cable television; and manages the District government's municipal channel City Cable 16.

In 1984, the Council of the District of Columbia awarded a non-exclusive cable franchise to the District Cablevision Limited Partnership. Installation of wiring commenced in May 1986; wiring in Wards 7 and 8 was completed in 1987, and in Ward 3 in 1988. Ward 6, east of the Anacostia River, was also completed in 1988. Wiring of Wards 4 and 5 was completed in 1989, except for small sections in the southern portion of each. The incomplete sections of Wards 4, 5 and 6 are scheduled for completion in 1990. Construction work in Wards 1 and 2 is scheduled for completion by May 1991. District Cablevision plans to install approximately 900 miles of cable overall in the District. By the end of fiscal year 1989, approximately 614 miles of cable had already been activated, making cable services available to 150,005 households in the District of Columbia. The number of subscribers totaled 43,382, bringing the penetration rate (the percentage of households that actually become subscribers) to 29 percent.

City Cable 16 has been in operation since January 1987; its programming is presented Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 4 p.m. to midnight, and on weekends from noon to 8 p.m. In the intervening hours, teletext information runs continually, with audio supplied by the University of the District of Columbia's radio station WDCU, FM 90.1. The channel features D.C. Council meetings, public hearings, mayoral press conferences, consumer information, and programs about District government agencies' services. In fiscal year 1989, 4,679 hours of programming were transmitted on City Cable 16. For the past two years, 1988 and 1989, City Cable 16 has been recognized by the National League of Cities for overall excellence in government programming in the category of "Cities with Populations of 250,000 or More."

The basic subscriber rate in 1989 for the 60-channel cable service was $17.50 per month, a $4 increase over that of 1988. The residential installation fee remained at $30 for single hookups and $20 for each additional hookup. The cost for such paid services as Home Box Office, Showtime, and the Disney Channel varies, bringing the average monthly charge per subscriber to $29. Cable subscribers paid $13.5 million in fees to the franchisee in fiscal year 1989. Since fiscal year 1987, the initial program year for cable in the District, total fees collected from subscribers have increased by $12.3 million.The D.C. Office of Cable Television does not receive appropriated funds from the District government. The office is funded solely by franchise fees from the District Cablevision Limited Partnership. During fiscal year 1989, $1,122,776 in annual fees collected from the franchisee were deposited in the Cable Television Enterprise Fund.

CABLE TELEVISION STATISTICS

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Number of Housing Units with Cable Available	46,920	130,000	150,005
Total Number of Households Subscribing	7,563	36,985	43,382
Penetration Rate*	16%	28%	29%
Residential Installation Fees:			
Single Hookup	$30	$30	$30
Multiple Hookups (fee for each additional hookup)	$20	$20	$20
Average Monthly Service Charge per Housing Unit	$31	$31	$29
Total Revenue Collected from Subscribers by Franchisee (In Millions)	$1.2	$9.0	$13.5

CITY CABLE 16 PROGRAMMING
(Fiscal Year 1989)

Types of Programs	*Hours of Programming*
Municipal Programs Produced	300
D.C. Council Programs Aired	1,170
Mayoral Programs Aired**	255
Other Programs Aired	2,954
Total Hours Transmitted	**4,679**

* Percentage of households having access and subscribing to cable

** Mayoral programs aired are usually initiated by the mayor's office and include press conferences, community forums, and person-to-person programs.

Source: D.C. Office of Cable Television

Motion Picture and Television Production

Film and television production companies shooting in Washington are assisted by the Office of Motion Picture and Television Development, which was established in 1979 as a division of the Office of Business and Economic Development. The office was created to promote Washington, D.C., and its resources for on-location filmmaking and to facilitate the efforts of feature film, television, commercial and educational filmmakers working in the District of Columbia. The office's programs include location assistance, public relations, technical and logistical assistance. Growth of the local production industry has been dramatic. Industry expenditures from film and television production in Washington, D.C., have increased from $10 million in 1985 to $23 million in 1989. It is estimated that each dollar in direct expenditures stimulates an additional $3 in spin-offs for goods and services.

There are several reasons for this growth. Film production is less expensive in Washington than in other cities traditionally used, such as New York or Los Angeles. In addition, Washington's famous landmarks and diverse neighborhoods provide excellent settings for many kinds of films. Finally, the products and services of many production-related companies are available; these include: animation facilities; audio recording and mixing; film and video cameras, accessories and repairs; editing and other post-production facilities; lighting companies and suppliers; prop and scenery companies; costumers; hair and makeup artists; catering firms; casting agencies; production companies; publicists; choreographers; special-effects artists; still labs; location managers; screening facilities; story board specialists; stock footage files; historic houses; period automobiles; and one of the largest columnless sound stages on the East Coast.

MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION INDUSTRY EXPENDITURES*
(In Millions)

15

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Direct Expenditures*	$10	$16	$18	$21.5	$23
Economic Impact** (Estimated)	$30	$48	$54	$65	$69

* Includes wages paid to actors, technicians, drivers, camera persons, grips, gaffers and other personnel, as well as hotel, restaurant, production, and equipment rental costs and District of Columbia taxes

** Reported as expenditures in 1989 edition of *INDICES*. It is estimated that each dollar in direct expenditures stimulates an additional $3.00 in spin-offs for goods and services.

MAJOR PRODUCTIONS FILMED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
"Spies Like Us"	"No Way Out"	"Broadcast News"	"Chances Are"	"The Package"
"Power"	"Peggy Sue Got Married"	"Suspect"	"Favorite Son"	"Guts and Glory: The Oliver North Story"
"Heartburn"	"Black Widow"	"War and Remembrance"	"Elliott Faumann,Ph.D."	"Snoops"
"Manhunter"	"Gardens of Stone"	"Likewise"	"In Country"	"Top of the Hill"
			"A Man Called Hawk"	"Mancuso: FBI"
				"The Hunt for Red October"
				"War of the Roses"
				"Navy Seal"

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development, Office of Motion Picture and Television Development

District Government Minority Contracting Program

The Department of Human Rights and Minority Business Development has assumed responsibility for implementing and administering D.C. Law 1-95, *The Minority Contracting Act of 1976*, as amended, which requires District government agencies to designate at least 35 percent of their contracting expenditures for minority-owned businesses certified by the department. Selected contracts for goods, construction and professional services for District government agencies are reserved for competitive bidding among certified minority-owned firms. Minorities are defined by the act as Black Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans. The certification process ensures that a business meets the legal requirement of being more than 50 percent minority-owned and controlled, and has its principal business office in the District of Columbia or the metropolitan Washington statistical area. Upon submission of a written application disclosing such information as ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District government, and after a site visit is conducted, a firm may be certified as a bona fide minority-owned enterprise and issued a certificate of registration valid for two years. In fiscal year 1989, only 17 of the 304 businesses thus certified were located outside the District of Columbia.

District government agencies expended $224.6 million with certified minority-owned businesses in fiscal year 1989. This represents 30 percent of eligible District government contract expenditures. Certain contract expenditures are excluded, such as utility expenditures for electricity, which can be purchased from only one source — PEPCO. Of the 586 department-certified minority-owned firms, 465 received contracts in 1989. The department also encourages increased participation of minority-owned business enterprises in the private sector by entering into agreements with developers and other private entities to establish goals for the utilization of certified minority-owned businesses. Recipients of certain financial benefits from the District government, such as Industrial Revenue Bonds, have signed such agreements. The department monitored 85 of these agreements in fiscal year 1989.

MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES CERTIFIED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Minority-owned Businesses Certified and Recertified Within the Year	341	310	323	297	304
Total Certified Minority-owned Businesses	529	509	572	617	586

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH CERTIFIED MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Construction	$56.1	$70.1	$83.3	$101.2	$99.6
Goods and Services	$114.4	$112.1	$134.8	$132.6	$125.0
Total	**$170.5**	**$182.2**	**$218.1**	**$233.8**	**$224.6**
Minority Expenditures, Percentage of Total	38%	39%	38%	39%	30%

Source: D.C. Department of Human Rights and Minority Business Development

Business Assistance

The Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) administers programs to promote business development, retention, attraction and overall growth in the District. These programs strengthen the economy by expanding business activity, stimulating the revitalization of commercial and industrial corridors, encouraging the growth of small and minority-owned businesses, assisting the efforts of health care advocates, higher education and other institutions and manufacturers to improve and expand their facilities, encouraging commercial real estate development downtown and in other key business locations, and generally promoting the District as a premier business location.

OBED's financial assistance consists of 14 distinct programs that fall into two general categories: business loans and financing, and real estate and development financing. OBED also provides direct assistance at no charge to loan applicants in preparing their financial statements and putting together loan packages. A broader range of assistance is offered through referrals to business development organizations on such concerns as how to prepare a business plan, establish accounting systems, develop a marketing plan, manage cash flow and inventory, and product pricing. In 1989, OBED's loan practices were evaluated and improved policies established and documented. Furthermore, a business and economic development financial assistance program brochure was made available to businesses and the general public; it offers a comprehensive overview of all loans and financial services administered by the agency. Loans and other OBED financial services are regulated by the source of funds.

The Revolving Loan Fund, created by a grant from the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, provides small, profitable businesses with short-term financing for working capital, contract receivables and equipment.

The Fixed Asset Financing 504 Program of the U.S. Small Business Administration provides loans to growing businesses for subordinated, long-term financing of land and/or building acquisition, renovation, construction, leasehold improvements, equipment and machinery.

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Business Loans and Financing Program includes the Business Development Loan Program (BDLP) and Development Zones Loan Program (DZLP); they are loan sources for small- to medium-sized businesses in commercial areas that have been targeted for revitalization by OBED. Eligible uses of loans include gap financing for equipment, working capital, leasehold improvements and inventory acquisition.

The MET Loan and Grant Program, also funded with CDBG dollars, was created in 1986 to assist those businesses with entrances along the Metrorail Green Line construction routes to survive the disruption to their operations during Metrorail construction.

The Commercial Development Assistance Program (CDAP), designed to encourage investment and reinvestment in small neighborhood businesses, provides loans to small businesses for equipment inventory, working capital, renovation and leasehold improvements.

BUSINESS LOANS APPROVED

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Revolving Loan Fund:					
Number of Loans	16	16	6	7	2
Amounts Loaned	$849,725	$588,653	$303,250	$452,500	$75,000
Jobs Created or Retained	273	234	67	82	95
SBA 502,503,504 Loan Guarantees:					
Number of Loan Guarantees	2	1	1	1	0
Amounts Guaranteed	$516,000	$368,000	$370,000	$500,000	0
Jobs Created or Retained	72	75	225	20	0
CDBG Business Loans and Financing Program:					
Number of Loans	17	19	48	19	17
Amounts Loaned	$4,252,338	$3,295,664	$4,905,940	$1,430,800	$768,500
Jobs Created or Retained	415	3,028	549	322	210
MET Loans/Grants:					
Number of Loans		3	14	5	5
Amounts Loaned	—	$68,000	$210,625	$36,000	$34,800
Jobs Created or Retained		25	19	16	11
Commercial Development Assistance Program:					
Number of Loans				8	15
Amounts Loaned	—	—	—	$225,000	$918,100
Jobs Created or Retained				72	215

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The purpose of the District government's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program is to encourage the creation and retention of jobs and expansion of the tax base within the District. IRBs are exempt from District income tax as well as from federal income taxation, provided they meet certain federal criteria. To obtain tax-exempt financing, an applicant files with the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) a development proposal that must also receive approval of the Council of the District of Columbia. Interest rates on IRBs may vary depending upon money market conditions, but are generally placed several points below commercial loan rates. In 1989, industrial revenue bonds were closed on seven projects totaling $282 million. Since the inception of the program in 1984, IRBs in excess of $776 million have been issued to District hospitals, non-profit organizations and commercial enterprises to finance capital improvement projects.

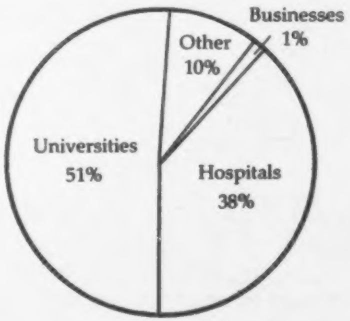
INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ISSUES

IRB Issues Closed in Fiscal Year 1989	*Project Description*	*Amount*
Providence Hospital I	New Construction	$17,350,000
Columbia Hospital for Women	Renovation and Construction	25,000,000
St. John's Child Development Center	Acquisition and Renovation	2,000,000
Georgetown University I and II	Campus Improvements	150,000,000
Providence Hospital II	Construction Refinancing	18,000,000
Children's Hospital National Medical Center	Construction and Renovation	35,200,000
Georgetown University III	Construction and Renovation	34,450,000
	Total	**$282,000,000**

INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS
(1984 — 1989)

Fiscal Year	*Total Bond Issues*
1984	$963,000
1985	51,208,238*
1986	279,875,000*
1987	147,025,000*
1988	15,000,000*
1989	282,000,000
Total	**$776,071,238**

Percentage Distribution of Total IRB Issues



* Note that previously published data in *INDICES* have been revised to reflect fiscal year totals instead of calendar year totals.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Major Economic Development and Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital improvement authority totaling $93.2 million was appropriated to the Office of Business and Economic Development in fiscal years 1982 through 1989. More than $49 million of these funds were expended by the end of fiscal year 1989. The Reeves Center Shops facility at the Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center was completed in that same year. This $1.1 million capital project has provided modern retail store space for Shaw neighborhood minority-owned businesses in a signature municipal building at the corner of 14th and U streets Northwest. Also in 1989, further progress was made at the Capital City Business and Industrial Park. A new tenant, Black Entertainment Television, opened a new, state-of-the art broadcast facility, and landscape improvements were put in place. Other expenditures in 1989 were for design work for parking and streetscapes in neighborhood commercial districts, including H Street Northeast; Martin Luther King Jr Avenue/Good Hope Road Southeast; Georgia Avenue Northwest; and Minnesota Avenue Northeast.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS
($ In Millions)

Project Name	*Project Description*	*Expenditures FY 1982-1989*	*Planned Expenditures 1990*	*Estimated Additional Cost to Complete*	*Total District Funds*	*Estimated Private Investment*
Capital City Business and Industrial Park	Development of a 26-Acre Industrial Park	$12.9	$1.4	$1.1	$15.4	$28.4
Samuel C. Jackson Plaza	Land Purchase and Site Preparation	12.6	1.1	—	13.7	27.0
Commercial Corridors	Georgia Ave., H St., MLK Ave., South Capitol St.	1.9	2.0	14.2	18.1	90.0
Small Business Incubators	Space/Services for "Start-up" Small Businesses	1.7	.4	4.8	6.9	12.0
Others		20.2*	4.0**	14.9***	39.1	100.0****
	Total	**$49.3**	**$8.9**	**$35.0**	**$93.2**	**$257.4**

* Includes $6 million for Capital City Market revitalization; $41,000 for Southeast Gateway site acquisition; $1.3 million for McMillan Reservoir site acquisition; $1.8 million for Camp Simms site acquisition; $374,000 for Oxon Run Park improvements; $4 million for acquisition of a site on West Virginia Avenue; $81,000 for Greenway Shopping Center improvements; and other projects, such as the Chinatown Archway, Takoma Commercial Center, Crummel School, Reeves Center cafeteria and Development Zones projects totaling $6.6 million

** Includes $1.5 million for the Eastern Market Renovation project; $750,000 for downtown development projects, including development of the 500 C Street parcel; $300,000 for Development Zones projects; and $1.4 million for other projects, including the Ward 7 Performing Arts Center, Mt. Vernon Square, 17th Street Corridor improvements, and arts inducement projects

*** Includes future neighborhood commercial area projects and additional capital authority for use in development zone projects

**** Estimated private investment includes value of real estate and capital equipment.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

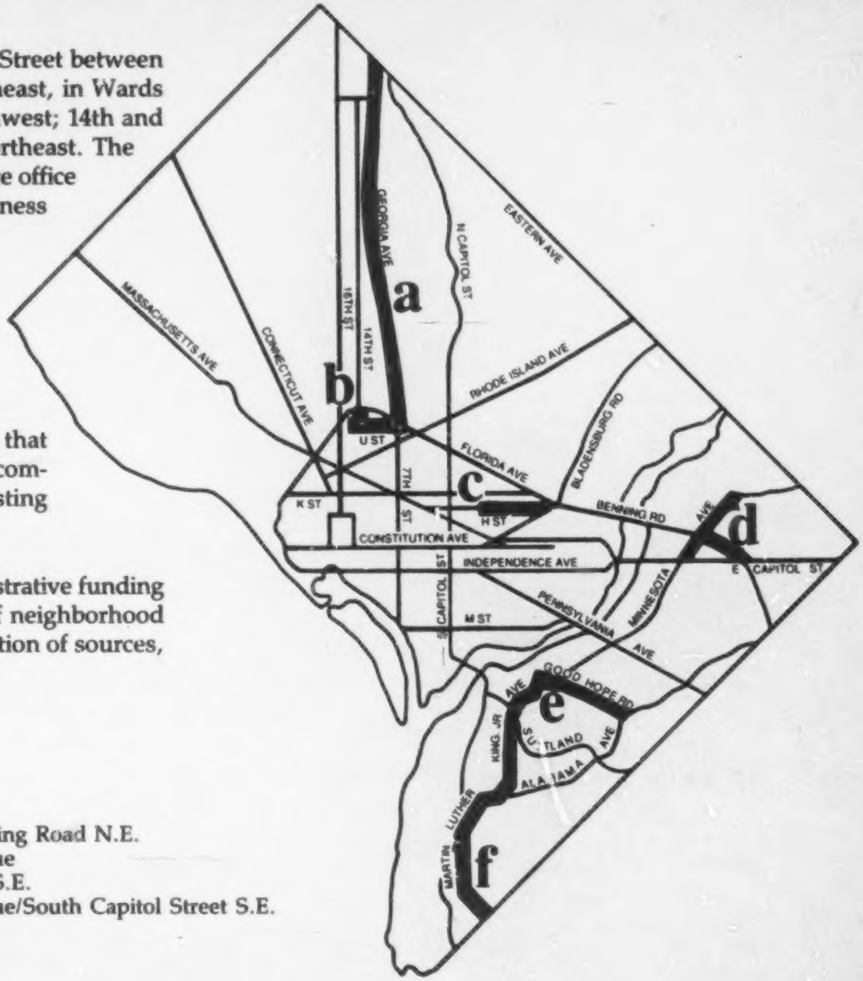
Neighborhood Revitalization

The Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program (NCRP) targets intensive revitalization efforts toward major neighborhood commercial corridors that have experienced economic decline and physical decay. The goals of this effort are to: support and strengthen existing businesses; broaden the commercial mix of stores, restaurants and services; make streetscape and sidewalk improvements; and provide more parking, particularly off-street parking.

Those corridors that have been identified for revitalization include H Street between 3rd and 15th streets Northeast; Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast, in Wards 6 and 8; Georgia Avenue between Florida and Eastern avenues Northwest; 14th and U streets, Northwest; and Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road Northeast. The Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) has opened a site office in each of these commercial corridors where loan packaging and business technical assistance services are available.

The NCRP is funded by OBED and operates in partnership with non-profit, community-based organizations known as community development corporations (CDCs). Because of their location, these CDCs have experience with the target neighborhoods. The overall goal of these government/community partnerships is to develop the capacity of the CDCs to rebuild and revitalize their communities; to ensure that residents have equity in and ownership of new development in those communities; and to avoid displacement of current residents and existing businesses.

The Neighborhood Initiative Support Program (NISP) provides administrative funding to CDCs to facilitate their involvement as developers and sponsors of neighborhood economic development projects. NISP funding comes from a combination of sources, including the District government and the Ford Foundation.


GEORGIA AVE
a
16TH ST
14TH ST
b
U ST
MASSACHUSETTS AVE
CONNECTICUT AVE
N CAPITOL ST
EASTERN AVE
RHODE ISLAND AVE
BLADENSBURG RD
FLORIDA AVE
c
K ST
7TH ST
H ST
BENNING RD
AVE
d
CONSTITUTION AVE
INDEPENDENCE AVE
E CAPITOL ST
S CAPITOL ST
M ST
PENNSYLVANIA AVE
MINNESOTA
GOOD HOPE RD
AVE
e
KING JR
SUITLAND
AVE
ALABAMA
MARTIN LUTHER
f

a. Georgia Avenue N.W.
b. 14th and U streets N.W.
c. H Street N.E.
d. Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road N.E.
e. Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue
    and Good Hope Road S.E.
f. Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue/South Capitol Street S.E.

FUNDING FOR NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION

Type (*Fiscal Year*)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Facade Improvement Loans	$38,000	$97,052	$218,702	$183,043	$297,000
(Number)	1	4	6	5	1
Real Estate Development Loans	—	$891,147	$1,543,000	$4,077,800	$1,104,800
(Number)		3	4	5	4
NISP Funding to Community Development Corporations	—	$542,546	$923,957	$907,396	$1,467,325
(Number)		7	8	10	11
NCRP Funding to Community Development Corporations	—	$325,634	$1,169,652	$1,023,598	$1,228,447
(Number)		4	4	6	6

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS
(1989)

Corridor	*Project Name*	*Project Characteristics*	*Funding Source*	*Funding Amount*
H Street N.E.	Princess Shops	10,000 sq.ft. retail space	private	$500,000
	Atlas Theatre Properties	35,000 sq.ft. retail space	public-private	$600,000
	Northeast Medical Center	16,200 sq.ft. office space	private	$700,000
14th and U streets	Murph's Restaurant	12,000 sq. ft. retail space	public-private	$2,800,000
	Edna Frazier Cromwell Shopping Center	15,000 sq. ft. retail space	private	$2,000,000
	The Pepco Building	7,000 sq. ft. office space	private	$1,200,000
	14th and P streets	6,000 sq. ft. retail space	private	$1,100,000
	Lincoln Theatre	25,000 sq. ft. theater space	public-private	$6,200,000
	Howard Theatre	15,000 sq. ft. theater space	public	$6,000,000*
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue S.E.	2100 Martin Luther Jr. Avenue S.E.	72,000 sq.ft. new office space	public-private	$10,000,000
South Capitol Street S.E./S.W.	Forsyth Building	10,000 sq.ft. office space	public-private	$800,000
	4049 South Capitol St.	7,000 sq.ft. office space	private	$750,000
Georgia Avenue N.W.	Vann and Williams	Funeral Home	public-private	$2,300,000
	Wonder Plaza (Old Wonder Bread Site)	44,000 sq.ft. retail space 75,000 sq.ft. office space	private	$3,500,000
	Metropolitan Ambulatory Care Associates	44,349 sq.ft. renovated office/ medical space	public-private	$4,329,000

* Estimated funding, project in preliminary stage of development.

Source: D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

Development Zones East of the Anacostia River

The *Comprehensive Plan of the National Capital,* D.C. Law 5-76, provided the initial policy guide for the designation of development zones. A 1986 report by the Office of Policy, Office of Intergovernmental Relations, "Proposal to Establish Development Zones East of the Anacostia River," resulted in Mayor's Order 86-193 in October 1986 designating these zones in sections of Wards 6, 7 and 8.

The Economic Development Zones Tax Incentives Act of 1987, D.C. Law 7-177, sets forth several criteria for zone designation; these include poverty rates, unemployment rates, low income levels, and population decline. In addition, such variables as percentage of homeownership and the lack of commercial services and industrial land use were considered in determining which areas east of the river were economically distressed. D.C. Law 7-177 identifies the boundaries of the existing zones, the process for the creation of new zones, and financial incentives for investment in the development zones. These zones were created for a 20-year period. The development zone program is coordinated by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development.

Development zones are similar in concept to enterprise zones, which exist in 1,500 jurisdictions in 38 states. The District of Columbia's zone policies include a wide range of government activities to address social and economic conditions of zone residents. Primary goals of the District's development zones are to stimulate commercial, residential and industrial development; to expand the number of employment and training opportunities; to increase the level of homeownership; and to provide more subsidized child care capacity and training and employment for child care workers.

Each of the three development zones has a priority focus. The Anacostia Zone's focus is on commercial development. Revitalization has begun on Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue Southeast with the rehabilitation of the Anacostia Professional Building and the Lottery Technology Building and the construction of another building at 2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue. This commercial space totals 202,000 square feet and is occupied by several District government agencies, as well as by medical and other professional offices. Future commercial development will be spurred by the opening of the Anacostia Metrorail station, scheduled for completion in 1991.

The primary focus of the Alabama Avenue Zone is on housing restoration and homeownership. Four development sites: Camp Simms, Woodcrest, Monterey Park and Knox Hill, are expected to have ground breakings in 1990 for 500 single-family homes. Through District government assistance in infrastructure improvements and loans, these homes will sell at prices affordable to low- or moderate-income buyers.

The third development zone, at the southernmost tip of the District, is commonly referred to as the D.C. Village Zone, a property totaling 230 acres owned by the District government. Currently, several agencies, including the Metropolitan Police and Fire departments and the Potomac Job Corps use sections of this land. The Comprehensive Plan calls for this site to include a production and technical employment center with light manufacturing and industrial uses. One 15.6 acre site in this zone is being prepared for development. Another 25 acres are being prepared to accommodate the architect of the Capitol's greenhouse and nursery fields.

Housing in the Development Zones

Housing assistance has been provided by the Department of Housing and Community Development for private single-family and multifamily housing projects. Since 1987, 236 single-family housing units have received rehabilitation loans, weatherization assistance, or home purchase assistance loans, totaling $3.4 million. More than 2,300 units of multifamily housing have received assistance, the majority through the multifamily rehabilitation loan program; more than $11.9 million in District and federal funds have been expended.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT ZONES*

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*		*1988*		*1989*		**Total 1987-1989**	
Department of Housing and Community Development	*Units*	*Expenditures*	*Units*	*Expenditures*	*Units*	*Expenditures*	**Units**	**Expenditures**
Single-Family Rehabilitation Loans	5	$188,038	12	$238,113	8	$167,478	**25**	**$593,629**
Home Purchase Assistance Loans	50	754,968	52	972,959	57	1,004,491	**159**	**2,732,418**
Weatherization	3	6,324	30	62,529	19	22,789	**52**	**91,642**
Total	**58**	**$949,330**	**94**	**$1,273,601**	**84**	**$1,194,758**	**236**	**$3,417,689**

MULTIFAMILY HOUSING ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT ZONES*

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*		*1988*		*1989*		**Total 1987-1989**	
Department of Housing and Community Development	*Units*	*Expenditures*	*Units*	*Expenditures*	*Units*	*Expenditures*	**Units**	**Expenditures**
Housing Development Action Grant	0	0	0	0	525	$1,979,356	**525**	**$1,979,356**
Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities	506	$1,682,500	**	$1,129,393	**	689,310	**506**	**3,501,203**
Multifamily Rehabilitation Loans	773	1,044,233	60 **	2,871,698	489**	2,514,210	**1,322**	**6,430,141**
Total	**1,279**	**$2,726,733**	**60**	**$4,001,091**	**1,014**	**$5,102,876**	**2,353**	**$11,910,700**

* Expenditures are shown by year of actual payout and include all sources of funds: appropriations, grants, and Community Development Block Grants.

** To avoid double counting, units counted in prior fiscal years have not been included (e.g., units counted in fiscal year 1987 are not listed in fiscal years 1988 or 1989).

Efforts are underway to improve the public housing stock in the development zones. More than $83.7 million has been authorized for the comprehensive modernization of 2,350 public housing units in these zones. Of this amount, $29.3 million is designated for the modernization of 444 units in Barry Farm Dwellings, including the 12-unit Wade Apartments. At Knox Hill, 122 new units of public housing for the elderly were completed in 1987 at a cost of $7.4 million. In addition to the 2,447 public housing units in the development zones, 1,012 households were assisted through the Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) and there are 1,596 units of Section 8 housing being assisted. In 1989, TAP expenditures in the development zones totaled $5.6 million and federal Section 8 rental assistance in the zones totaled $8.7 million.

Commercial Development in the Development Zones

The Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) is leading the effort to promote business and commercial development in the development zones. In fiscal years 1987 through 1991, OBED's expenditure goal in the development zones was set at $5.6 million. As of the close of fiscal year 1989, with expenditures totaling $4.6 million, 82 percent of that goal had been reached. OBED program initiatives include management and technical assistance, business loans for working capital, equipment purchases, leasehold improvements and building acquisition. Capital improvement projects include streetscape and parking improvements. In addition, OBED provides financial support to community development corporations. OBED expenditures have created 724 temporary jobs and 302 permanent jobs have been retained or brought into the development zones. In 1989, OBED established a Development Zone Loan Program to meet business financing needs unique to the development zones.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT ZONES

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
Office of Business and Economic Development	Expenditures	Projects	Expenditures	Projects	Expenditures	Projects
Real Estate Loans	$100,150	1	$262,000	2	$230,000	1
Facade Improvement Loans	0	0	173,103	4	297,000	1
Business Development Loans	279,650	5	180,000	4	28,500	1
Revolving Loan Fund	4,680	1	0	0	0	0
Community Development Assistance Program Loans	0	0	0	0	152,600	1
NCRP*	224,000	0	331,000	0	340,655	0
NISP**	131,000	0	265,000	0	500,000	0
Total	**$739,480**	7	**$1,211,103**	10	**$1,548,755**	4
OBED Capital Improvement Projects	$160,622	8	$576,495	6	$383,558	5

* Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program funding to community development corporations
** Neighborhood Initiative Support Program funding to community development corporations

Child Care in the Development Zones

Day care services need to be available to enable single heads of households and parents with young children to go to work. In the development zones, as of April 1990, there were 42 licensed day care centers with a capacity to serve 2,251 children and 47 day care homes with capacity for 211 children. Services are provided by the Department of Human Services, the Department of Recreation and Parks and private day care professionals.

Employment Services in the Development Zones

Special efforts have been made to enroll development zone residents in Department of Employment Services (DOES) programs. Under the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) in program year 1989 (July 1-June 30), DOES enrolled 651 development zone residents in classroom training and in the dislocated workers program; 127 development zone residents were placed in jobs after completion of training in these two programs. Through the Youth Employment Act (YEA), in fiscal year 1989 five programs provided services to 2,219 development zone residents to learn job skills; 1,135 secured jobs. During the summer of 1989, JTPA and YEA funds paid 3,201 development zone youths who worked in the Summer Youth Employment Program. Finally, through the Employment Services program, which operates out of local community centers, 20,490 development zones residents applied for such employment services as job referral, testing, job counseling, unemployment insurance and training; 3,651 received jobs.

TRAINING AND JOB PROGRAMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT ZONES

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	*July 1988 — June 1989*	
	Enrollments	Placements
Title IIA — Classroom Training	520	106
Title III — Displaced Workers	131	21

Youth Employment Act (YEA)	*October 1988 — September 1989*	
	Enrollments	Placements
In-School	1,252	859
Out-of-School	297	61
On-the-Job Training (OJT)	241	111
Training and Retraining Employment Program (TREP)	377	82
Project SUCCESS	52	22

Summer Youth Employment Program (JTPA and YEA)	*1989*
Enrollments	4,812
Placements	3,201

Employment Services	*July 1988—June 1989*
Applicants	20,490*
Placements	3,651**

* Applicants include unemployment insurance claimants and applicants for training, testing, counseling, etc., as well as job referrals.

** Includes training program placements except Summer Youth Employment Program

Sources: D.C. Development Zones Administrator
D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development
D.C. Department of Employment Services
D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development
D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Professional Licenses

As part of its mission to protect the health and safety of District residents and visitors, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), Occupational and Professional Licensure Administration (OPLA), issues licenses for more than 100 professions and occupations. In fiscal year 1989, DCRA issued 8,854 new occupational/professional licenses and renewed 27,645 such licenses. License fees for 1989 totaled approximately $3.8 million. The Insurance Administration licenses insurance agents and brokers by reciprocity and by examination. There were 1,277 insurance companies operating in the District of Columbia in 1989.

OPLA administers 26 occupational and professional licensure programs and three registration programs. The 26 boards and commissions meet monthly to develop, revise and review regulations and procedures governing the professional and technical aspects of licensing requirements. In addition, the boards are responsible for approving applications for new licenses and conducting hearings regarding license denial, revocation or suspension

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SELECTED MAJOR CATEGORIES OF LICENSED PROFESSIONALS
(New Licenses and Renewals)

(As of October)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Accountants	1,222	1,344	1,447	1,084	1,081
Architects	1,989	1,944	2,159	2,204	2,374
Barbers	174	376	390	705	713
Cosmetologists	5,634	5,573	7,448	6,363	5,080
Dentists	1,715	1,819	2,015	1,974	2,126
Electricians	1,190	1,092	914	3,971	3,974
Funeral Directors	217	218	270	286	297
Insurance Agents	33,127	40,485	21,551	18,984	31,903
Insurance Brokers	3,538	3,241	3,558	5,362	4,188
Occupational Therapists	NA	278	219	262	337
Optometrists	227	217	237	247	283
Pharmacists	1,292	1,304	1,386	1,479	1,503
Physical Therapists	14	112	443	453	497
Physicians	7,880	9,626	10,297	9,715	10,208
Plumbers	NA	536	716	533	532
Podiatrists	NA	254	231	233	241
Practical Nurses	2,271	2,465	2,567	2,458	2,286
Professional Engineers	3,460	3,241	3,463	3,576	3,567
Psychologists	844	914	959	961	1,003
Real Estate Agents and Brokers	6,845	7,438	8,692	8,994	8,893
Registered Nurses	13,395	14,420	16,021	15,183	15,499
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers	NA	230	283	568	596
Steam and Other Operating Engineers	NA	2,672	3,810	4,186	3,735
Veterinarians	NA	124	139	125	125

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Business Licenses

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) licenses and monitors businesses to protect the health and safety of the public. DCRA issues licenses for more than 110 business categories, and for special events, such as community festivals, which must be licensed when conducted for profit, according to police department regulations. In fiscal year 1989, 6,717 new business licenses were issued and 28,841 renewals were granted. The majority of business licenses can be issued over-the-counter at the One-Stop Business and Permit Center, 614 H Street Northwest.

SELECTED BUSINESS LICENSE CATEGORIES*

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Apartment Buildings	5,034	5,606	7,064	8,672	7,049
Barber Shops	220	207	214	206	68
Beauty Shops	356	578	253	463	301
Dry Cleaners	107	110	185	162	103
Gasoline Dealers	236	173	185	179	170
Grocery Stores	275	468	256	409	304
Hotels	85	89	90	88	91
Insurance Companies	1,180	1,211	1,237	1,277	1,286
Liquor Stores	338	324	322	322	319
Motels/Inns	11	10	13	42**	11
Parking Lots	265	392	588	426	517
Pharmacies	158	155	261	243	110
Cinemas	30	39	26	45	31
Restaurants	1,461	1,777	1,804	2,046	1,605
Swimming Pools	73	111	156	205	116
Carnivals	—	74	60	35	27

* These figures represent numbers of licenses newly obtained or renewed.
** In fiscal year 1988, rooming houses and boarding houses were included in this category.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Alcoholic Beverage Control Licenses

The District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, supported by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), issues, transfers, and renews licenses for the distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages, in addition to licenses for managers, solicitors and one-day events, in accordance with D.C. Code, Section 25-111. The board consists of five members, appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council. In fiscal year 1989, 234 licenses (including both new licenses and provisional licenses that were subsequently converted to permanent status) were issued for the distribution, sale or service of alcoholic beverages — 45 in category A, 76 in category B, 93 in category C, and 20 in category D following the implementation of newly developed regulations. In addition to licensure, the board conducts investigatory and adjudicatory functions. In 1989, the board held 10 protest hearings initiated by the public and four show-cause hearings initiated as a result of DCRA investigations.

Category A includes retailers' licenses permitting the license holder to sell and deliver alcoholic beverages from licensed premises in closed containers for off-premises consumption only, and wholesalers' licenses that permit the license holder to sell to another license holder for resale and, in the case of beer and light wine, to a consumer in closed containers for off-premises consumption only.

Category B includes licenses permitting the license holder to sell beer and light wine from licensed premises in closed containers for off-premises consumption, and wholesalers' licenses that permit license holders to sell beer and light wine to another license holder for resale, or to consumers in closed containers for off-premises consumption only.

Category C includes retailers' license class CR (restaurant), CT (tavern), CN (nightclub), CH (hotel) and CX (private club, theatre, marine vessel and railroad car). These licenses permit holders to sell spirits, wine and beer for on-premises consumption only.

Category D includes retailers' license class DR (restaurant), DT (tavern), DN (nightclub), DH (hotel) and DX (private club, theatre, marine vessel and railroad car). These licenses permit license holders to sell beer and light wine for on-premises consumption only.

ABC LICENSES

ABC License Categories	*Number of Issuances*	
	1988	*1989*
A	14	45
B	36	76
C	41	93
D	13	20
Total	**104**	**234**

Total ABC Licenses Held in 1989=1,152

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Consumer Protection and Enforcement

The Office of Compliance, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), receives and investigates complaints from consumers of services provided or goods sold by businesses operating in Washington, D.C. Mediation efforts are conducted with the parties involved to settle complaints. When negotiation fails to remedy the problem or when investigations substantiate that unlawful trade practices have occurred, the case is considered at an administrative hearing, conducted by the DCRA Office of Adjudication, pursuant to the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act*, D.C. Law 1-76. This act also established the D.C. Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection to improve citywide consumer protection and education efforts in cooperation with other consumer-related groups in the metropolitan area. The committee consists of 11 members appointed by the mayor, four of whom are District merchants and seven of whom are consumer activists.

The Office of Compliance also investigates business license and permit complaints, occupational and professional licensure complaints, and some housing complaints. Other types of investigations include summary suspensions, revocations of business licenses and civil infractions. Investigations exceed complaints because complaint data only include consumer complaints under the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act*, D.C. Law 76-1.

The *Automobile Consumer Protection Act*, D.C. Law 5-162, protects consumers who buy new and used cars against irreparable defects during the first two years or 18,000 miles of ownership. This law established a Board of Consumer Claims Arbitration to mediate complaints between car owners and automobile dealers prior to pursuing remedies in the courts. The seven-member board is appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. Among the actions taken by the board are orders requiring car dealers to repurchase defective motor vehicles. In fiscal year 1989, approximately $580,276 was saved for automobile owners through the consumer arbitration process.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Investigative Actions Closed	7,527	5,140	15,541	16,804	10,947
Consumer Complaints	1,405	3,325	4,218	2,911	3,877
Consumer Complaint Cases Closed	1,040	1,694	1,906	2,631	2,351
Cost Savings for Consumers	$100,000	$321,459	$334,635	$709,970	$760,972
Collateral Forfeiture Received	$24,070	$131,932	$155,368	—*	—*
Consumer Claims Arbitrated under D. C. Law 5-162	—	11	65	56	72
Public Index Requests **	1,040	2,731	3,538	4,968	4,793
Enforcement Actions	—	4,367	3,764	5,183	6,841

* Replaced by the *Civil Infractions Act*

** The *Consumer Protection Procedures Act* requires a public index of complaints. These figures reflect the total number of information requests from that index.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Civil Infractions

The *Civil Infractions Act*, D.C. Law 6-42, provides the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) with increased authority to protect the purchasers of goods and services offered by District businesses, and protects the health and safety of District citizens and visitors through routine inspections and investigations based on complaints or suspected violations of regulations. The act empowers DCRA investigative staff to levy fines, impose other administrative sanctions for violations of District laws, and set a time limit for the correction of the violations. As part of the Civil Infractions Program, schedules of fines were developed, and phased implementation was completed, in 1989. Prior to actual implementation, 3,951 civil infraction warning notices were issued. This replaced the collateral forfeiture enforcement procedure.

Five administrations and offices are authorized to issue citations under the Civil Infractions Program. During fiscal year 1989, the Office of Civil Infractions processed 4,204 violations cited by these administrations and offices; these resulted in a total of $394,650 in collected fines.

The Building and Land Regulation Administration, which regulates boilers, construction, electrical installations, elevators, plumbing installations and zoning, cited a total of 1,269 violations. The most prevalent citations were for failure to have or post certificates of occupancy (412) and constructing without proper permits (527). The Business Regulation Administration, which regulates alcoholic beverage laws, business inspections, corporations, and weights and measures, cited a total of 478 violations; the most prevalent of these (193) were for unlicensed business activity and failure to post proper licenses. The Housing and Environmental Regulation Administration, which monitors air quality, and regulates housing, pesticides and hazardous wastes, rental accommodations, and conversions, cited a total of 1,713 violations. The most prevalent citations were for housing code violations (1,051), housing licenses (235), violations of occupancy laws (216), and pesticide violations (45). The Office of Compliance, which provides investigators for DCRA, cited a total of 343 violations, most of which were for unlicensed business activities (189). The Service Facility Regulation Administration, which regulates health care facilities, community residence facilities, pharmacies, child care and intermediate care facilities, cited a total of 401 violations.

The *Civil Infractions Act* also provides for case hearings and decisions by administrative law judges and hearing examiners in such areas as housing code violations, permit problems, illegal business practices, and inappropriate health-care delivery. In fiscal year 1989, the first year of implementation, 3,178 violations were adjudicated through the hearing process.

CIVIL INFRACTIONS CITATIONS

(Fiscal Year)	*1988**	*1989*
Building and Land Regulation Administration	655	1,269
Business Regulation Administration	377	478
Housing and Environmental Regulation Administration	160	1,713
Office of Compliance	1,063	343
Service Facility Regulation Administration	102	401
Total	**2,357**	**4,204**

* Program was not fully implemented until fiscal year 1989.

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Corporations and Businesses

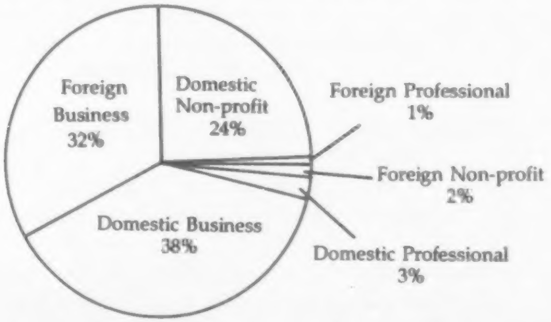
New corporations in the District of Columbia are required to register articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). This registration is in turn referred to the Department of Finance and Revenue for tax purposes. District laws recognize four types of corporations: business, non-profit, professional and cooperative. All corporations, with the exception of cooperatives, are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent. In calendar year 1989, 4,900 new corporations registered with DCRA. Of these, 38 percent were categorized as domestic businesses and 32 percent as foreign businesses.

From 1985 through 1989, an average of 5,000 new corporations registered annually with DCRA. At the end of 1989, there were more than 42,400 registered corporations in the District of Columbia. Active corporations organized under the *1954 Business Corporation Act*, P.L. Law 83-389, are required to file an annual report with DCRA by April 15th of each year. This report lists the current officers and directors of the corporation and is maintained by DCRA on the public record. If a corporation fails to file two consecutive annual reports, the corporation's certificate of incorporation is revoked. During 1989, 5,094 corporation certificates were revoked.

Corporations carrying on a trade, business or profession in the District, or receiving income from District sources, are subject to the corporation franchise tax. Prior to October 1, 1989, the tax rate was 10 percent of taxable income plus a 2.5 percent surtax. In fiscal year 1989, the corporation franchise tax generated more than $124 million; the surtax generated $3 million. As of October 1, 1989, the surtax increased to 5.0 percent.

Not all corporations registered in the District have employees based in the city. Consequently, corporate formations do not necessarily reflect job development. The Department of Employment Services monitors the employment levels of business establishments under the Unemployment Insurance Program. All businesses with employees in Washington, D.C., not related by blood or marriage must report the number of employees to the Unemployment Insurance Program and pay an insurance tax on each employee. In September 1989, there were 20,791 private sector businesses employing 392,928 employees in the District. Over the past five years, 1985-1989, the employment levels have consistently increased, reflecting growth in the District's private sector.

DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATIONS BY TYPE — Total 42,400



CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Calendar Year)	New Corporations
1985	4,898
1986	5,104
1987	4,949
1988	4,980
1989	4,900

PRIVATE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

(Calendar Year)	Firms	Employees
1985	19,104	349,412
1986	19,190	360,319
1987	19,738	371,726
1988	20,803	385,880*
1989	20,791**	392,928**

* Revision of previously published figures
** Average through September 1989

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Employment Services

Private Business Employment and Pay

The private sector in the District of Columbia employed an average of nearly 386,000 persons in 1988, a 4 percent increase over the previous year and a 15 percent increase since 1984. Private sector employment represented 59 percent of total employment in the District in 1988, compared with 57 percent of total employment in 1984. Private businesses, numbering 20,803, generated $10.7 billion in wages in 1988 — up from $7.3 billion in 1984. The 1988 data are the most current information available about private business employment by sector.

In 1988, employment in the Services Division totaled 235,283, or 61 percent of total private sector employment. The Services Division payroll was $6.7 billion — 62 percent of aggregate wages in this sector. Within the Services Division, the business services group is the largest, with 17 percent of private employment. With the exception of the metal industries group of the Manufacturing Division, the legal services group, paying an average of $48,104 per employee, ranked first in annual average pay per employee among all employment groups in the private sector.

The Retail Trade Division follows the Services Division with 14.9 percent of all private sector employment. More than half (51 percent) of all employment in this division is in the eating and drinking places group. The Retail Trade Division, with an annual average pay of $13,580, was the lowest paying division in 1988.

The Construction Division ranked first among all divisions in employment growth, with a 19 percent increase from 1984 to 1988. The Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities Division ranked first in average annual pay ($40,265), but, along with the Wholesale Trade Division, had negative employment growth.

PRIVATE BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percent Change 1984-1988*
TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY						
Number of Firms	19,000	19,104	19,190	19,738	20,803	9.5%
Employment	334,470	349,412	359,598	371,726	385,880	15.4
Average Annual Pay	$21,868	$22,825	$24,300	$25,857	$27,817	27.2
Services Division						
Number of Firms	11,269	11,403	11,565	11,907	12,545	11.3%
Employment	192,656	203,322	211,638	221,763	235,283	22.1
Average Annual Pay	$22,417	$23,339	$24,896	$26,545	$28,491	27.1
Business Services						
Number of Firms	2,478	2,579	2,656	2,769	1,395*	-43.7%
Employees	41,022	45,367	47,310	50,384	38,992*	-4.9
Average Annual Pay	$19,106	$19,625	$21,390	$22,549	$16,379*	14.3
Medical Services						
Number of Firms	1,420	1,407	1,394	1,387	1,423	0.2%
Employees	28,515	29,135	31,002	32,254	34,245	20.1
Average Annual Pay	$22,412	$23,587	$25,205	$26,542	$27,823	24.1
Membership Organizations						
Number of Firms	1,210	1,206	1,202	1,214	1,295	7.0%
Employees	26,073	28,854	26,524	27,132	28,362	8.8
Average Annual Pay	$24,266	$28,062	$29,545	$30,755	$32,754	35.0

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percent Change 1984-1988*
Education Services						
Number of Firms	161	168	164	173	185	14.9%
Employees	24,133	25,206	24,863	25,244	25,236	4.6
Average Annual Pay	$20,473	$21,095	$22,694	$24,296	$26,458	29.2
Legal Services						
Number of Firms	1,511	1,503	1,493	1,487	1,487*	-1.6%
Employees	19,717	21,101	22,449	24,482	26,812*	35.9
Average Annual Pay	$36,233	$37,221	$39,666	$44,023	$48,104*	32.8
Retail Trade Division						
Number of Firms	2,941	2,924	2,892	2,935	3,046	3.6%
Employment	52,588	53,551	54,352	55,284	56,269	7.0
Average Annual Pay	$11,815	$11,965	$12,420	$12,898	$13,580	14.9
Eating and Drinking Places						
Number of Firms	1,003	1,000	981	1,004	1,069	6.6%
Employees	25,709	26,225	26,648	27,891	28,764	11.9
Average Annual Pay	$8,956	$9,195	$9,595	$10,126	$10,841	21.0
General Merchandise Stores						
Number of Firms	30	31	26	24	22	-26.7%
Employees	5,083	5,004	4,824	4,130	3,755	-26.1
Average Annual Pay	$17,768	$16,580	$16,182	$16,776	$19,745	11.1
Apparel and Accessories Stores						
Number of Firms	308	321	318	338	370	20.1%
Employees	5,030	5,137	5,149	5,339	5,503	9.4
Average Annual Pay	$12,358	$12,873	$13,524	$13,767	$14,297	15.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Division						
Number of Firms	1,969	1,930	1,873	1,913	1,999	1.5%
Employment	31,214	33,473	34,344	34,731	34,198	9.6
Average Annual Pay	$23,900	$25,978	$28,342	$30,604	$32,775	37.1
Real Estate						
Number of Firms	1,232	1,163	1,119	1,131	1,185*	-3.8%
Employees	10,593	10,558	10,360	10,863	11,025*	4.1
Average Annual Pay	$17,863	$20,079	$21,506	$23,398	$26,214*	46.8
Banking						
Number of Firms	52	56	57	63	65*	25.0%
Employees	7,049	7,140	7,298	7,153	8,490*	20.4
Average Annual Pay	$21,497	$23,145	$24,819	$27,253	$28,196*	31.2
Insurance Carriers						
Number of Firms	150	152	140	137	139	-7.3%
Employees	4,154	6,120	6,422	6,000	5,806	39.8
Average Annual Pay	$24,123	$24,705	$26,450	$28,338	$31,144	29.1
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Division						
Number of Firms	565	566	573	587	621	9.9%
Employment	21,530	20,690	19,796	19,845	20,461	-5.0
Average Annual Pay	$31,328	$33,035	$34,468	$37,150	$40,265	28.5

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percent Change 1984-1988*
Communications						
Number of Firms	111	111	118	119	135	21.6%
Employees	12,726	12,070	11,166	11,094	11,493	-9.7
Average Annual Pay	$35,637	$38,186	$39,878	$43,502	$47,182	32.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services						
Number of Firms	34	34	39	42	48*	41.2%
Employees	4,476	4,117	4,134	4,145	4,307*	-3.8
Average Annual Pay	$30,894	$33,528	$35,664	$38,177	$39,872*	29.1
Local Passenger Transportation						
Number of Firms	56	51	49	53	54	-3.6%
Employees	1,183	1,171	1,098	1,121	1,162	-1.8
Average Annual Pay	$16,988	$17,041	$17,320	$17,296	$17,316	1.9
Transportation Services						
Number of Firms	189	196	198	206	218	15.3%
Employees	1,225	1,272	1,327	1,388	1,473	20.2
Average Annual Pay	$19,522	$19,472	$20,076	$21,970	$24,558	25.8
Manufacturing Division						
Number of Firms	656	722	716	770	806	22.9%
Employment	14,488	14,856	15,528	16,112	16,421	13.3
Average Annual Pay	$28,853	$31,115	$32,751	$34,212	$36,910	27.9
Printing and Publishing						
Number of Firms	407	435	437	459	489	20.1%
Employees	11,495	11,633	11,773	12,299	13,027	13.3
Average Annual Pay	$28,201	$30,258	$31,575	$33,004	$35,681	26.5
Primary Metal Industries						
Number of Firms	9	9	9	7	5	-44.4%
Employees	370	386	341	22	19	-94.9
Average Annual Pay	$25,813	$28,488	$31,754	$64,466	$73,872	186.2
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Number of Firms	37	39	39	49	62	67.6%
Employees	328	307	298	341	322	-1.8
Average Annual Pay	$33,634	$36,367	$38,891	$41,372	$45,812	36.2
Construction Division						
Number of Firms	797	785	777	848	944	18.4%
Employment	11,539	13,618	14,282	14,690	13,731	19.0
Average Annual Pay	$21,877	$21,096	$23,211	$24,679	$27,971	27.9
Wholesale Trade Division						
Number of Firms	670	628	630	637	683	1.9%
Employment	9,848	9,406	9,045	8,798	8,931	-9.3
Average Annual Pay	$27,528	$29,199	$31,366	$32,262	$35,103	27.5

Note: Small divisions (agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and mining) were omitted from the detail; their statistics are included in data shown for total private industry.

* The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual was revised in 1987, making several of the 1988 major groups not comparable with data published in previous editions of *INDICES*.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Top 10 Employers in the District of Columbia

The private employers with the largest number of employees in the District, based on January 1990 employment levels, are a diverse group. The George Washington Medical Center, with 5,365 employees, is the single largest private sector employer in the District. Of the 10 employers in the private sector with more than 3,000 employees in January 1990, six are non-profit organizations. The single largest business employer in the District is The Washington Post Company, followed by the C & P Telephone Company and the J.W. Marriott Corporation. With the exception of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the universities and hospitals are the District of Columbia's largest non-profit employers.

TOP 10 EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TOP 10 BUSINESS EMPLOYERS

(January 1990)

Business	*Employment Level*
The Washington Post Company	4,247
C & P Telephone Company	3,431
J.W. Marriott Corporation	3,414
Potomac Electric Power Company	3,354
General Maintenance Service Company	2,600
Riggs National Bank	1,862
Hyatt Hotels	1,852
Safeway Stores, Inc.	1,730
McDonald's Restaurants, Washington, D.C.	1,718
MNC/American Security Bank	1,500

TOP 10 NON-PROFIT EMPLOYERS

(January 1990)

Institution	*Employment Level*
George Washington Medical Center	5,365
Washington Hospital Center	4,598
Georgetown University	4,223
Howard University	3,979
George Washington University	3,656
Children's Hospital	3,200
Howard University Hospital	3,074
American University	2,864
Blue Cross and Blue Shield	2,543
Georgetown University Hospital	2,254

Source: D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

Employment in the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Washington Region

The overall annual average employment in the metropolitan Washington region for 1989 was 2,230,900. The District of Columbia is the largest employment center in the region, with 31 percent of all jobs. At the time of the 1980 census, the most recent data available, approximately 50 percent of the jobs based in the District were held by District residents. Since that time, District-based employment increased by 66,400 jobs while employed residents in the civilian labor force increased by 20,000, resulting in an even lower proportion of District residents in District-based jobs. Employment in the District declined during the period 1980 to 1983, a time in which there was a national recession. Since 1983, employment in the District has been increasing.

From 1980 to 1989, the Washington suburbs experienced a 51.5 percent growth in jobs. The services division experienced the greatest increase, growing by 87 percent in the suburbs and 39.7 percent in the District. The next largest growth in jobs for the suburbs was in the transportation, communications, and utilities division (79 percent). During the same period, employment in the District increased by 10.8 percent. District government employment grew by 7.4 percent. Federal government employment decreased by 3.6 percent in the District and increased in the suburban areas by 2.3 percent.

Annual average employment data over the past 10 years reveal that the District's job base has grown in three divisions. The services division exhibited steady growth over the period 1980-1989, with an increase of 39.7 percent. The construction and manufacturing division and the District government also experienced growth in the same period.

PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
(1980 - 1988)

	District of Columbia	*Washington Suburban Areas*
1980-1981	-2.8%	2.4%
1981-1982	-2.1	.1
1982-1983	- .2	5.1
1983-1984	2.9	8.6
1984-1985	2.5	7.2
1985-1986	1.7	5.5
1986-1987	2.4	5.7
1987-1988	2.7	4.9
1988-1989	1.3	3.7

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT
(1980-1989)

	District of Columbia	*Washington Suburban Areas*
Federal Government	- 3.6%	2.3%
District Government****	7.4	-
Other Government***	-7.7	8.9
Services	39.7	87.0
Wholesale and Retail Trades	-0.2	50.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	-2.6	69.2
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	-4.7	79.0
Construction and Manufacturing	5.6	70.2
Mining	0	25.0
Total	**10.8%**	**51.5%**

EMPLOYMENT*
(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

31

(Calendar Year)	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987**	1988**	1989
District of Columbia										
Federal Government	228.6	223.6	210.2	208.3	210.3	213.3	213.2	214.5	218.2	220.4
District Government****	48.5	44.3	45.2	45.4	45.3	46.7	48.8	51.4	53.2	52.1
Other Government***	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8
Services	181.4	187.8	192.1	194.2	203.7	212.7	219.4	230.8	243.8	253.4
Wholesale and Retail Trades	63.6	63.0	60.0	58.8	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.9	63.8	63.5
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	34.4	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.8	36.3	35.9	34.3	33.5
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	25.7	26.5	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.4	24.9	24.5	25.1	24.5
Construction and Manufacturing	28.6	26.2	24.3	24.3	26.0	28.4	29.7	30.7	30.4	30.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total*****	616.1	611.0	597.9	596.6	613.8	629.0	640.0	655.6	673.6	682.5
Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)										
Federal Government	141.8	140.6	140.2	140.7	146.6	147.8	141.5	142.3	140.7	145.0
Other Government	147.8	148.0	140.5	133.5	136.4	142.5	144.3	146.9	154.0	160.9
Services	255.8	273.2	285.7	307.7	338.4	369.5	396.6	431.8	458.8	478.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	248.9	256.3	257.0	275.4	295.8	316.8	337.6	352.5	366.1	373.5
Finance, Real Estate and Insurance	57.2	58.1	59.4	62.8	68.4	72.2	78.8	87.4	92.9	96.8
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	47.6	48.8	50.3	52.0	56.9	63.3	70.3	75.5	80.4	85.2
Construction and Manufacturing	122.0	121.0	114.1	128.8	148.1	164.2	177.8	187.1	199.7	207.7
Mining	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total*****	**1,021.9**	**1,046.9**	**1,048.2**	**1,101.9**	**1,191.6**	**1,277.3**	**1,347.9**	**1,424.5**	**1,493.6**	**1,548.4**

* Sample, preliminary or estimated data have been adjusted to Department of Employment Services Report 202. This report is a summary of quarterly employment data submitted from all firms required to file unemployment compensation payments.

** Revision from previously published statistics

*** Principally includes Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority

**** Annual average of all District government employment, including summer and seasonal workers

***** Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services (suburban data have been prepared with the assistance of the Virginia Employment Commission and the Maryland Department of Employment and Training)

Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as those persons 16 years of age and older who live in a specific geographic area and are employed, or unemployed and seeking work. The size of the labor force fluctuates according to the extent to which people cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, retire from the work force or enter employment. In 1989, the District civilian labor force was comprised of 315,000 persons, a 5.2 percent decrease from the previous year.

The ranks of employment encompass all civilians who worked as paid employees during a specified week or who were self-employed, and all who were temporarily absent from jobs or businesses because of personal reasons, illness, inclement weather, vacation, or labor disputes. An average of 299,000 District residents were employed during 1989, a decrease of 16,000 workers from 1988. The number of employed District residents has not been below 300,000 since 1986. The low point for resident employment since 1980 was set in 1982, when 275,000 residents were employed.

Unemployment numbers include all persons who were unemployed during a specified week, but were able and available for work and looking for jobs. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and those waiting to report to a new job within 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. Discouraged workers are people who desire to work but do not think that they can find a job. Discouraged job seekers are not counted among the unemployed, nor are they counted in the civilian labor force. In 1989, the Department of Employment Services estimated that there were 7,000 discouraged workers in the District.

The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the total civilian labor force. For 1989, unemployment among District residents averaged 16,000 persons, or 5 percent, the same as 1988; therefore, the number of jobless residents remained at 16,000. This marks the first time in six years that unemployment has held steady since the record-high unemployment rate of 11.7 percent set in 1983. The teenage unemployment rate in 1989 was 19.3 percent. The decline in joblessness is due primarily to overall growth and resurgence in both the District and metropolitan Washington economies following two recessions. In addition, the Department of Employment Services' emphasis on youth employment and training programs, such as the Summer Youth Employment Program, In-School and Out-of-School programs, and Project SUCCESS, has contributed to the reduction in the youth unemployment rate.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

Annual Averages (In Thousands)

(Calendar Year)	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987***	*1988***	*1989*
Labor Force	323	305	307	320	321	324	323	330	332	315
Employed	300	277	275	282	292	296	298	310	315	299
Unemployed	24	27	32	37	29	27	25	21	16	16
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	9.0%	10.6%	11.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.7%	6.3%	5.0%	5.0%
Youth Unemployment Rate***	25.6%	37.1%	36.9%	43.7%	36.5%	31.6%	27.7%	22.0%	20.0%	19.3%

* Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 1989*, and is adjusted to 1989 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information becomes available. Totals may not add because of rounding.

** Revision of previously published statistics

*** The youth unemployment rate is the sum of youths, ages 16 to 19 years, who are actively looking for work, divided by the number of youths in the labor force.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Employment Earnings

The 1988 average annual pay ($30,254) for workers in the District ranked first in the nation, and was 38 percent higher than the average annual pay for all workers in the country. Average public sector earnings from government employment were higher than private sector earnings in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, however, the rate of increase in average annual pay in the District from 1984 to 1988 was higher in the private sector than in the public sector. During those years, the overall rate of growth in average annual pay in the District of Columbia and across the country was 20 percent and 19 percent respectively. Workers in the District's finance, insurance and real estate division experienced the highest pay increase, 37.1 percent, whereas workers in the retail trade division experienced the lowest rate of growth (14.9 percent) in pay over the five-year period.

Comparing the annual average pay in 1987 and 1988, District workers' earnings increased by 6.2 percent, as compared with 4.9 percent for the average worker in the United States. Over the period 1984 through 1989, earnings in the District's public sector experienced less growth than public sector earnings for the nation; the rate of private sector earnings in the District increased by 27.2 percent, while private sector earnings in the United States increased by 19.1 percent. The transportation, communications and utilities division had the highest average annual pay ($40,265) in 1988. (The mining division, because of its very small employment base, was not considered in the ranking for highest average annual pay.) The construction division had the highest 1987-1988 annual increase in average annual pay, at 13.3 percent. At $13,580, the average pay in the District's retail trade division was the lowest of all divisions.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987**	*1988***	*Percent Increase 1984-88*
District of Columbia	$25,121	$26,160	$27,137	$28,477	$30,254	20.4%
Public sector	29,334	30,580	31,011	32,118	33,690	14.8
Private sector	21,868	22,825	24,300	25,857	27,817	27.2
*Employment Divisions****						
Construction	$21,877	$21,096	$23,211	$24,679	$27,971	27.9%
Manufacturing	28,853	31,115	32,751	34,212	36,910	27.9
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	31,328	33,035	34,468	37,150	40,265	28.5
Wholesale Trade	27,528	29,199	31,366	32,262	35,103	27.5
Retail Trade	11,815	11,965	12,420	12,898	13,580	14.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	23,900	25,978	28,342	30,604	32,775	37.1
Services	22,417	23,339	24,896	26,545	28,491	27.1
Mining	55,260	58,862	56,757	59,933	63,906	15.6
United States	$18,353	$19,186	$19,966	$20,857	$21,871	19.2%
Public sector	19,232	20,250	21,086	22,063	23,021	19.7
Private sector	18,178	18,976	19,746	20,621	21,649	19.1

* Revised
** Preliminary
*** Divisions of employment are identified according to U.S. Standard Industrial Classification Codes Manual.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by State and Pay Level*

The services division has been the fastest growing division in the District's economy over the past nine years in terms of annual average employment growth. Included in this division are hotels and lodging places, personal services, medical services, legal services, and membership organizations. Growth was distributed during the period 1980 through 1989 among all groups within the services division with the exception of the personal services group, which decreased by 12.5 percent.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE SERVICES DIVISION

(Annual Average Number of Employees)

Industry Classification	*1980*	*1989*	Change *1980-1989*	*Percent Change 1980-1989*
Hotels and Lodging Places	10,400	16,400	6,000	57.7%
Personal Services*	4,000	3,500	-500	-12.5
Medical Services	26,100	36,600	10,500	40.2
Legal Services	16,100	29,000	12,900	80.1
Membership Organizations	29,100	32,900	3,800	13.1
All Other Services**	95,800***	135,000	39,200	40.9
Total	**181,500**	**253,400**	**71,900**	**39.6%**

* Personal services group include beauty parlors, barber shops, photo studios, laundry and dry cleaning establishments and funeral homes.

** Not comparable with previously published data due to revision in the Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC).

*** Figure has been revised from previously published statistics in *INDICES* 1989.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Minimum Wage in the District of Columbia

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) establishes the minimum wage in the District of Columbia and ensures the compliance of District employers with the *District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act*, the *Wage Payment and Wage Collection Act*, and other wage/hour statutes. The minimum wage law imposes minimum standards by which employers must abide and the wage payment and collection statute requires an employer to pay promised wages. During fiscal year 1989, DOES recovered $635,941 in wages that had been wrongfully withheld from 1,995 employees.

The three-member Wage/Hour Board, appointed by the mayor, is comprised of an employee representative, a representative of employers, and a public member. The board establishes, through wage orders, minimum wages for nine occupational groups of workers in the District. The board also appoints advisory committees to study minimum wages and make recommendations on new wage levels; the following factors are considered: (1) the amount of wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect the worker's health; (2) the fair and reasonable value of the work performed; and (3) the wages paid by employers in the Washington metropolitan region for comparable work. Public hearings are held on minimum wages before wage orders take effect. In March 1990, the Wage/Hour Board revised the minimum wage from $3.50 an hour to $4.50 an hour for retail trade workers.

Employers are required to pay employees either the federal or District of Columbia minimum wage, whichever is higher. The federal minimum wage, which had been $3.35 an hour since 1981, increased to $3.80 an hour on April 1, 1990. The next minimum federal wage increase, proposed at $4.25 an hour, is scheduled for April 1, 1991. As of April 1990, the District's minimum wage rates range from $3.70 an hour to $4.85 an hour.

In 1989, approximately 412,600 workers were covered by nine minimum wage orders. The average number of employees working during the year at minimum wage in the District was approximately 45,000, a decline of 67 percent since fiscal year 1988. The majority of these employees worked in food and drinking establishments, real estate management firms, office cleaning businesses and retail stores.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS

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Wage Order #	*Year Wage Order Established*	*Occupational Group*	*Covered Workers 1989**	*Hourly Minimum Wage*
1	1984	Private Household Workers	3,400	$3.90
3	1990	Retail Trade	28,000	$4.50
5**	1984	Laundry and Dry Cleaning	1,450	$3.70
6	1986	Beauty and Culture	1,350	$4.50
8	1985	Manufacturing, Wholesale, Printing and Publishing	24,500	$3.95
9	1983	Clerical and Semi-Technical	117,200	$3.90
10	1988	Hotel, Restaurant, Apartment and Building Occupations	50,000	$4.45-$4.75
11	1987	Building Service Occupations	15,000	$4.75
12	1987	Miscellaneous Occupations	171,700	$4.50-$4.85

* Estimated as of September 1989
** Wage order scheduled for revision in 1990

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Compensation For On-the-Job Injuries

The Disability Compensation Program, administered by the Department of Employment Services (DOES), was established by the *Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-139. The program provides for compensation and medical and vocational rehabilitation benefits for District government employees who sustain job-related injuries or illnesses. The program also provides compensation for eligible survivors of employees whose deaths are a direct result of work-related injuries or illnesses. During fiscal year 1989, 4,436 new injuries were reported. The majority of injuries reported were for back disorders and cervical strains, as well as a significant number of knee, ankle, and arm injuries. An increase in the number of stress-related and respiratory claims was also documented. An average of 723 persons received biweekly payments for compensation and medical benefits. A total of $18.6 million was expended for compensation and medical payments during fiscal year 1989.

DISABILITY COMPENSATION FUND FOR D.C. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
New Injuries Reported	3,956	4,255	4,178	5,015	4,436
Average Number of Persons Compensated Biweekly	618	617	659	714	723
Average Annual Payments per Employee	$23,310	$25,953	$26,069	$25,542	$25,697
Medical Supplies and Services (In Millions)	$4.1	$4.0	$4.6	$5.2	$5.4
Benefit Compensation Payments (In Millions)	10.3	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.2
Total Expenditures (In Millions)	**$14.4**	**$16.0**	**$17.2**	**$18.2**	**$18.6**

The Workers' Compensation Program, authorized under the *Workers' Compensation Act of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-77, provides for the monitoring of compensation payments and medical benefits to private sector employees. On July 26, 1982, DOES began processing all new injuries reported. Prior to that date, private sector workers' compensation was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor under the *Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act*. Under an agreement between the U.S. Department of Labor and the District government, DOES assumed responsibility on August 1, 1988, for 2,800 pending longshore workers' cases.

DOES administers a Special Fund, established by D.C. Law 3-77, which is used to limit employers' liability for payment of compensation and medical expenses in instances when an employee receives an injury that, combined with a previous injury or physical impairment, causes a substantially greater disability, or death. The Special Fund is also used to make compensation and medical expense payments in instances when an employer's insolvency or other circumstances preclude payments to injured workers. In fiscal year 1989, 21 cases were accepted for Special Fund relief benefits and a total of $1.6 million was expended.

PRIVATE WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM

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(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988**	*1989*
Reported Injuries	24,447	24,311	24,262	23,271	21,703
Special Fund Cases Accepted	12	30	34	30	21
Special Fund Expenditures	$142,640**	$160,863**	$883,871**	$823,513**	$1,620,767

Occupational Safety and Health

The Department of Employment Services administers the Occupational Safety and Health Program. The program ensures to the maximum extent possible a safe and healthful workplace for employees who work in the District of Columbia. The program conducts public sector workplace inspections and investigates reported accidents and injuries. In addition, consultation services are provided, at no charge, to private sector businesses regarding safe and healthful workplaces. In fiscal year 1989, there were 1,871 public sector workplace inspections and 250 private sector consultations.

* 2,800 cases accepted in August 1988 from the U.S. Department of Labor are not included.
** Figures have been revised from those previously published in *INDICES* 1989.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Unemployment Insurance

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, which provides benefits to workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are willing and able to work. These benefits are financed by quarterly payroll taxes from private businesses in the District of Columbia. Employees do not contribute to the trust fund. Some non-profit employers, as well as the District and federal governments, reimburse the trust fund for benefits paid to their former employees.

During calendar year 1989, a total of $81.5 million, an increase of $7 million from the previous year, was paid to 28,380 unemployed persons under all programs administered by DOES. This included payments under federally financed programs providing benefits to ex-employees of the federal government and former armed services employees. In 1989, weekly benefits ranged from $17 to $283 (depending on the level of an individual's earnings), with an average weekly benefit of $196. In addition to the weekly benefit amount, individuals may also receive an allowance of $5 per dependent relative, up to a maximum of $20. Average weekly new recipients decreased by 18.4 percent and the number of recipients exhausting their benefits (maximum duration of 26 weeks) decreased by 20 percent over the period 1985-1989. There were 46,200 initial claims in 1989 and the number of unemployed persons actually compensated that year (28,380) was the lowest since 1980.

Rules and regulations for the Unemployment Insurance Program are prescribed by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, comprised of two employer representatives, two employee representatives, and the mayor or his designee. The director of the Department of Employment Services is the mayor's designee and serves as the chair of the board, which meets quarterly.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

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(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Individuals Compensated*	31,853	32,642	30,948	28,697	28,380
New Claims	48,689	51,137	49,629	47,174**	46,200
Average Weekly Payment	$146	$162	$175	$184	$196
Average Weekly New Recipients	501	473	436	412	409
Exhausted Benefits	14,000	13,700	12,000	10,741	11,190
Average Weeks Paid per Recipient	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.6	18.8
Number of Appeal Decisions	6,572	5,568	5,389	5,923	5,604

* Includes federal, civilian, military, and District government workers
** Revised from previously published statistics in *INDICES* 1989

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

Payroll taxes collected are from employers by the Department of Employment Services (DOES) and deposited in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund in the United States Treasury. Monies in the trust fund must be used to pay unemployment insurance benefits. Non-profit organizations may elect to not pay quarterly taxes and instead make reimbursements to the trust fund for benefits paid to former employees. In fiscal year 1989, trust fund revenue, comprised of unemployment insurance taxes collected and trust fund interest paid by the U.S. Treasury, totaled $66.8 million. Trust fund revenue has declined by 23 percent over the period 1985 to 1989. This decrease is in part explained by the elimination in 1988 of a 0.9 percent solvency tax. The $5.4 million drop in revenues between 1988 and 1989 is a result of employers qualifying for lower unemployment tax rates. Unemployment insurance taxes are assessed against the first $8,000 paid annually to each employee. Employer tax rates varied from a minimum of 0.8 percent to a maximum rate of 5.4 percent during 1989, depending on the individual employer's experience rating. Generally, employers with a relatively stable work force pay a lower tax rate than do those with high staff turnover.

In fiscal year 1989, benefit payments for unemployment insurance totaled $76 million, an increase of 11.4 percent over benefit payments in fiscal year 1988. Average weekly payments to claimants increased by 7 percent during 1988-1989 and by 34 percent between 1985-1989. This excludes federally funded benefits for former civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel who live in the District.

Availability of jobs has increased by 12 percent in the District of Columbia from 1985 to 1989, and the number of unemployed persons compensated has decreased by 11 percent. The fiscal year 1984 deficit, caused by the recession of 1983, has been eliminated, and the fiscal year 1989 year-end balance in the fund was $77.7 million.

STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND 46
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Revenue	$86.5*	$84.9*	$85.8*	$72.2	$66.8
Benefit Payments**	44.3	57.0	70.9	68.2	$76.0
Balance/(Deficit)	**$42.2**	**$27.9**	**$14.9**	**$ 4.0**	**($9.2)**
Year-End Fund Balance	$40.1	$68.0	$82.9	$86.9	$77.7

* Revenue for 1985 through 1987 included a solvency tax of 0.9 percent. This solvency tax was initially collected in 1979 to repay loans borrowed from the federal government for unemployment insurance benefit payments. The solvency tax was discontinued in 1987, when all loans were repaid, and the trust fund was restored to solvency.

** The benefit payments category does not include federally funded benefits paid to District of Columbia ex-civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Profile of Unemployment Compensation Recipients

In the first nine months of 1989, the most current data available, 15,061 persons received unemployment compensation from the District Unemployment Insurance Program. More than 53 percent were males. Blacks accounted for 78 percent of the insured unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were aged 22 to 39 years and had at least a high school education.

In 1989, the Department of Employment Services released a comparative labor force profile, entitled "Black Unemployment Rates in the United States, The District and Selected Central Cities, 1983-1988." Central cities identified in the study included: Detroit, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Dallas, Houston, New York, and Milwaukee. Between 1983 and 1988, the black unemployment rate in the District declined by 9 percentage points compared with 7.8 percent for all black workers in the country. Of the eight central cities reporting employment data by sex, the District recorded the lowest average unemployment for black males and, in each of the six years, the black male unemployment rate in the District was lower than the national rate. The largest decline (16.2 percentage points) in black male unemployment rates occurred in Philadelphia. The second largest decrease (12.3 points) was in the District. The black teenage unemployment rate in the District exceeded the national average in only one year (1983). Over the six years, the District's black teenage unemployment rate declined by 29.8 percentage points, as compared with 16.1 points for all black youths in the nation.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

*(Program Year)**	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988***	*1989****
Age					
55 and Over	1,331	1,442	1,692	1,413	995
40-54	4,607	5,119	5,958	4,949	3,654
22-39	19,033	19,704	20,814	15,555	9,926
20-21	1,281	1,113	930	621	341
16-19	542	384	296	244	142
15 and Under	9	10	10	4	3
Total	**26,803**	**27,772**	**29,700**	**22,786**	**15,061**
Education					
More than 12 Years	8,558	9,371	10,375	8,529	5,646
12 Years	11,138	11,432	12,261	9,206	6,081
8 To 11 Years	6,399	6,230	6,229	4,427	2,958
Less than 8 Years	708	739	835	624	376
Total	**26,803**	**27,772**	**29,700**	**22,786**	**15,061**
Sex					
Female	12,797	12,775	13,386	10,117	7,022
Male	14,006	14,997	16,314	12,669	8,039
Total	**26,803**	**27,772**	**29,700**	**22,786**	**15,061**
Race					
Black	22,043	22,070	23,374	17,886	11,753
White	3,946	4,569	4,936	3,868	2,528
Other	814	1,133	1,390	1,032	780
Total	**26,803**	**27,772**	**29,700**	**22,786**	**15,061**

* Program year is July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

** 1988 data have been revised from that published in *INDICES* 1989.

*** Based on data for nine months; full-year data are not available at time of publication of *INDICES*.

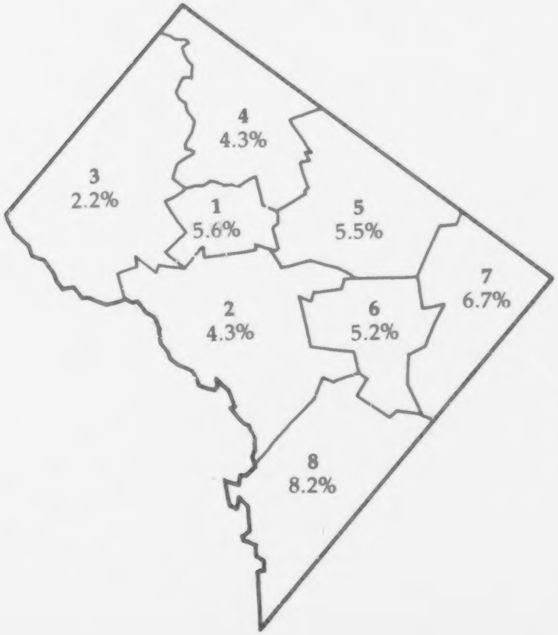
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Unemployment by Wards

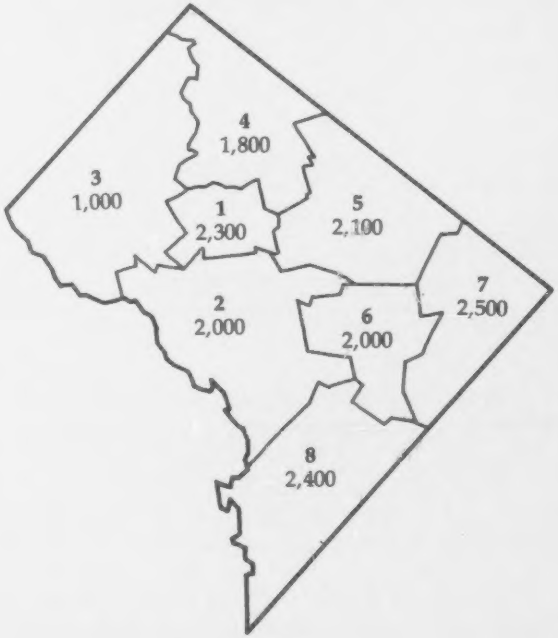
There were approximately 16,000 unemployed District residents from the civilian labor force in 1989 (the same count as for 1988). This represents 7,000 fewer unemployed persons than were unemployed in 1987, and a 9,000 decrease from 1986. The annual average unemployment rate was 5 percent in 1989 and, as in the three previous years, was highest in Wards 7 and 8, and lowest in Ward 3. This distribution of the unemployed by ward in 1989 is an estimate based on distribution of the unemployed at the time of the 1980 census.

Because the District continues to experience a higher unemployment rate than exists in the surrounding suburbs, the District government has initiated a program to link unemployed District residents with suburban jobs. The mayor's Regional Employment Cooperation Program was established in August 1985. By the first anniversary of the program, 2,584 District residents were employed in suburban jobs. By March 1987, 5,088 were thus employed. In March 1990, as a result of this program, the number of District residents employed in the suburbs had reached 14,296.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD
(1989)



DISTRIBUTION OF 16,000
UNEMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY WARD*
(1989)



* Based on the assumption that the ward distribution of unemployed persons in 1989 is the same as the distribution found in the 1980 census

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides District youths with entry-level employment opportunities. District youths between the ages of 14 and 21 are eligible to participate in the jobs program, regardless of family income; however, youths must be economically disadvantaged to be assigned to federally funded jobs. The mayor promises a job for every youth who wants one. In fiscal year 1989, 60 different job categories were offered, in such areas as social services, performing arts, public works, culinary arts and retailing.

In fiscal year 1989, SYEP registered 18,734 youths; of those registrants, 13,462 actually reported to a job site. Depending on their ages, the youths worked 20 to 40 hours a week, for a seven-week period, earning $3.35 per hour. Income earned ranged between $469 and $938 for the summer. Total wages earned in fiscal year 1989 for the subsidized job slots were $6.2 million.

During fiscal year 1989, total expenditures (wages for summer youths and administrative costs, which included contracts with private firms for training and counseling) totaled $10.1 million. Because fewer youths participated in summer employment in 1989, expenditures decreased by 21.7 percent below those of fiscal year 1988 and by 33 percent below those of fiscal year 1985.

In fiscal year 1989, the District government spent $6.1 million of its own funds and $4 million of federal funds for summer jobs for youths. Expenditures for subsidized jobs were reduced in 1989 partly as a result of the newly implemented Design-A-Youth program initiative, whereby efforts to place youths in unsubsidized jobs were intensified. Of the 1,237 youths placed in unsubsidized private sector jobs that year, 1,032 were placed by the Design-A-Youth program.

SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT REGISTRANTS, PLACEMENTS, AND EXPENDITURES

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Registrants	24,502	25,627	24,319	19,609	18,734
Percentage of Registrants Reporting to Work Sites	90%	84%	82%	79%	72%
Funding Sources and Placements:					
District Government	11,188	11,921	11,110	9,435	7,345
Federal Government	8,816	8,564	8,030	5,851	4,880
Unsubsidized Placements	2,126	987	874	213	1,237
Total	**22,130**	**21,472**	**20,014**	**15,499**	**13,462**
Total Expenditures (In Millions)					
District	$8.2	$9.2	$9.1	$7.7	$6.1
Federal	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.0
Total	**$15.1**	**$15.6**	**$14.9**	**$12.9**	**$10.1**

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Jobs and Training Programs

Some job seekers require skills training, retraining, or other vocational support services to compete successfully in today's job market. To address this need, the Department of Employment Services budgeted $25.3 million in 1989 for year-round job training for District residents; some of those funds were provided under the District's *Youth Employment Act of 1979 (YEA)*, D.C. Law 3-46, and the federal *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)*, P.L. 97-300. In fiscal year 1989, 13,996 persons received training. Most of the participants in these programs were women with high school diplomas; many were single parents.

YEA programs provide training and retraining and subsidize wages earned by District of Columbia youths while they are employed in jobs that will improve their skills. In fiscal year 1989, 7,456 youths were enrolled in YEA training programs, at a cost of $14.3 million in District-appropriated funds.

Project SUCCESS ensures a job or training opportunity to every high school graduate who does not enroll in college or enlist in the military. Graduates are placed in a three-week job readiness program to learn the essentials of resume writing and interviewing techniques. During this three-week period, local businesses sponsor open houses to give the students information about job opportunities. After successfully completing the program, the youths are assigned a job coach who assesses each student's goals and skills, develops interview opportunities, helps the students secure employment, and monitors graduates' progress for one year. Of 484 students enrolled in the program in fiscal year 1989, 404 were placed in jobs. In fiscal year 1989, expenditures for Project SUCCESS totaled $436,000.

Other locally funded job initiative expenditures were $3.1 million in fiscal year 1989. A total of 1,289 participants, excluding those in the Work Incentive program, which receives both federal and local funds, were given employment assistance from these programs that year.

LOCALLY FUNDED JOB INITIATIVES

Program	*Funding*	*Recipients*
Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP)	$783,000	Ex-offenders
Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART)	$286,000	AFDC Recipients
Pre-apprenticeship Program	$144,000	Youths
Latino Initiative	$163,000	Hispanic Residents
Student Tutorial and Recreation Support Program (STARS)	$410,000	Youths
Work Incentive (WIN)	$1.3 million (Local Share)	AFDC Recipients

The Student Tutorial and Recreation Support (STARS) Program, which began in September 1988, is a year-round, direct intervention program for at-risk District youths between the ages of 10 and 18. The program has two components—youth clubs and a counseling and tutorial project—and is administered and funded by the Department of Employment Services, the Department of Recreation and Parks, and the D.C. Public Schools. Participants are placed in 20-member clubs at recreation centers, public housing properties and public schools. Under the direction of public school teachers, students from the In-School Program serve as instructors in the tutorial component or as peer counselors with the clubs. Club membership requires a 2.0 grade point average; youths with a grade point average below 2.0 may participate, provided they show improved academic performance for the duration of the program. In fiscal year 1989, 2,407 youths participated in the STARS program as tutors, counselors or club members.

The *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA),* P.L.97-300, provides classroom training, job placement and on-the-job training for economically disadvantaged District residents. Persons targeted for these programs include welfare recipients, youths, workers aged 55 and older, ex-offenders, veterans, Latinos, the handicapped, and dislocated workers. In fiscal year 1989, $7.3 million of JTPA dollars funded 3,561 persons in year-round programs and 1,688 persons were placed in jobs.

From 1985 to 1989, the number of persons enrolled in both federally and locally funded employment programs has increased by 28 percent. Participation in locally funded YEA programs has increased from about 4,700 persons in training in fiscal year 1985 to more than 7,400 in training and jobs in fiscal year 1989, a 58 percent increase.

Combined local and federal funding has risen from $21.9 million in 1985 to $25.3 million in 1989, a 16 percent increase. Between 1985 and 1989, federal spending for local jobs programs decreased by 24 percent and local spending increased by 51 percent.

JOB AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District-Funded:					
YEA Programs					
On-the-Job Training	1,504	1,723	2,820	1,501	1,149
Out-of-School Training	728	823	917	472	642
In-School Training	648	1,050	2,293	3,237	3,243
Training/Retraining	1,831	2,187	2,086	2,266	1,938
Project SUCCESS	—	—	449	499	484
Total YEA-Funded Enrollment	**4,711**	**5,783**	**8,565**	**7,975**	**7,456**
Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP)	124	414	491	494	709
Other District-Funded Enrollment*	20	206	275	213	580
Subtotal	**144**	**620**	**766**	**707**	**1,289**
Total District-Funded Enrollment	**4,855**	**6,403**	**9,331**	**8,682**	**8,745**
Federally Funded:					
Job Training Partnership Act**	3,607	4,336	3,563	3,532	3,561
Senior Aides**	255	249	246	300	242
Federal Job Corps***	1,108	1,021	800	763	732
Work Incentive (WIN)****	1,095	1,038	1,281	461	716
Total Federally Funded Enrollment	**6,065**	**6,644**	**5,890**	**5,056**	**5,251**
Total Enrollment (All Programs)	**10,920**	**13,047**	**15,221**	**13,738**	**13,996**

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR-ROUND TRAINING
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District:					
YEA	$11.1	$13.5	$14.2	$16.9	$14.3
Other	.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.1
Subtotal	**$11.5**	**$15.9**	**$16.8**	**$19.2**	**$17.4**
Federal:					
JTPA	$8.1	$8.4	$7.1	$7.0	$7.3
Other	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.6
Subtotal	**$10.4**	**$10.2**	**$8.4**	**$8.2**	**$7.9**
Total Expenditures	**$21.9**	**$26.1**	**$25.2**	**$27.4**	**$25.3**

* Includes Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART), Pre-Apprenticeship Program, Job Training Initiative, and Latino Initiative

** Program year is July 1 to June 30.

*** Data based on fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

**** The WIN program is supported by both local and federal funds.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program. After its expiration in December 1985, the program was re-authorized under the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-514. This hiring incentive program provides federal income tax credits to businesses that hire hard-to-employ job seekers. The program is targeted toward recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), handicapped persons, economically disadvantaged youths, veterans, recipients of state and local general assistance, and ex-felons.

The tax credit is based on the amount of wages paid to individuals during their initial period of employment. Under the *Tax Reform Act*, employers receive, for one year, a 40 percent tax credit on the first $6,000 of wages paid to a new employee, or a 40 percent credit on up to $3,000 in wages to a disadvantaged summer youth employee. An employee must be retained for a minimum of 90 days, or 120 hours, before the employer can claim the tax credit. In the case of an economically disadvantaged summer youth, the retention period is 14 days, or 20 hours, before the credit can be claimed.

DOES provides job seekers with vouchers that verify their eligibility. To claim the credit, employers receive a certificate, issued by DOES for each eligible employee, indicating that that employee meets program criteria. During fiscal year 1989, the department issued 1,369 vouchers and 623 certificates. Between January 1, 1986, and October 22, 1986, no vouchers were issued pending re-authorization in Congress of TJTC. The program was re-authorized in November 1986.

PARTICIPATION IN THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Vouchers	8,354	0*	2,075	2,370	1,369
Certificates	3,981	929	1,016	1,185	623

*The Department of Employment Services stopped issuing vouchers at the time of the 1985 expiration of the program.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship programs provide area youths and young adults with an opportunity to start early career training. The apprenticeship system includes on-the-job training as well as classroom instruction, through which students learn the skills of a trade. The U.S. Department of Labor certifies 776 trades for apprenticeships. The apprenticeship program is open to all residents of the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Included in the apprenticeship program are such building trades as carpentry, sheetmetal work, plumbing and electrical work; service occupations; culinary arts; landscape gardening; and cable television technical work. The length of the program varies, depending on the trade or craft, and requires between one and five years to complete. During the program, the employer pays the apprentice 40 to 50 percent of the starting journeyman wage in a particular trade. Upon completion of the program, the apprentice becomes a bona fide journeyman.

To qualify for an apprenticeship, the applicant generally must be between the ages of 17 and 26. However, some trades have eliminated age restrictions. The age limit may also be extended for each year of military service. Most programs require a high school diploma or a high school equivalency certificate (General Educational Development Examination). The Department of Employment Services operates a pre-apprenticeship program to prepare District residents for apprenticeships. In fiscal year 1989, 45 District residents participated in the program. Special efforts to recruit women and Latinos continue to be a focus of the program.

The D.C. Apprenticeship Council is comprised of 11 members appointed by the mayor: three representatives from employer organizations; three from employee organizations; three public representatives who are not members of either employee or employer organizations; and two representatives of government (the mayor and superintendent of schools or their designees). The council approves standards of apprenticeship, protects the rights of apprentices, employers and unions, and ensures that high quality training is provided.

ENROLLMENT IN APPRENTICESHIPS

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Apprentices	1,440	1,873	1,816	1,863
Minorities	293	316	165	896
Females	22	27	18	85
District Residents	179	184	95	486

MAJOR APPRENTICESHIPS BY TRADE
(Active Enrollees)

(Fiscal Year)	*1988*	*1989*
Carpentry	567	613
Sheetmetal Work	287	205
Steamfitting	232	232
Plumbing	163	208
Electrical Work	116	134
Cement Masonry	34	51
Operations Engineering	59	79

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Housing

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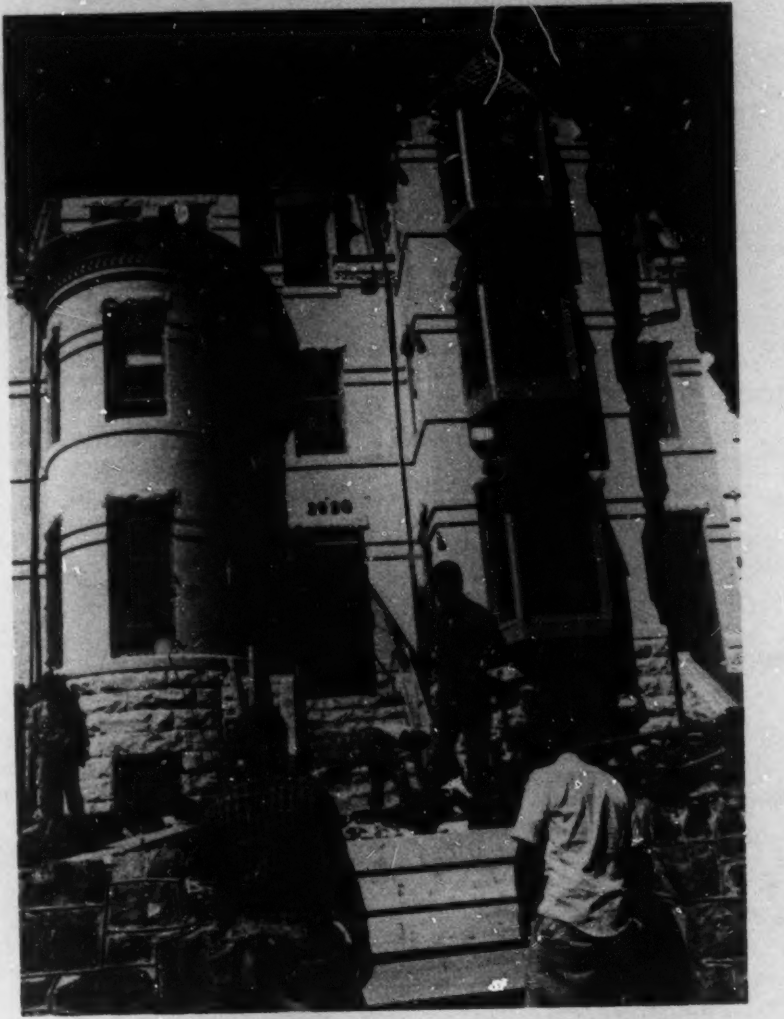

Public—Private Partnership: Rebuilding the Housing Stock

Housing Stock

Between 1960 and 1970, total housing units in the District of Columbia increased because rental housing units increased. During the 1970s, this pattern changed as the number of housing units declined and a significant shift to owner-occupancy occurred. The number of rental housing units declined over the period, particularly as rental units were converted to condominiums or cooperatives. Owner-occupancy increased 15 percent between 1980 and 1989, whereas renter-occupancy decreased 5 percent during this period.

HOUSING TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Census 1960	*Census 1970*	*Census 1980*	*Provisional Estimate 1989**
Owner-occupied Units	75,574	73,980	89,856	103,700
Renter-occupied and Vacant Units*	187,067	204,424	186,946	178,100
Total Housing Units	**262,641**	**278,404**	**276,792**	**282,000**
Percentage Distribution				
Owner-occupied Units	28.9%	26.6%	32.5%	36.8%
Renter-occupied and Vacant Units*	71.1	73.4	67.5	63.2
Total Housing Units	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Totals may not add due to rounding

** Separate data on renter-occupied and vacant units are not available for 1989. Vacant units may be for sale or rent. Public housing units are included.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960-1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1989 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS), updated as part of the 1990 Pre-census Local Review Program with business licenses, PEPCO files, public housing units, ADVO (a mailing service company) lists, and field verification

Changes in the Housing Stock

Between 1980 and 1989, the total number of housing units in the District increased by nearly 2 percent; owner-occupancy, on the other hand, increased 15 percent. The number of owner-occupied units increased in all wards, ranging from less than 2 percent in Ward 7 to 39 percent in Ward 2. The number of renter-occupied and vacant units decreased for all wards except for Ward 8. The total number of housing units declined in Ward 7. In 1989, Ward 2 had the largest number of housing units and Ward 8 the least. Wards 3 and 4 had the highest proportion (37 percent) of homeownership.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING STOCK 1980 - 1989

	D.C. Total	*Wards*							
		1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1980 Census									
Owner-occupied Units	89,856	8,095	8,842	18,084	15,656	13,428	10,799	11,400	3,552
Renter-occupied Units	163,287	25,360	31,303	19,878	13,549	15,152	18,338	18,576	21,131
Vacant Units, Rent/Sale	13,917	2,740	4,077	1,044	610	1,155	1,521	942	1,828
Other Vacant Units	9,732	1,759	2,161	1,267	459	755	1,463	466	1,402
Total	**276,792**	**37,954**	**46,383**	**40,273**	**30,274**	**30,490**	**32,121**	**31,384**	**27,913**
*1989 Estimates**									
Owner-occupied Units**	103,700	10,700	12,200	22,900	16,100	13,900	12,600	11,600	3,700
Renter-occupied and Vacant Units***	178,100	28,200	34,700	20,600	14,400	16,600	19,900	19,000	24,700
Total	**282,000**	**38,900**	**47,000**	**43,400**	**30,500**	**30,500**	**32,600**	**30,600**	**28,500**
*Percent Change 1980-1989*****									
Owner-occupied Units**	+15.4%	+32.1%	+38.6%	+26.5%	+2.5%	+3.7%	+16.7%	+1.8%	+2.8%
Renter-occupied and Vacant Units***	-4.8%	-5.7%	-7.6%	-7.2%	-1.5%	-2.7%	-6.7%	-5.0%	+1.4%
All Housing Units	**+1.9%**	**+ 2.4%**	**+1.3%**	**+7.7%**	**+0.7%**	**0.0%**	**+1.6%**	**-2.6%**	**+2.2%**

There were 15,560 condominium units in 1980, and 25,400 such units in 1989, yet the proportion of owner-occupied condominiums has decreased over that period from 65 percent owner-occupied to 63 percent owner occupied. Condominiums and cooperatives constituted 3 percent of the housing units in the District of Columbia in 1989. About 2,400 condominium units, or 84 percent of the District's total condominium stock, were in Wards 1, 2 and 3; cooperatively owned units were located throughout the District, but 70 percent of them were in the same three wards.

Approximately two-thirds or 135,000 of the District's inventory of rental housing units are subject to rent controls that regulate both the frequency and the amount of rent increases, in accordance with the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*. This system of rent stabilization is part of the District's housing policy and is intended to protect low- and moderate-income tenants from excessive housing costs, and to encourage the construction of new units and the rehabilitation of vacant units. The system also provides administrative mechanisms for the resolution of disputes between housing providers and tenants, protects the existing supply of rental housing from conversion to other uses, and allows housing providers and developers a reasonable rate of return on their investments. Under the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*, rents may increase annually, based on the previous year's Consumer Price Index, for units that are properly licensed, registered, and in compliance with the District's housing code. When a unit is vacated, its rent may be increased by 12 percent or up to the rent ceiling for a comparable unit in the same property, whichever is higher. In addition, housing providers may petition for greater rent increases based on increased expenses or financial hardship.

HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 1989 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES*

	D.C.	*Wards*							
*Owner-occupied Units***	*Total*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
Single-family and Other Units	82,600	7,200	4,600	16,300	15,600	13,200	11,900	10,300	3,500
Condominiums	16,000	2,600	5,700	5,200	200	700	700	800	100
Cooperatives	5,100	900	1,900	1,400	300	*****	*****	500	100
Subtotal	**103,700**	**10,700**	**12,200**	**22,900**	**16,100**	**13,900**	**12,600**	**11,600**	**3,700**
*Renter-occupied and Vacant Units****									
Single Family, Apartment, Vacant and Other	163,100	26,000	29,300	17,000	13,900	16,200	19,000	17,800	23,900
Condominiums	9,400	1,600	3,600	2,700	300	100	800	200	100
Cooperatives	5,600	600	1,800	900	200	300	100	1,000	700
Subtotal	**178,100**	**28,200**	**34,700**	**20,600**	**14,400**	**16,600**	**19,900**	**19,000**	**24,700**
Total Housing Units									
Single Family, Rental Apartments and Other	245,700	33,200	33,900	33,300	29,500	29,400	30,900	28,100	27,400
Condominiums	25,400	4,300	9,300	7,800	500	800	1,500	1,000	200
Cooperatives	10,700	1,500	3,700	2,300	500	300	100	1,500	800
Total	**282,000**	**38,900**	**47,000**	**43,400**	**30,500**	**30,500**	**32,600**	**30,600**	**28,500**

* Totals may not add due to rounding

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming homestead tax exemptions or non-claimers of the homestead tax exemption whose primary address is the same as the owners' for tax billing purposes. Figures were adjusted based on demographic estimates.

*** Separate data on rented and vacant units not available. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

**** Percentage change, 1980 through 1989, based on the 1980 Census numbers after rounding.

***** Less than 50 units

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980
D.C. Office of Planning: 1989 estimates are based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS), updated, as part of the 1990 Pre-census Local Review Program, with business licenses, PEPCO files, public housing units, ADVO (a mailing service company, and field verification.
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs: condominium units established and building permits issued.

Housing Development

A goal of the District government, articulated in the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan, is the provision of adequate affordable housing through an increase in available housing units. The District government works closely with both for-profit and not-for-profit private sector developers to ensure continuing housing production in the District of Columbia. In 1989, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs issued 65 housing permits to private developers for 340 housing units; 48 permits were issued for the construction of single-family houses; and 17 permits were issued for multifamily projects.

Between 1985 and 1989, the total condominium conversions and new market offerings have ranged from 41 to 54 buildings and from 851 to 1,250 units. The majority of condominiums are apartment buildings whose developers/owners have received authority to convert to condominium ownership. Thirteen new buildings with a total of 537 units were registered for public offering in 1989. A public market offering statement enables a developer to advertise a condominium for sale and enter into sales contracts.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Calendar Year	*Total Units*	*Valuation (In Millions)*
1985	723	$44.6
1986	1,983	47.0
1987	1,272	105.9
1988	889	74.1
1989	340	15.1

CONDOMINIUM REGISTRATIONS

	Conversions		*New Market Offerings*		*Total*	
Calendar Year	*Buildings*	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*	*Buildings*	*Units*
1985	46	707	5	144	51	851
1986	49	761	5	489	54	1,250
1987	35	534	6	365	41	899
1988	42	436	10	693	52	1,129
1989	32	341	13	537	45	878

Source: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Housing Sales

In 1989, 4,432 single-family houses were sold at an average price of $221,282. Over the past five years, the average sales price of single-family houses increased by 59.6 percent. Condominium sales totaled 2,185 units in 1989, with an average sales price of $128,976. This average sales price was 41.5 percent greater than the average sales price in 1985.

The Department of Finance and Revenue (DFR) collects residential real estate sales data for the purpose of comparing sales prices with real property tax assessments. The ratio between the median assessment and sales price for single-family houses in the District was 94.6 percent; for condominiums, that ratio was 93.1 percent.

Real estate transactions information is organized by DFR into 56 neighborhoods. A look at the trends over the past five years in single-family housing transactions shows some interesting patterns by neighborhood. The 10 neighborhoods with the greatest percentage increase in sales price also tended to have high-priced houses. All single-family real estate sales are also shown for 1989.

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

	Number of Sales			Average Sales Price			Assessment as a Percentage of Sales Price (Median Ratio)		
Calendar Year	Single-Family*	Condominium	Multifamily**	Single-Family	Condominium	Multifamily	Single-Family	Condominium	Multifamily
1985	4,119	2,154	107	$138,611	$91,137	$292,275	93.3%	93.4%	93.8%
1986	4,367	2,291	125	174,629	111,341	489,452	91.1	92.0	83.5
1987	5,101	2,562	166	171,147	110,645	371,574	92.4	93.4	84.3
1988	5,105	2,491	172	225,526	125,277	463,137	92.7	92.4	81.7
1989	4,432	2,185	152	221,282	128,976	395,426	94.6	93.1	95.5

* Single-family buildings may include up to five units.
** Multifamily buildings include five or more units.

TEN NEIGHBORHOODS WITH GREATEST SALES PRICE INCREASES

Neighborhood	*Sales 1985*	*Average Price 1985*	*Sales 1989*	*Average Price 1989*	*Price Change 1985-1989*
Burleith	40	$162,953	78	$445,431	173.35%
Berkley	44	321,402	41	801,310	149.32
Forest Hill	45	299,630	25	743,900	148.27
Spring Valley	44	332,918	54	795,432	138.93
Palisades	42	166,232	47	388,307	133.59
Shepherd Park	43	132,131	29	306,793	132.19
Observatory Circle	31	207,930	20	475,253	128.56
Kent	46	229,992	37	518,351	125.38
Garfield	27	194,637	22	438,668	125.38
Chevy Chase	274	174,345	228	380,365	118.17

1989 SINGLE-FAMILY REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Neighborhood	*Sales*	*Average Price*
16th Street Heights	70	$187,904
American University Park	139	333,162
Anacostia	72	72,340
Barry Farm	18	64,799
Berkley	41	801,310
Brentwood	26	74,693
Brightwood	86	135,972
Brookland	160	106,595
Burleith	78	445,431
Capitol Hill	163	271,168
Central	13	*
Chevy Chase	228	380,365
Chillum	26	130,586
Cleveland Park	47	436,763
Colonial Village	20	501,975
Columbia Heights	253	115,082
Congress Heights	119	72,776
Crestwood	31	342,013
Deanwood	163	71,413
Eckington	86	92,619
Foggy Bottom	15	300,566
Forest Hill	25	743,900
Fort Dupont Park	96	79,053
Fort Lincoln	0	0
Foxhall	17	308,024
Garfield	22	438,668
Georgetown	147	522,314
Glover Park	50	270,830
Hawthorne	9	*
Hillcrest	66	$120,924
Kalorama	44	697,254
Kent	37	518,351
LeDroit Park	65	115,583
Lily Ponds	40	79,166
Marshall Heights	29	59,935
Massachusetts Ave. Heights	9	*
Michigan Park	17	148,914
Mount Pleasant	105	232,991
North Cleveland Park	41	346,073
Observatory Circle	20	475,253
Old City #1	728	139,256
Old City #2	372	173,726
Palisades	47	388,307
Petworth	144	97,597
Randle Heights	61	81,078
Riggs Park	44	102,797
R.L.A. ** (Northeast)	0	0
R.L.A. ** (Northwest)	2	*
R.L.A. ** (Southwest)	8	*
Shepherd Park	29	306,793
Spring Valley	54	795,432
Takoma Park	11	*
Trinidad	92	72,453
Wakefield	13	*
Wesley Heights	37	514,949
Woodley	7	*
Woodridge	90	101,949
Total	4,432	$221,282

* When there are fewer than 15 sales, the average sales price is not calculated.
** Redevelopment Land Agency

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

Bond-Financed Housing

The D.C. Housing Finance Agency (DCHFA) issues and sells tax-exempt and taxable securities to finance the development and acquisition of housing primarily for District low- and moderate-income residents. The DCHFA is governed by a five-member board of directors appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council; the board also administers the Housing Finance Trust Fund. DCHFA operates under the administration of an executive director. Proceeds from the sales of DCHFA securities are used to make housing loans to home purchasers and to developers for the rehabilitation and construction of rental housing. Securities issued by the agency are not liabilities of the District government. DCHFA has devoted about $250 million of bond proceeds to the acquisition and development of housing through its Single-Family Mortgage Purchase Program and Multifamily Rental Housing Program. DCHFA also has authority to implement supplemental programs to enhance housing affordability.

Apartment Improvement Program Activities

DCHFA administers the Apartment Improvement Program (AIP), which is funded primarily by the Department of Housing and Community Development. AIP is a public-private partnership, governed by an 18-member committee. In 1989, AIP helped to structure Building Improvement Plan Agreements and has assisted owners in packaging loans that have resulted in more than $6.9 million in private financing for 171 apartment units. Building Improvement Plan Agreements are formal, structured agreements, involving owners, residents and AIP, designed to improve and maintain the physical condition of properties. In addition to project review, loan placement, and/or services, in fiscal year 1989, AIP also provided preliminary technical assistance or preliminary application review to applicants for the Distressed Property Improvement Program (DPIP), which is administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. AIP also facilitated the renovation of four units as part of the Department of Housing and Community Development's Vacant Unit Demonstration Program for homeless families.

APARTMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
(Fiscal Year 1989)

9

Project	*Units*	*Type of Assistance*	*Mortgage Amount*
Oxon Run Manor S.E. Phase II	44	Building Improvement Plan Agreement	$1,672,000
Hunter Gardens S.E.	72	Building Improvement Plan Agreement	1,500,000
1743 P Street N.W.	32	Building Improvement Plan Agreement	2,300,000
1831 Gallaudet Street N.E.	4	Building Improvement Plan Agreement	193,884
1826 Vernon Place N.W.	19	Building Improvement Plan Agreement	1,300,000
Total	171		$6,965,884

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Single-Family Mortgage Purchase Program

The D.C. Housing Finance Agency's Single-Family Mortgage Purchase Program, which began full operation during fiscal year 1985, provides mortgage financing to qualified households for the purchase of single-family homes, condominiums or cooperative apartments in the District of Columbia. DCHFA and other participating lenders serve as originators and servicers of the mortgages. All loan approvals are based on specific guidelines established and monitored by DCHFA for target areas (areas designated as in economic distress based on federal definitions) and other areas of the District. Proceeds from DCHFA bonds are channeled through participating lender institutions that provide 30-year, fixed-rate mortgages to applicants who have entered into home purchase agreements and who meet income qualifications.

Conventional DCHFA mortgage loans require a minimum down payment of 5 percent of the purchase price. However, FHA-insured loans may be obtained with a down payment of as little as 3 percent and VA-guaranteed loans require no down payment. Typically, purchasers are responsible for paying certain closing costs, but qualified applicants may obtain closing cost and mortgage loan assistance under the Department of Housing and Community Development's Home Purchase Assistance Program. Since 1985, DCHFA has provided more than $117 million in low-cost mortgage financing to 1,938 first-time home buyers. Between 1985 and 1990, the average home price increased from $60,505 to $81,311; the average mortgage rose from $53,509 to $75,677. The average income of participating families rose from $27,667 in 1985 to $29,955 in fiscal year 1990.

DCHFA SINGLE-FAMILY LOANS AND MORTGAGE AMOUNTS BY WARD

(1985 - 1990)

10

(FiscalYear)	*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988**		*1989***		*(As of March) 1990***	
Ward	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*	*Loans*	*Mortgage Amount*
1	84	$4,301,630	39	$1,736,403	44	$2,341,205	8	$442,050	27	$1,814,906	24	$1,736,072
2	81	3,809,173	19	841,000	21	1,154,350	15	570,030	23	1,617,193	12	780,850
3	29	1,634,000	37	1,090,350	42	1,963,175	8	430,550	1	63,250	0	0
4	89	5,394,957	17	862,533	25	1,814,075	15	1,096,050	79	6,648,439	31	2,672,994
5	123	6,793,178	37	1,730,931	39	2,429,195	26	1,764,500	109	8,285,862	85	7,025,302
6	92	5,213,407	18	755,350	22	1,355,725	14	923,950	82	5,170,729	32	2,201,797
7	99	4,861,709	22	920,846	27	1,342,025	22	1,153,860	115	7,504,349	67	4,570,453
8	38	1,969,980	5	259,806	15	651,480	5	296,350	51	3,263,244	23	1,748,105
Total	635	$33,978,034	194	$8,197,215	235	$13,051,230	113	$6,677,340	487	$34,367,972	274	$20,735,571

* Close out of fiscal year 1985 bond refunding
** Based on 1988 bond issue

SINGLE-FAMILY PROGRAM INCOME AND MAXIMUM PURCHASE PRICE LIMITS
(Fiscal Year 1989)

	Household Size	*Non-Target Areas*	*Target Areas*
Maximum Income Limits:	1-2	$51,000	$71,400
	3 or more	58,650	71,400

	Category	*Non-Target Areas*	*Target Areas*
Maximum Purchase Price Limits:	Existing Residence	$124,650	$152,350
	New Construction	149,490	182,710

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SINGLE-FAMILY PURCHASE PROGRAM*
(Fiscal Year 1990 through 2nd Quarter)
(274 Loans)

Average Price	$81,311
Average Mortgage	$75,677
Average Income	$29,955
Average Household Size	2
Single Heads of Households	30%
D.C. Government Employees	21%
HPAP-Assisted	55%
Target Area Loans	46%

* Loans settled under 1988 bond series B & D, E-2, and E-3

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Multifamily Rental Housing Program

The District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency's (DCHFA) Multifamily Rental Housing Program provides below-market interest rate loans to non-profit and for-profit developers for the construction, rehabilitation or permanent financing of multi-unit rental housing projects. Since 1985, the program's completed, current and planned projects total $165,954,300 for development of 3,368 units of rental housing, of which more than 45 percent have been reserved for low-income households. Proposals to construct or rehabilitate 279 new units in two developments are currently under consideration by the DCHFA Board. Construction is scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1990 on these additional units. Under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, participating developers must reserve at least 20 percent of the housing units for families with incomes at or below 50 percent of the metropolitan statistical area median, or set aside a minimum of 40 percent of the units for households with income at or below 60 percent of the median income established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The metropolitan statistical area median income for the Multifamily Rental Housing Program was $54,000 for a family of four in February 1990.

DCHFA MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM
(Unit Production by Project and the Fiscal Year Financed)

13

(Fiscal Year)	*Project*	*Ward*	*Type**	*Units***	*Number of Low-Income Units*	*Loan Amount*	*Status as of May 1990*
1990	Massachusetts Courts	2	3	209	84	$16,500,000	Eligibility Resolution Passed
	Terrace Manor	8	1	70	70	2,791,000	Eligibility Resolution Passed
1989***	Fort Lincoln Garden Apartments	5	3	158	33	9,500,000	Under Construction
1988	Mayfair Mansions	7	2	569	227	14,745,000	Under Construction
	Mt. Vernon	2	3	250	63	12,445,000	Under Construction
1987	Geno Baroni	1	3	32	9	1,250,000	Completed 1987
	New Amsterdam	1	1	90	18	4,256,500	Completed 1988
	Village-McLean South	3	3	214	43	21,500,000	Completed 1988
1986	Carmel Plaza North	2	3	133	40	8,675,000	Completed 1987
	Finsbury Square	6	1	134	134	3,000,000	Completed 1985
	Southern Hills	8	2	255	255	10,509,000	Completed 1987
	Geraldine	8	2	42	42	800,000	Completed 1985
	The Cloisters	5	3	192	38	11,130,000	Completed 1987
1985	Benning Heights	7	1	148	148	6,126,000	Completed 1985
	Chastleton	2	1	300	60	19,083,300	Completed 1986
	Temple Courts	2	2	212	212	3,643,500	Completed 1986
	Village-McLean Gardens	3	3	360	54	20,000,000	Completed 1986
	Totals			3,368	1,530	$165,954,300	

* 1) Substantial Rehabilitation; 2) Moderate Rehabilitation; and 3) New Construction

** Units in completed project

*** The Eastern Avenue Apartments project reported in *INDICES* 1989 has been halted due to uncertainty with the FHA co-insurance program and Section 8 allocation.

Source: D.C. Housing Finance Agency

Housing and Commercial Development in the District of Columbia

The *District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945* authorized the creation of the Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) in the District of Columbia. The RLA is responsible for the sale or lease of property it owns in the eight urban renewal areas. The agency is governed by a five-member board appointed by the mayor; the board selects developers and approves plans and financing. The District's urban renewal program was replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program in 1975. By 1989, most of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development.

In fiscal year 1989, commercial projects valued at $98 million were completed. They include the Metro Center office building (Parcel #2, 264,000 square feet) at 13th and G streets Northwest, and the Crowne Plaza Hotel (300,000 square feet and 460 rooms) at 12th and H streets Northwest.

Construction of more than 1.1 million square feet of office and retail space is currently underway or recently completed. Among these new construction projects are the second phase of the Metro Center office building (Parcel #5-A, 275,000 square feet) at 12th and G streets Northwest; Phase 1 of the Center for Public Administration Plaza (225,000 square feet) at the corner of H and North Capitol streets Northeast, Phase II of Union Center Plaza (270,000 square feet) next to the H Street Northeast overpass, and expansion of the Washington Design Center (370,000 square feet) at Third and D streets Southwest.

In fiscal year 1989, 96 housing units were completed, at a cost of $7.3 million. They include the Capitol Station Development, at Third and H streets Northeast, with 24 owner-occupied town houses, of which six units are set aside for Home Purchase Assistance Program recipients, and Phase I of the Washington Overlook Apartments at Fort Lincoln New Town, with 72 market-rate rental garden apartment units. Currently under construction are 86 additional garden apartments at Fort Lincoln (with 33 units to be subsidized), and 17 condominium units in converted town houses in the 1300 block of Riggs Place and S Street Northwest.

Also during fiscal year 1989, disposition of three urban renewal parcels was completed: parcels #47/49 in the Southwest urban renewal area, for a major mixed-use development; parcel #41 in the Shaw School urban renewal area, for development of 108 apartment units; and a parcel with 11 lots, also in the Shaw urban renewal area, for construction of 17 condominiums. Forty-four parcels remain in the RLA land inventory; of these, 21 have developers selected. The remaining 23 parcels do not have developers selected and are available.

REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS
(1985-1989)

14

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Housing Units Completed	64	32	195	—	96
Developments Completed (in square feet)					
Office/Retail/Hotel	349,000	—	733,000	426,000	564,000
Church	—	10,000	—	—	—
Recreation	10,000	—	—	—	—
Public/Institutional	341,000	—	—		
Housing Units Under Construction	150	260	182	182	103
Developments Under Construction (in square feet)					
Office/Retail/Hotel	—	505,000	1,192,500	1,064,000	1,170,000
Church	10,000	—	—	—	—
Recreation	—	—	—	—	—
Public/Institutional	102,000	102,000	—	—	—

VALUE OF RLA DEVELOPMENTS, 1985-1989
(In Thousands)

15

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Housing Developments Completed	$4,400	$2,080	$14,505	0	$7,330
Commercial Developments Completed	40,400	0	68,500	$35,000	98,000
Public/Non-profit Developments Completed	43,900	600	0	0	0
Total Developments Completed	**$88,700**	**$2,680**	**$83,005**	**$35,000**	**$105,330**
Housing Developments Under Construction	$9,700	$16,900	$12,480	$12,480	$6,170
Commercial Developments Under Construction	0	37,900	248,000	183,000	170,800
Public/Non-profit Developments Under Construction	8,600	8,000	0	0	0
Total Developments Under Construction	**$18,300**	**$62,800**	**$260,480**	**$195,480**	**$176,970**

UNDEVELOPED RLA PARCELS

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(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*
Size of Site					
More than 5 acres	3	3	3	3	2
1 To 5 Acres	18	14	12	11	10
1/2 Acre To 1 Acre	12	10	10	10	11
1/2 Acre Or Less	28	27	2	2	2
Total	**61**	**54**	**50**	**47**	**44***

* Includes 23 parcels that are available for developing, 14 with Exclusive Right Agreements (developers selected for planning development) signed or pending, and seven with Land Disposition Agreements (sale to developer approved based on final development plans) signed or pending.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development, Redevelopment Land Agency

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program develops viable urban communities by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for low- and moderate-income families. Major priorities for the program in the District are the rehabilitation and production of housing units and the expansion of homeownership opportunities for lower-income households. Other program priorities of the District's CDBG Program are economic development to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower-income households, and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide employment opportunities. The District's CDBG housing programs are administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development; the District's CDBG business assistance programs are administered by the Office of Business and Economic Development. CDBG programs are approved annually by the mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia and are funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, by income received from the repayment of prior year CDBG loans, and from the sale and/or lease of urban renewal land. In 1989, CDBG expenditures were $43.7 million. Principal expenditures included $10.8 million for the renovation of housing units; $10 million for homeownership assistance and displacement prevention; and $7.1 million for economic development projects and business assistance loans. Expenditure levels vary from year to year based on program activity levels and the availability of funds. The CDBG program also leverages private investment in housing and economic development.

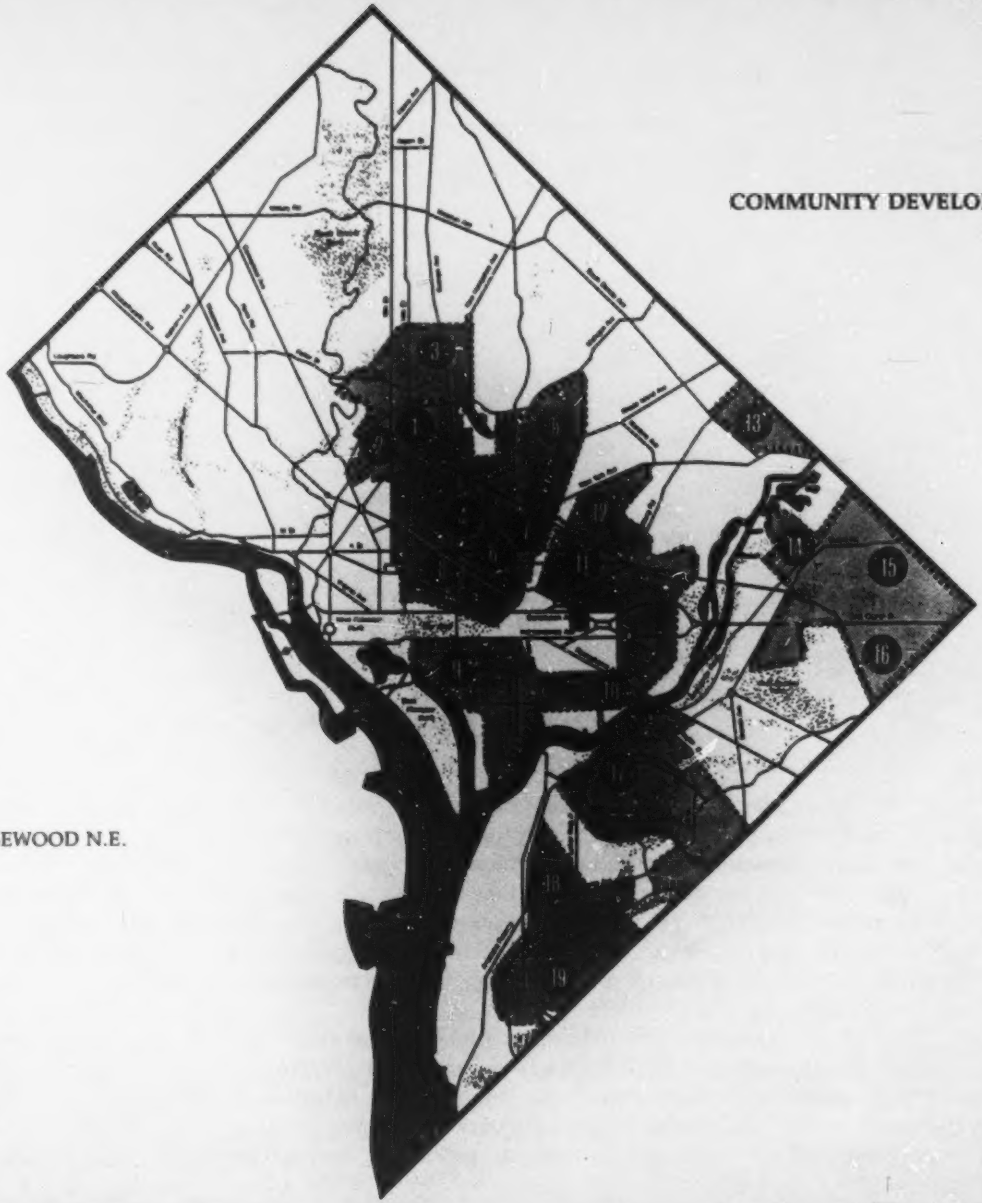
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBLIGATIONS
(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
	Expenditures	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**	*Expenditures*	*Obligations**
Construction Assistance	$720	$143	$1,244	$409	$1,848	$776	$2,900	$934
Economic Development	6,336	2,898	10,600	4,829	13,810	4,511	7,101	6,630
Homeownership Assistance & Displacement Prevention	2,945	4,616	5,207	3,706	7,548	676	10,031	1,204
Housing Rehabilitation	6,234	1,798	11,056	5,361	16,408	4,831	10,842	6,898
Training and Employment	233	207	413	137	11	20	1	7
General Administration & Citizen Participation	4,880	1,446	4,369	2,003	5,132	2,003	8,983	2,189
Real Estate Services & Property Management	1,001	404	1,327	420	1,227	366	1,555	217
Relocation Assistance	1,153	124	769	180	909	71	771	189
Special Housing Assistance	130	131	346	292	541	353	1,481	284
Total	**$23,632**	**$11,767**	**$35,331**	**$17,337**	**$47,434**	**$13,607**	**$43,665**	**$18,552**

* Unexpended obligations are contractual commitments which will be expended in subsequent years.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS



1. 14TH STREET N.W.*
2. ADAMS MORGAN N.W.
3. PETWORTH N.W.
4. SHAW N.W.*
5. BLOOMINGTON-ECKINGTON-EDGEWOOD N.E.
6. NORTHWEST 1*
7. NORTHEAST 1*
8. DOWNTOWN N.W.*
9. SOUTHWEST*
10. NEAR SOUTHEAST
11. H STREET N.E.*
12. TRINIDAD N.E.
13. FORT LINCOLN N.E.*
14. PARKSIDE-MAYFAIR N.E.
15. DEANWOOD-BURRVILLE N.E.
16. MARSHALL HEIGHTS S.E.
17. ANACOSTIA S.E.
18. CONGRESS HEIGHTS S.E.
19. WASHINGTON HIGHLANDS S.E.

* Also urban renewal areas

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low-Income Housing Assistance

The District government is increasing the supply of affordable housing through a variety of programs, including housing assistance programs available to property owners for rehabilitation and construction. Technical and financial assistance for first-time homeowners and programs to help residents secure affordable rental housing are also available. The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH) administer a number of these programs, which include District government appropriations, funds from the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, and federal housing subsidy programs.

Over the period 1985 through 1989, the District government has assisted 3,357 households to become homeowners through the Home Purchase Assistance Program, the new Homestead Program, the First Right Purchase Assistance Program, and various rehabilitation programs. The District government also provided rental assistance to 2,991 families under the Tenant Assistance Program (TAP). In that same period, rehabilitation assistance, administered under several different programs, was provided to 626 existing single-family homeowners, and for 2,874 units of multifamily rental housing for low- and moderate-income families. Since fiscal year 1985, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has committed funds to assist 1,711 rental units. During the years 1985-1989, the number of HUD-assisted rental units generally declined while the number of District-assisted rental units has increased, primarily through the multifamily housing rehabilitation programs and TAP.

HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Single-Family Rehabilitation	86	90	153	181	116
Home Purchase Assistance	426	253	400	613	656
First Right Purchase	276	172	106	55	45
Multifamily Rehabilitation	58	0	295	175	24
Homestead Program*	–	–	–	–	30
Total	837**	515	736**	1,024	871

RENTAL UNIT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

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(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District-Assisted:					
Multifamily Rehabilitation/ New Construction	48	57	267	1,197	1,305
Tenant Assistance Program***	—	—	683	1,362	946
HUD-Assisted Section 8 Programs:					
Existing/Vouchers	235	137	0	112	260
Moderate Rehabilitation	0	216	198	0	0
Section 202 for the Elderly/Handicapped	0	139	95	40	24
Other HUD Programs (New Construction/Substantial Rehab, HODAG, & McKinney)****	20	103	0	51	81
Total Rental Units Assisted	303	652	1,243	2,762	2,616

* New program in 1989

** Totals have been adjusted to provide an unduplicated count of housing units assisted through the Home Purchase and First Right Purchase Programs.

*** Represents the number of units leased to households under the TAP program

**** Housing Development Action Grant (HODAG); *McKinney Act of 1987*

Sources: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development
D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP), developed by the District government and administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), was first funded in 1976. The program provides interest-free loans to help low- and moderate-income District residents cover the down payment, closing costs, or other expenses associated with buying a house, a condominium or a cooperative in the District. In July 1989, income limits for the program were increased, based on new median family income guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area. The program now serves very-low-income families; for example, very-low-income families of four with incomes limited to $25,500; lower-income families of four with incomes limited to $40,000; and moderate-income families of four with incomes of up to $56,100. The maximum loan amount under the moderate- and lower-income tiers is $20,000 and the maximum loan amount under the very-low-income tier is $25,000.

The amount of loan is determined by the amount needed to reduce the total monthly payment to 28 percent of the household's monthly gross income. During fiscal year 1989, 656 District households received more than $12 million in HPAP loans, estimated to have leveraged $32.7 million in private mortgage funds. This is the largest number of loans ever made in a single year. Of the loans awarded, 252 were to households with very low incomes, 267 to households with lower incomes, and 137 to households with moderate incomes. Fiscal year 1989 was the second year in which the moderate-income tier of the program was in place.

Since the program's inception, 3,380 HPAP loans have been closed. Over the period 1976-1989, the average loan was $15,402; the highest number (747) of HPAP loans were in Ward 7; the second highest number of loans (514) were in Ward 1. The schedule of repayment for these loans is based on household income and the amount borrowed. For very-low-income families, payments are deferred until the residence is sold; for others, monthly payments of at least $15 and up to $45 are required. Should the dwelling be sold or the borrower cease to use the house, condominium, or cooperative as a principal residence, the total amount of the loan must be repaid at once.

The program was funded in fiscal year 1989 with District government appropriations of $5.7 million and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds of $7.8 million. HPAP is administered by the private D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

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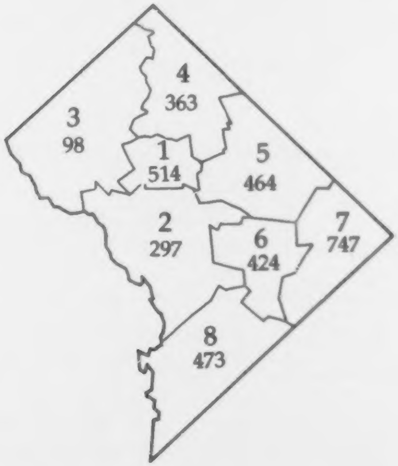
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS
(By Ward)

(Fiscal Year)	*1976-1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Ward						
1	177	49	44	47	82	115
2	130	34	20	25	53	35
3	14	2	35	23	15	9
4	114	53	28	31	64	73
5	69	81	42	49	102	121
6	82	66	27	79	90	80
7	185	92	49	98	158	165
8	261	49	8	48	49	58
Total	**1,032**	**426**	**253**	**400**	**613**	**656**
Average Loan	$11,301	$14,229	$13,982	$15,507	$18,859	$18,533

DISTRIBUTION OF 3,380 HPAP LOANS BY WARD
(1976 - 1989)



Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, is designed to help tenants buy their buildings when the owners propose to sell or to convert those buildings from rental properties to condominiums or cooperatives. Assistance is available to tenant groups when more than 50 percent of the households living in the building have low- to moderate-incomes. Money is available to tenant groups to make an earnest-money deposit with their contracts to purchase the building, to make down payments, to plan or undertake rehabilitation, and to do marketing to promote sales.

The program is funded by federal Community Development Block Grant dollars. Between the program's inception in 1980, and September 30, 1989, 40 tenant groups had purchased 2,121 units in their buildings and 27 of those groups had their buildings rehabilitated and permanently financed.

TENANT GROUPS THAT HAVE PURCHASED UNITS WITH FIRST RIGHT PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LOANS

(By Ward)

21

	Fiscal Year 1985		*Fiscal Year 1986*		*Fiscal Year 1987*		*Fiscal Year 1988*		*Fiscal Year 1989*		*Fiscal Years 1980-1989*		
Ward	Groups	Units	Groups	Units	Groups	Units	Groups	Units	Groups	Units	**Total Groups**	**Total Units**	**Total Loan Amount**
1	1	17	1	13	1	28	1	28	2	28	**13**	**629**	**$4,140,365**
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**17**	**250,000**
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	17	**2**	**28**	**312,500**
4	1	6	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	**6**	**201**	**832,653**
5	1	13	0	0	1	30	1	5	0	0	**5**	**83**	**597,308**
6	1	98	0	0	0	0	1	27	0	0	**5**	**307**	**806,977**
7	1	10	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6**	**594**	**1,182,347**
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	**262**	**600,964**
Total	**5**	**144**	**2**	**25**	**3**	**71**	**4**	**71**	**3**	**45**	**40**	**2,121**	**$8,723,114***

Note: This table has been revised to reflect the number of total units actually purchased by tenant groups instead of the number of buildings receiving assistance, as shown in previous editions of *INDICES*.

* This figure does not include an additional $242,437 provided to seven of these groups under a demonstration program called Co-op Seed Loan. Since 1980, the First Right Purchase Assistance Program has assisted 52 groups with loans totaling $9.4 million. Of the 12 assisted groups that have not purchased, seven withdrew from the program and five have not purchased to date.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities Program

The Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities (LAHDO) Program provides financial assistance to developers of multifamily rental and cooperative housing, with the strict provision that at least 25 percent of the units shall be reserved for low- and moderate-income tenants. The program is administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). DHCD acquires the property and leases it to the developer at a favorable rate of interest. The developer constructs new housing or substantially rehabilitates existing housing. Funds are also used to pay for major site improvements. To date, approximately $15 million in District government capital budget funding has been authorized for LAHDO projects. An additional $14.5 million has been committed to the program: $3.2 million in District government operating budget appropriations, $6.3 million in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, and $5 million in other federal funding.

Since the inception of LAHDO in fiscal year 1985, 11 properties have participated in the program and nine have been completed, with a total of 1,498 units. Low- and moderate-income residents occupy 527 of these units. One of the completed properties is a new 250-unit building. The other eight are multifamily buildings that required rehabilitation. When the other two projects are completed (one newly constructed 209-unit building and one 266 unit-rehabilitation project), an additional 175 units will be available for low- and moderate-income residents. It is estimated that these LAHDO projects, when completed, will have leveraged more than $67 million in private financing.

No new projects received commitments in fiscal year 1989, while LAHDO regulations were being revised; those revisions have now been published in final form. Applications are being accepted in fiscal year 1990 for the $5 million of capital budget authority now available.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS UNDER LAHDO PROGRAM

Projects 1985-1989	*Ward*	*Total Units*	*Low- & Moderate-Income Units*	*District Government Appropriated Funds*	*District Capital Improvement Funds*	*Community Development Block Grant Funds*	*Other Federal Funds*	*Status As Of December 1989*
Mt. Vernon Plaza 10th & M Sts. N.W.	2	250*	63	$400,000	$1,600,000	$486,950	$4,141,850	Completed
Warner Apartments 2618 13th St. N.W.	2	44	44	0	260,000	0	220,000	Completed
Trinity Landholding 500-504 3rd St. N.W.	2	20	20	0	610,000	439,250	100,000	Completed
Oak Park Apartments 130 Irvington St. S.E.	8	408	82	0	3,900,000	0	0	Completed
Park Naylor Apartments 2562 Naylor Road S.E.	7	231	46	0	1,454,000	0	0	Completed
Roosevelt Apartments 2101 16th St. N.W.	1	266	133	0	4,644,421	0	0	Projected
Jeffrey Gardens 4201 Seventh St. S.E.	8	275	113***	0	2,450,000	0	500,000	Completed
Plaza West 1669 Columbia Road N.W.	1	51**	25	914,771	0	2,085,229	0	Completed
Hawaiian Gardens 4520 Fort Totten Drive N.E.	4	126	41	630,000	0	154,050	0	Completed
Massachusetts Court Fifth and I Sts. N.W.	2	209*	42	0	0	3,200,000	0	Projected
So Others Might Eat (S.O.M.E.) 1876 Fourth St. N.E.	5	93	93****	1,309,999	0	0	0	Completed
Total		**1,973**	**702**	**$3,254,770**	**$14,918,421**	**$6,365,379**	**$4,961,850**	

* New construction

** Unit configuration after rehabilitation. The 61-unit figure previously published was based on pre-rehabilitation configuration.

*** Figure based on actual units occupied.

**** Single-room occupancy

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Homestead Housing Preservation Program

The Homestead Housing Preservation Program (HHPP) was established to expand homeownership opportunities for first-time home buyers. Residents of the District of Columbia may apply to purchase homestead properties (for $250 per unit, or prices determined by the program administrator) by entering a lottery selection for single-family property, or for multifamily property by organizing a cooperative ownership group and submitting a competitive proposal. First priority to purchase is provided to existing tenants of a homestead property. Purchasers of homestead property must successfully complete a homeownership training course funded by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); bring the property up to District housing code standards; return the property to the tax rolls; and reside in the property for at least five years. Low- and moderate-income homesteaders are eligible for a deferred payment $10,000 second mortgage loan from DHCD to be used toward the repair of housing deficiencies. Most homestead properties are tax delinquent properties that were not sold at previous real property tax sales.

The first HHPP lottery was held in fiscal year 1988. In fiscal year 1989, District residents purchased 12 single-family properties with a total of 18 units, and a cooperative tenant group purchased one multifamily property with 12 units. First mortgage loans totaling $1.3 million were obtained from private lending institutions, and second mortgage loans totaling $210,000 were provided by DHCD to finance the rehabilitation of houses purchased through HHPP.

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HOMESTEAD PROPERTIES PURCHASED
(Fiscal Year 1989)

	Single-Family Properties		*Multifamily Properties*	
Ward	*Properties*	*Units*	*Properties*	*Units*
1	5	9	0	0
2	2	2	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	2	2	0	0
6	1	2	1	12
7	0	0	0	0
8	2	3	0	0
Total	12	18	1	12

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

The federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program was established by the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986* to provide tax credits to owners who build or rehabilitate housing and agree to reserve units for low-income residents. The program allowed the District of Columbia and states to award federal income tax credits to developers of low-income housing in 1987, 1988 and 1989. Over the three-year period, 1,306 units were made available to low-income District residents. The yearly amount of credits was $1.25 per person in each jurisdiction, based on the U.S. Census estimate of the jurisdiction's population. In 1987, the District received $782,500 in tax credits and used $704,250 (90 percent) of it for this type of low-income housing, compared with a national average usage of 19 percent for that year. In 1988, the District received $782,500 and awarded 100 percent of the tax credits for such housing (only seven states used 100 percent of their allocation that year), the average state usage being 68 percent. In 1989, the District received $777,500 and again awarded 100 percent of its allocation.

DHCD-ADMINISTERED FEDERAL LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

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Calendar Year	*Project Name and Address*	*Ward*	*Name of Developer*	*Total Units*	*# of Low-Income Units*	*Tax Credit Awarded*
1987	Warner Apartments	2	2620 Limited Partnership First	44	44	$128,785
	1213 10th St. N.W	2	The Varan Corporation	5	5	21,744
	1667 Good Hope Road S.E.	6	J & B Associates	26	26	69,838
	4101-4345 Fourth St. S.E.	8	Southern Hills Limited Partnership	255	255	426,551
	Oak Park Apartments	8	Edmondson and Gallagher	90	27	57,332
				420	**357**	**$704,250**
1988	1708 Ninth St. N.W.	2	United Planning Organization	7	7	$14,160
	3221-3821 Jay St. N.E.	7	Kenilworth Associates, Ltd.	569	569	360,000
	306 37th St. S.E.	8	J & B Associates	14	14	36,031
	712 Brandywine St. S.E.	8	J & B Associates	52	52	169,700
	4301 Third St. S.E	8	Atlantic Terrace Ltd. Partnership	65	65	202,609
				707	**707**	**$782,500**
1989	1418 W St. N.W.	1	Kenneth Welch	28	28	$38,331
	1216 Tenth St. N.W.	2	Kenneth Welch	40	40	54,450
	4th and T Sts. N.W.	5	So Others May Eat, Inc. (S.O.M.E.)	33	33	78,250
	2220 Savannah Terrace S.E.	8	Fay Associates	190	76	70,583
	4301 Third St. S.E.	8	Atlantic Terrace Ltd. Partnership	65	65	535,886
				356	**242**	**$777,500**

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Distressed Properties Improvement and Incentives Program

Under title VIII of the *D.C. Rental Housing Act of 1985*, the District of Columbia may defer or forgive real estate taxes, water charges, and other public debts owed on rental properties, as an inducement for owners to rehabilitate previously vacant housing where at least 15 percent of the completed units will serve low- and moderate-income households. The District may also abate part of the real estate taxes for five years after completion of these properties and for newly constructed rental properties where a mimimum of five percent of the units serve low- and moderate-income households. Future taxes are abated on a five-year schedule, starting at 80 percent abatement for the first year, and decreasing to 16 percent. The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) administers these incentives through the Distressed Properties Improvement and Incentives Program (DPIP), which began in fiscal year 1987. As of December 1989, DHCD had provided incentives to 14 properties. These properties contain 2,727 rental units, of which 670 are reserved for low- and moderate-income households. Seven properties have received deferral or forgiveness of existing debt, and seven properties have received future tax abatements. Of the $2,563,985 total debt for these 14 properties, $850,927, or 33 percent, has been forgiven, and $1,713,058 has been deferred for future payment.

DISTRESSED PROPERTIES IMPROVEMENT AND INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Project	*Ward*	*Total Units*	*Low- and Moderate-Income Units*	*Type of DPIP Assistance Provided*	*Value of DPIP Assistance*
Meridian Place General Partnership 1436 Meridian Place N.W.	1	58	18	Deferral/Forgiveness	$143,804
Geno Baroni Apartments* 1414 V St. N.W.	1	32	9	Tax Abatement	**
New Amsterdam 2701 14th St. N.W.	1	90	18	Tax Abatement	**
Mt. Vernon Plaza* 10th & D Sts. N.W.	2	250	63	Tax Abatement	**
Carmel Plaza North* 200 K St. N.W.	2	133	40	Tax Abatement	**
Village-McLean Gardens* 3801 Porter St. N.W.	3	360	54	Tax Abatement	**
McLean Towers* 4302 38th St. N.W.	3	214	43	Tax Abatement	**
Trinity Limited Partnership 150 Michigan Ave. N.E.	5	192	29	Tax Abatement	**
J & B Associates 1667 Good Hope Road S.E.	7	26	26	Deferral/Forgiveness	174,055
Bass Circle Apartments 4505 B St. S.E.	7	112	23	Deferral/Forgiveness	194,077
Paradise Manor 3699 Jay St. N.E.	7	672	235	Deferral/Forgiveness	1,200,000
Washington View Apartments 2600 Douglas Road S.E.	8	525	79	Deferral/Forgiveness	570,621
M.U.S.C.L.E., Inc. 2829 Gainesville St. S.E.	8	36	6	Deferral/Forgiveness	198,000
J & B Associates 1204 Talbert St. S.E.	8	27	27	Deferral/Forgiveness	83,428
Total		2,727	670		$2,563,985

* New construction

** The value of tax abatement cannot be determined in advance of reassessment.

Source: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

Subsidized Rental Housing in the District of Columbia

Federally funded housing assistance programs, administered by the D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing, account for 35 percent of the subsidized living arrangements for low-income District of Columbia residents. Today, there are 11,932 units of public housing units in the District, including 321 units in scattered sites.

In 1959, the Section 202/8 program began providing long-term permanent mortgage financing for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of subsidized housing units for elderly and handicapped persons. All Section 202 units developed since 1974 are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. By 1989, 1,443 units of Section 8/Section 202 housing had been developed in the District.

Section 8 ensures that income-eligible households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between that rental payment and the fair market rent established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is paid through the Section 8 program. Two of the Section 8 assistance programs ensure developers a rental income for buildings that were constructed or renovated for the Section 8 program. The buildings under the New Construction Section 8 program and the Moderate Rehabilitation Section 8 program are privately financed and the units in these multifamily properties are under contract to receive federal Section 8 assistance for 15 years. As of January 1990, there were 5,421 New Construction Section 8 units and 1,130 Moderate Rehabilitation Section 8 units.

In the Section 8 Existing Housing program, eligible households receive a Certificate of Family Participation, which qualifies them for rental assistance in an existing housing unit that meets the rent level and housing code requirements of the Section 8 program. As of January 1990, there were 1,500 households in existing housing units receiving Section 8 subsidy.

Other sources of housing assistance are the Section 221(D)3 and Section 236 programs, which provide Federal Housing Administration insurance for construction or rehabilitation and reduced interest loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is at HUD's discretion to low-income residents in Sections 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce their rent. To date, 3,949 Section 221(D)3 units were built in the District of Columbia and 5,632 units of Section 236 units have been constructed or rehabilitated. The District government's Tenant Assistance Program (TAP), funded with local revenue, provides rent subsidy payments to low- and moderate-income households. As of March 1990, 3,341 units were subsidized. Ward 8 had the highest number of TAP units, with 1,149.

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, JANUARY 1990

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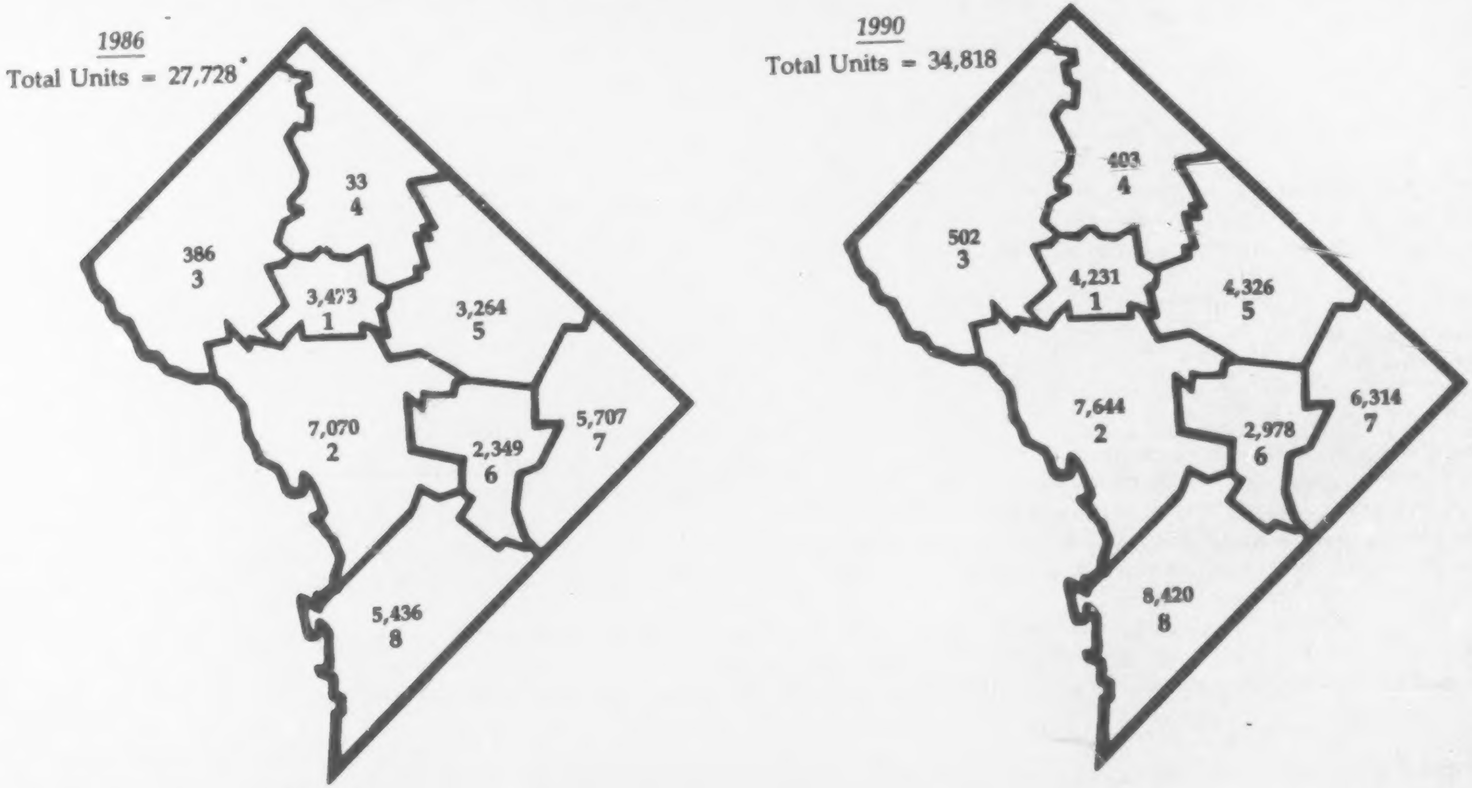
Funding Source	*Ward 1*	*Ward 2*	*Ward 3*	*Ward 4*	*Ward 5*	*Ward 6*	*Ward 7*	*Ward 8*	**Total**
Section 202/8	315	397	292	0	200	239	0	0	**1,443**
Section 221(D)3	244	849	0	0	292	48	1,119	1,397	**3,949**
Section 236	668	1,779	0	0	1,003	402	1,239	541	**5,632**
Section 8:									
New Construction	1,223	976	26	0	863	637	246	1,450	**5,421**
Moderate Rehab.	83	130	0	0	139	138	77	563	**1,130**
Existing	110	209	4	87	175	124	149	642	**1,500**
Voucher	62	17	0	10	44	26	56	255	**470**
Public Housing:									
In Projects	1,029	3,116	160	21	942	812	3,116	2,415	**11,611**
Scattered Sites	163	37	0	18	33	51	11	8	**321**
Tenant Assistance Program:	334	134	20	267	635	501	301	1,149	**3,341**
Total	**4,231**	**7,644**	**502**	**403**	**4,326**	**2,978**	**6,314**	**8,420**	**34,818**

Subsidized Rental Housing in the District of Columbia, *continued*

In January 1990, there were 34,818 publicly assisted rental housing units in the District; the accompanying ward maps show their distribution by ward. Twenty-four percent of these publicly assisted housing units are in Ward 8, 22 percent are in Ward 2, and 18 percent are in Ward 7. According to the Office of Planning estimates of 1988, publicly assisted housing units constituted 13 percent of the total housing stock and nearly 18 percent of the rental housing units in the District.

Over the period 1986 to 1990, the number of subsidized rental housing units in the District of Columbia increased by 7,355, or 26.8 percent. Ward 4 had 33 subsidized rental housing units in 1986; that number had increased to 403 by 1990. Ward 2 had 7,070 such units in 1986, and has added 574 subsidized units to the housing stock, bringing the current total to 7,644 (the second highest count among the wards). Since 1986, 2,984 additional rental units have been subsidized in Ward 8, an increase of 53 percent.

UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY WARD*



1986
Total Units = 27,728*

1990
Total Units = 34,818

- * Excludes 1,345 Section 8 existing and 450 Section 8 moderate rehabilitation units

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Low-Income Rental Assistance Programs

The District government's Tenant Assistance Program (TAP), funded with local revenue, also provides rent subsidy payments to low- and moderate-income households in the private market. Created by the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*, TAP attracted more than 11,000 applicants in its initial two-week application period in May 1986. As of March 1990, 915 landlords were participating in the program, providing 3,341 units under lease. As with Section 8, households receiving TAP assistance pay 30 percent of their income toward rent; handicapped and elderly participants pay 25 percent. The District government pays the difference between the tenant's payment and the rent limit for the household size.

Rental housing for low- to moderate-income residents is available through the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH). Established in December 1987, DPAH is responsible for the management and administration of the Low-Rent Public Housing Program, the Tenant Assistance Program (TAP), and the federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. Under the public housing program, DPAH manages nearly 12,000 housing units with a total resident population of 25,237. DPAH administers rent subsidies for 4,443 housing units through the Section 8 program and, through the local Tenant Assistance Program, for more than 3,000 households.

The federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program issues certificates and vouchers to eligible households for housing in the private market. Funds for the program are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Participants must meet HUD's income requirements and pay up to 30 percent of their household income for rent. All units eligible for the Section 8 program must comply with the District's housing code.

The Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP) leases apartments on the private market for public housing residents whose units are being modernized. As of March 1990, 188 units were leased under this program. Tenants receiving PULP assistance are required to pay 30 percent of their income for rent.

DPAH-ADMINISTERED FEDERAL RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS (SECTION 8)

(As of January 1990)

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	Units Available for Lease	*Units Under Lease*	*Units To Be Leased*	*Average Tenant Payment*	*Average Assistance*
HUD-Assisted Rental Programs:					
Existing Housing:					
Certificate Program	1,691	1,400	291	$130	$446
Moderate Rehabilitation	1,272	1,130	142	164	413
Voucher Program	694	470	224	NA	NA
New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation	1,443	1,443	0	$130	$642
Total	5,100	4,443	657	—	—

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(As of March 1990)

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District Assistance Programs:	*Certificates Issued*	*Units Leased*	*Average Tenant Payment*	*Average Assistance*
Tenant Assistance Program (TAP)	0	3,341	$113	$496
Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP)	NA	188	$176	$603

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Public Housing

The District government operates 11,932 units of public housing for low-income households meeting income requirements established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Of these 11,932 units, 8,694 are for families and 3,238 are for elderly persons. An average household living in public housing in 1990 has an annual income of $5,952, and is headed by a single woman with children. In addition, 40 percent (10,181) of the public housing population are between 19 and 62 years of age; 43 percent (10,902) are 18 years old or younger; and 17 percent (4,154) are above the age of 62.

The rate of turnover in public housing units is low, and the waiting list is long — 9,435 households as of January 1990. The average time an elderly applicant remains on the waiting list is 18 months, the average waiting time for a family is seven years, and the greatest demand is for two- and three-bedroom units. In 1989, 432 families and 315 elderly households moved into public housing and were first-time public housing tenants.

The D.C. Public Housing Advisory Board, established in January 1986, advises the mayor and the director of the Department of Public and Assisted Housing on the management and upkeep of public housing properties in the District, and on the quality of life for tenants of those properties. The board consists of 59 tenant representatives of public housing properties elected by the residents in those properties, and 15 members appointed by the mayor to serve as technical advisors.

Three main sources of income go into operating public housing: a federal operating subsidy from HUD; District government appropriations; and residents' rents. In fiscal year 1989, the total operating budget was $50.2 million: $27.7 million in HUD subsidies; $5.6 million allocated from District funds; and $16.9 million from tenants' rents and such other income as interest and other property rentals.

Authorized by the *Housing and Community Development Act of 1987*, the Kenilworth/Parkside Homeownership Conversion Plan has received considerable attention as a demonstration program through which public housing tenants buy their residences. In October 1988, HUD approved the city's proposal for residents of the 464-unit Kenilworth/Parkside complex in Northeast Washington to become homeowners by purchasing their units. Under another demonstration program, 23 public housing tenants at Wylie Courts have also become homeowners.

FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Federal Operating Funds	$26.4	$29.7	$29.1	$26.9	$27.7
District Appropriations	10.4	5.8	6.8	7.5	5.6
Tenants' Rent and Other Income	14.8	14.0	16.1	16.3	16.9
Total	**$51.6**	**$49.5**	**$52.0**	**$50.7**	**$50.2**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AUTHORITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING*
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Federal Grants	$2.8	$0	$18.4	$14.3	$22.6
District Authority	15.3	58.9	36.6	36.4	28.0
Total	**$18.1**	**$58.9**	**$55.0**	**$50.7**	**$50.6**
Total Public Housing Units	11,684	11,732	11,801	11,954	11,932
Units Comprehensively Modernized	403	480	324	630	208
Other Unit Renovations	537	902	600	480	968

* This is not capital spending.

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Program

The District government is investing substantial sums of money in public housing capital improvements. Modernization has occurred or is planned for 5,747 units of public housing in the Comprehensive Modernization Program. The average age of the public housing stock in this program is 34 years. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $172.6 million of its own capital funds in conjunction with $120 million of federal capital improvement money. From 1977 through fiscal year 1990, the total investment made or planned in capital improvements of public housing using District and federal funds is more than $292 million.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

Year Built	*Fiscal Year Initially Approved**	*Name*	*Units*	*District*	*Federal*	*Total Funding*	*Status as of December 1989*
1958	1977	Arthur Capper Senior	297	0	$9,759,770	$9,759,770	Completed 1982
1942	1979	James Creek	239	0	11,720,577	11,720,577	Completed 1983
1953	1980	Richardson Phase I					Completed 1983
		Richardson Phase II	190	$3,407,000	5,814,115	9,221,115	Completed 1988
1955	1981	East Capitol Dwellings	577	3,688,800	18,968,234	22,657,034	Completed 1985
1943	1982	Barry Farm Dwellings	444	30,710,500	281,009	30,991,509	Under Construction
1960	1982	Benning Terrace Dwellings	274	11,845,000	0	11,845,000	Completed 1988
1945	1982	Lincoln Heights Phase I	86				Completed 1985
		Lincoln Heights Phase II	354	1,599,200	17,235,486	18,834,686	Completed 1986
1943	1983	Highland Dwellings	204	15,204,000	389,000	15,593,000	Under Construction
1959	1983	Kenilworth/Parkside	464	0	25,003,088	25,003,088	Under Construction
1960	1984	Greenleaf Senior	215	13,455,000	0	13,455,000	Under Construction
1974	1985	Frontiers	54	600,000	2,149,138	2,749,138	Under Construction
1960	1986	James Apartments	151	8,592,000	191,443	8,783,443	Under Construction
1941	1986	Carrollsburg	314	15,900,000	59,000	15,959,000	Under Construction
1966	1986	Eastgate	230	8,972,000	87,925	9,059,925	Design Underway
1952	1986	Sheridan	183	845,411	1,116,110	1,961,521	Design Underway
1952	1986	Stanton Terrace	348	3,900,000	11,964,000	15,864,000	Under Construction
1958	1986	Arthur Capper Seventh Street	79	5,532,000	1,156,191	6,688,191	Completed 1989
1958	1986	Arthur Capper Family	296	20,878,000	0	20,878,000	Design Underway
1941	1987	Ellen Wilson	134	7,500,000	425,000	7,925,000	Design Completed
1959	1987	Greenleaf Gardens	242	15,990,000	784,883	16,774,883	Budget Approved
1961	1987	Valley Green	312	4,000,000	11,267,714	15,267,714	Budget Approved
1964	1990	Carroll Apartments	60	0	1,713,002	1,713,002	Budget Approved
		Total	**5,747**	**$172,618,911**	**$120,085,685**	**$292,704,596**	

* Includes all capital authorizations through fiscal year 1990

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

Public Utility and Security Regulation

Public utility services (electricity, gas and telephone) in the District of Columbia are regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC). The Office of the People's Counsel (OPC) advocates on behalf of District consumers in rate proceedings before the PSC. Special interest groups (e.g., the Consumer Utility Board, advisory neighborhood commissions, and private citizens) also represent the consumer in PSC proceedings. The Energy Office administers energy assistance programs negotiated by the PSC when reviewing rate cases.

Office of the People's Counsel

The Office of the People's Counsel (OPC) is the consumer advocate for utility payers in the District of Columbia. OPC has the legal authority to represent consumer interests in utility proceedings before the PSC and on cases appealed to the District Court of Appeals. OPC also represents District utility consumers before the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in accordance with the *Utility Regulatory Assessment Clarification Act*, D.C. Law 5-1153.

OPC became an independent agency of the District of Columbia government in 1975 through enactment of Public Law 3-614, *An Act to Provide a People's Counsel for the Public Service Commission in the District of Columbia*. Originally established by Congress in 1926, OPC was subsequently eliminated by that body in 1952 as a result of federal government reorganization. Community concern about rapidly rising utility rates was the catalyst for reestablishment of the office. OPC is directed by an attorney, who serves as the people's counsel and is appointed to a three-year term by the mayor on the advice and consent of the D.C. Council.

OPC receives its funding in two ways. First, money is appropriated by the Council of the District of Columbia and approved by the Congress as a part of the District budget. The appropriated money is reimbursed by the utility companies. Second, OPC assesses the utility companies for the costs of each case heard by the Public Service Commission. A formula established by law determines the amount received by the Office of the People's Counsel for contractors, such as lawyers and technical experts. In both cases, the money paid by the utilities is considered a cost of doing business and is included into utility rates in the next general rate case. In this way, the consumers, who are the clients of the Office of the People's Counsel, pay the expenses of the office.

OPC also assists consumers in disputes with utility companies regarding billing or service. This assistance may include explaining matters to the individual, effecting settlement through direct contact with a utility company, or providing legal representation at hearings before the commission. For the five-year period ending in 1989, the OPC processed 4,063 individual inquiries from both commercial and residential consumers. In fiscal year 1989 alone, 1,050 residential and commercial consumer inquiries regarding public utility companies were handled by the OPC. During 1989, OPC received 191 complaints from residential and commercial utility consumers: 56 percent against C&P; 15 percent against WGL/DCNG; and 27 percent against PEPCO. OPC may also investigate the operation and valuation of utility companies independent of any pending proceeding.

The Public Service Commission

The Public Service Commission (PSC) was created by Congress in 1913 by P.L. 435, Section 8, and given rate-making and regulatory authority over the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO), the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P), and the Washington Gas Light/D.C. Natural Gas Company (WGL/DCNG). The commission comprises three full-time commissioners, appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council; each commissioner serves a term of four years.

The PSC sets the dollar value of utility rates and establishes guidelines for utility companies. These are published in the D.C. Register. Formal cases and public hearings are conducted before the commission on rate and investigatory cases. The commission also holds hearings on consumer complaints and adjudicates these matters. As a result of commission intervention, several utility-related discount programs are available to residents of the District of Columbia. In addition to regulating C&P, the commission also regulates customer-owned coin operated telephones in the District of Columbia. To operate in the District of Columbia, new telecommunications companies must first obtain a certificate of public convenience from the PSC. Legislation is pending before the D.C. Council that will enable the PSC to assess applicants for the cost of investigating entrance into the District.

The PSC also regulates all security transactions (e.g., stocks and bonds) in the District of Columbia through licensing of brokers, dealers and their agents. The commission also acts as an agent for the U.S. Department of Transportation for natural gas pipeline safety inspections and enforcement.

Utility Regulation Decisions

Within the period 1985-1989, seven utility rate proceedings were adjudicated by the commission, including the cases to reduce rates in accordance with the corporate income tax reductions in the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986*.

UTILITY REGULATION DECISIONS

(In Millions)

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Fiscal Year	*Company*	*Requested*	*Granted*	
			Increases	*Decreases*
1985 (F.C. 827)	C&P	$75.9	$31.0	—
1986 (F.C. 852)	PEPCO	—	—	($32.6)*
(F.C. 840)	WGL/DCNG	16.4	10.8	—
(F.C. 853)	WGL/DCNG	—	—	(0.6)*
1987 (F.C.854)	C&P	—	—	(8.7)*
1988	—	—	—	—
1989 (F.C.869)	PEPCO	40.7		(14.5)
(F.C.870)	WGL/DCNG	24.5	9.4	—
Total		**$157.5**	**$51.2**	**($56.4)**
			Net Reductions in Rates	**$ 5.2**

* Represents savings ordered as a result of the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*

Sources: Public Service Commission
Office of the People's Counsel

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CONSUMER COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES

(In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Complaints and Inquiries Filed*	12,418	14,900	17,800	13,543	17,610
Dollar Amount (Rebates) Saved by Complainants	$13,170	$14,700	$17,000	$67,789	$96,815

* Complaints and inquiries relate to billing, service and terminations; 90 percent of complaints were resolved each year.

SECURITIES DIVISION

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Licensed Agents	13,860	15,750	17,750	25,707	26,000
Licensed Broker Dealers	750	850	950	971	950
Initial Agent Applications*	5,[illegible]53	6,000	7,000	8,357	8,000
Securities Cases Filed	1	4	4	2	0
Fees Collected	$680,[illegible]15	$811,138	$990,430	$1,124,000	$1,260,000

* Applications filed for licensing of securities agents

Source: Public Service Commission

Energy Programs

The *Office of Energy Act of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-132, centralized the District government's energy policy-making and program coordination in the Energy Office (DCEO). The act established a 21-member Citizen Energy Advisory Committee and mandated that DCEO develop a comprehensive plan to outline policies for effective management and use of energy resources. The *Comprehensive Energy Plan* (CEP) was published in May 1986 and provides a five-year guide for coordinating and implementing energy-efficient efforts in all sectors of the District of Columbia's economy. An assessment of the five-year plan is available for public review. A second CEP will be drafted in 1990 to be implemented over the next five years.

Among its responsibilities, DCEO functions as a one-stop center to provide information, administer energy assistance programs, intervene in rate cases before the Public Service Commission and promote energy conservation. In fiscal year 1989, the DCEO Energy Hotline received 85,000 calls requesting information on energy-related programs and services. The Energy Hotline (telephone: 724-2100) is staffed by 13 volunteers and three DCEO employees.

DCEO administered 30 programs in fiscal year 1989, with a budget of $10.2 million. In 1989, the office received a $1.6 million payment from the Federal Petroleum Violation Fund. Eighty-one percent of the budget was used for direct energy assistance to District residents, and 19 percent to cover administrative costs. The sources of funding for the DCEO program activities were 63 percent from the federal government, 35 percent in District government appropriations, and 2 percent from private sector sources.

During fiscal year 1989, the **Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**, a federal block grant program, received $4.5 million to help pay energy bills for District residents. DCEO provided assistance to 12,570 households for heating payments, to 7,701 households for cooling payments and to 2,021 households for crisis intervention payments (to prevent service cut-off). More than 50 percent of the households receiving assistance were in Wards 5, 7 and 8. Also in fiscal year 1989, 302 elderly clients benefited from the LIHEAP program.

The **Complementary Energy Assistance Program (CEAP)**, D.C. Law 4-101, provides monthly energy grants to low- and moderate-income families. In fiscal year 1989, CEAP provided grants to an average monthly caseload of 2,325 families whose Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits had been terminated or denied. The CEAP budget totaled $3.1 million in fiscal year 1989 and served 4,263 District households; the monthly payment averaged $69.

The utility companies (Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO), D.C. Natural Gas Company, and C&P Telephone Company (C&P)) offer discounts to eligible District residents. DCEO certifies the participants and provides the information to those companies. In fiscal year 1989, the Residential Aid Rider program, sponsored by PEPCO, provided discounts to 11,864 residential customers. Also in fiscal year 1989, the Residential Essential Service, sponsored by the D.C. Natural Gas Company, provided discounts on the first 150 therms of natural gas during the heating season to 6,000 LIHEAP households, and the Economy II program, sponsored by C&P, provided service discounts to 3,877 elderly District households.

The Gas Station Advisory Board (GSAB) was established in 1979 to make recommendations on petitions from gasoline service stations to be exempted from a moratorium on conversion from full service to "gas and go." Staffed by DCEO, the GSAB has five members: one representing the retail service station dealers, one representing the oil companies, two representing consumer interests, and one representing the mayor. In fiscal year 1989, the board reviewed five petitions. Four stations were granted exemptions from the moratorium on conversions; one station was denied an exemption.

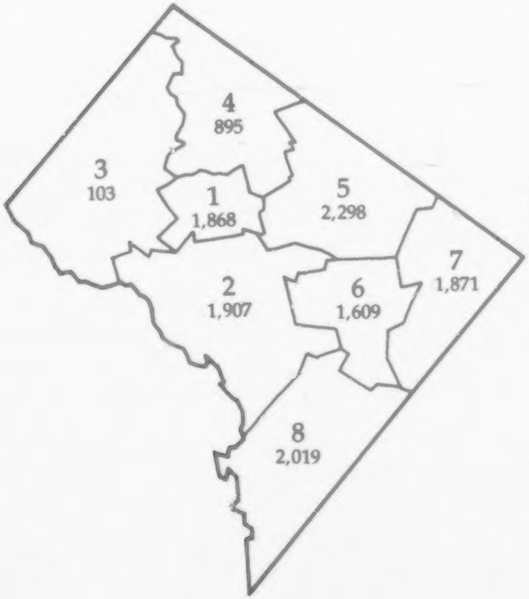
HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

35

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Households Assisted by LIHEAP:					
Heating	14,471	16,544	15,045	14,522	12,570
Cooling	9,330	10,509	8,313	8,891	7,701
Crisis Intervention (Households in Danger of Service Cut-Off)	1,987	2,006	1,654	1,226	2,021**
Complementary Energy Assistance Program:					
Average Monthly Caseload	2,273	3,014	2,887	3,500*	2,325***
Average Monthly Payment	$79	$78	$86	$75	$69

* This increase was due to new program regulations that expanded the number of people eligible for assistance.
** This increase was due to an extremely cold December and rising oil prices.
*** A recertification program eliminated many long-term program recipients from the program.

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP HEATING ASSISTANCE: FISCAL YEAR 1989


4
895
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103
1
1,868
5
2,298
7
1,871
2
1,907
6
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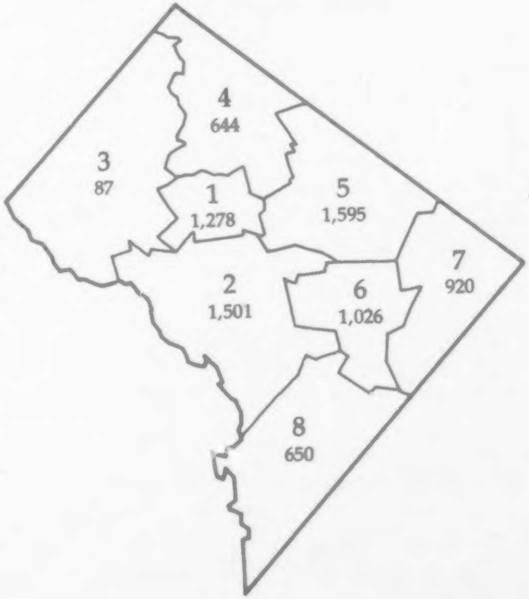
8
2,019

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP COOLING ASSISTANCE: FISCAL YEAR 1989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920
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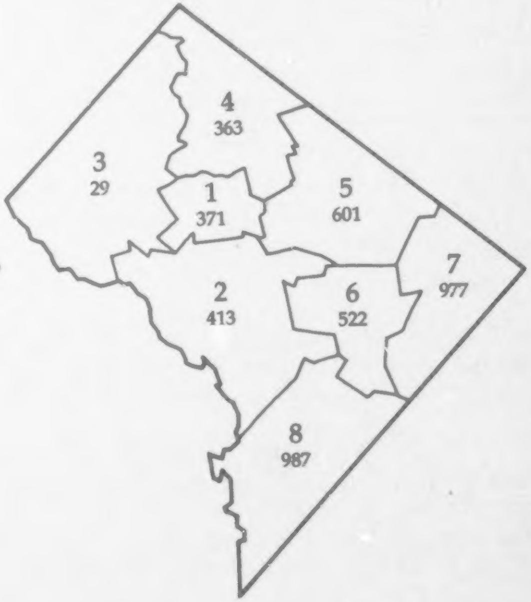
650

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING COMPLEMENTARY ENERGY ASSISTANCE: FISCAL YEAR 1989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601
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413
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522
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987

The Energy Extension Service (EES) is a federally funded program established to encourage small-power consumers to conserve energy. In fiscal year 1989, the Energy Office awarded small grants to seven organizations to conduct energy seminars, workshops and fairs, produce energy-oriented rock videos, and energy games for children ages five and older. In fiscal year 1989, energy conservation workshops were conducted for 12,200 low-income residents. The federally funded State Energy Conservation Program (SECP) has the objective of enhancing energy education and efficiency and reducing energy demands. In fiscal year 1989, SECP funds were used for several programs in the public schools: the Energy Patrol Program, an energy curriculum, an energy audit class, and the National Energy Education Day program.

The Institutional Conservation Program (ICP) provides financial assistance in the form of matching grants to public and private schools and hospitals to identify and install energy-saving improvements. The mayor's School and Hospital Facilities Advisory Committee assists in the annual review of grant applications submitted to DCEO for funding under ICP. The committee comprises nine members, appointed by the mayor, who represent schools, hospitals, District government agencies and other organizations. Five schools and two hospital buildings were awarded $130,358 in energy conservation grants and one hospital and four schools received technical assistance grants totaling $20,715 in fiscal year 1989.

INSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM GRANTS

36

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
SCHOOLS					
Technical Assistance Grants	$38,142	$37,763	$30,726	0	$18,965
Energy Conservation Grants	$174,834	$131,255	$337,968	$105,199	$59,679
HOSPITALS					
Technical Assistance Grants	0	0	$4,200	0	$1,750
Energy Conservation Grants	$65,500	$77,702	$189,749	$57,943	$70,679
Total Funds Awarded	$278,476	$246,720	$562,643	$163,142	$151,073
Estimated Energy Savings in Billion BTUs	15	16	52	11	30

Through the Single-Family Conservation Program (SFCP), funds are provided as grants to homeowners and renters to improve the energy efficiency of their dwellings. Households meeting the eligibility criteria under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program are also eligible for SFCP grants. Priority is given to elderly clients who live in single-family homes. The maximum SFCP grant is $2,500; the average 1989 grant per household was $1,800. In fiscal year 1989, 340 homes received energy conservation assistance through these grants. Free energy audits are provided in cooperation with PEPCO and the D.C. Natural Gas Company to determine the measures necessary to improve the energy efficiency of homes in the District. During fiscal year 1989, 2,376 energy audits were conducted. Energy conservation repairs are also provided under a special emergency program.

SINGLE-FAMILY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

37

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Furnace Improvements	177	121	169	73	73
Energy Audits	2,129	2,617	4,125*	2,451	2,376
Home Energy Conservation Improvements	158	467	325	360	340

* Energy audits increased in fiscal year 1987 as a result of a major mail-out campaign to 10,000 residents during the latter part of fiscal year 1986 and early fiscal year 1987.

Source: D.C. Energy Office

Human Services

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Healthy Children Make Better Students — A District Government Sponsored Health Fair

Clients in Human Services Programs

In fiscal year 1989, 176,208 individuals received services from 11 programs administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS). This unduplicated count of persons included recipients of income support programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); General Public Assistance (GPA); and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Persons enrolled in the Medicaid and Medical Charities health benefits programs are also included in this count, as are recipients of food stamps, emergency assistance, foster care, mental health care, public health services and vocational rehabilitation services. More than 28 percent of the District's population received at least one DHS service. Medicaid was the largest single program in 1989, with 112,614 persons; the food stamps program, with 85,057 recipients, was the second largest.

During the years 1984 through 1989, there have been fluctuations in the number of persons receiving services from DHS programs; this may be reflective of data reporting systems rather than changes in the number of persons served. A comparison of participants in an unduplicated count of 12 programs shows a 2 percent decrease in the five-year period. The number of Medicaid recipients declined by 8 percent, food stamp recipients by 7.7 percent, and AFDC recipients by 6.9 percent between 1984 and 1989. Because the District government has broadened program eligibility for Medicaid and maintained AFDC eligibility to cover those categories eliminated by federal welfare reform in the early 1980s over the six-year period, the declining number of program participants indicates a real decrease rather than a shift in eligibility.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS BY PROGRAM

(Fiscal Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Participants (Unduplicated Count)	**179,993**	**173,161**	**166,719**	**152,937**	**152,318**	**176,208**
Medicaid	122,806	119,255	117,223	116,278	114,867	112,614
Food Stamps	92,103	89,715	78,104	72,693	75,630	85,057*
AFDC	87,945	82,447	79,126	76,842	73,815	81,905
Health Services	39,718	37,614	37,117	15,704**	14,464**	45,770**
SSI	20,559	19,673	21,387	22,665	21,808	20,972
Medical Charities	14,617	13,749	13,226	12,165	11,585	10,953
General Public Assistance	8,185	8,203	7,000	6,398	5,748	5,308
Rehabilitation Services	—	9,868	9,760	7,839	7,464	7,381
Social Services Block Grant***	8,007	12,293	3,896	3,495	2,340	NA
Mental Health Services	5,794	4,167	3,965	1,466	7,025****	7,272
Foster Care	2,967	2,251	3,124	1,927	2,244	1,794
Emergency Assistance	—	—	8,007	7,991	8,939	8,525

* In 1989, children in non-public assistance food stamp households were given DCID numbers.

** Changes in data systems result in differences in reporting clients in public health clinics.

*** In fiscal years 1984 and 1985, all program participants were included. In fiscal years 1986, 1987 and 1988, only new recipients were included; 1989 data were not available.

**** Because Saint Elizabeths Hospital became a part of the Department of Human Services in fiscal year 1988, its patients are included.

The most frequent combination of human services received in each of the past six years includes AFDC, Medicaid and food stamps. On the average, more than 42,000 District residents received aid from these three programs in the period 1984 to 1989; another 17,000 persons received aid from AFDC and Medicaid, but no food stamps. There were 362 combinations of services among the DHS programs analyzed in fiscal year 1989. The 12 combinations accounted for 138,718 persons, or nearly 80 percent of the total number of persons in the DHS programs.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE TOP TWELVE PROGRAM COMBINATIONS

2

(Fiscal Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989**
AFDC, Medicaid and Food Stamps	43,964	41,568	38,903	42,431	46,136	44,291
AFDC and Medicaid	19,284	17,797	19,156	21,900	16,144	11,651
Health Only	15,623	13,623	15,830	8,572	8,466	28,310
Medicaid Only	12,290	11,275	11,796	13,405	13,571	12,627
AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps and Health	9,701	9,992	8,778	2,553	2,413	8,744
SSI and Medicaid	9,424	8,545	9,929	10,951	10,716	10,243
Food Stamps Only	8,754	7,963	4,141	3,612	3,073	2,956
Medical Charities Only	6,059	—	4,903	4,894	4,929	4,496
SSI, Medicaid, and Food Stamps	5,286	5,198	5,234	5,329	5,032	4,351
Medicaid and Food Stamps	5,285	4,846	4,954	4,804	5,230	3,964
Rehabilitation Services Only	—	—	4,672	3,635	3,546	3,642
Emergency Assistance Only	—	—	3,187	3,106	3,801	3,443

* Note that a new program combination (AFDC and food stamps with 5,733 recipients) appeared for the first time in 1989 and has not been included in the chart.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

Federal Poverty Guidelines

The federal definition of poverty was established in 1964 based on the finding that families spent about one-third of their income on food. Thus, the poverty level was set at three times the amount spent on food by families of three or more persons; a slightly higher multiplier is used for smaller families. This definition of poverty was modified in 1969 and again in 1980 to accommodate households with elderly persons and/or households with persons under the age of 18. The 1980 guidelines also distinguished between farming and non-farm households. This method of establishing poverty thresholds remains essentially the same today, but is revised annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Poverty thresholds are calculated for the nation as a whole; no adjustments have been made for regional price variations. The poverty thresholds are calculated on cash income only and do not attempt to include the dollar value of such in-kind benefits as food stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, or subsidized housing.

The poverty thresholds are used as a statistical measure in the decennial census; they are also used in determining eligibility for a number of different federally funded programs. For example, eligibility for the school lunch program is currently set at 185 percent of the poverty threshold; Medicaid eligibility for disabled and elderly persons who are not receiving cash assistance was set (in 1987) at 100 percent of the federal poverty threshold. On April 1, 1990, the Medicaid program expanded its eligibility to 133 1/3 percent of the federal poverty guideline.

POVERTY GUIDELINES*

(Calendar Year)	*1979*	*1985*	*1989*	*1990*
Family Size				
1	$3,686	$5,250	$5,980	$6,280
2	4,723	7,050	8,020	8,420
3	5,787	8,850	10,060	10,560
4	7,412	10,650	12,100	12,700
5	8,776	12,450	14,140	14,840

*The poverty levels for households with elderly persons, persons under the age of 18, or farming households are calculated from this base figure.

Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget

Income Assistance

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

The District government offers several financial aid programs to assist families, children and adults whose incomes fall below established minimum levels of economic self-sufficiency. The largest of these programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), funded jointly by the federal and District governments. In fiscal year 1989, the average monthly number of AFDC recipients in the District was 47,571. Of these beneficiaries, 80 percent were children who were deprived of parental support because of the death, incapacity, continued absence, underemployment or unemployment of one or both parents. The number of recipients of AFDC benefits has decreased by 19 percent since 1985.

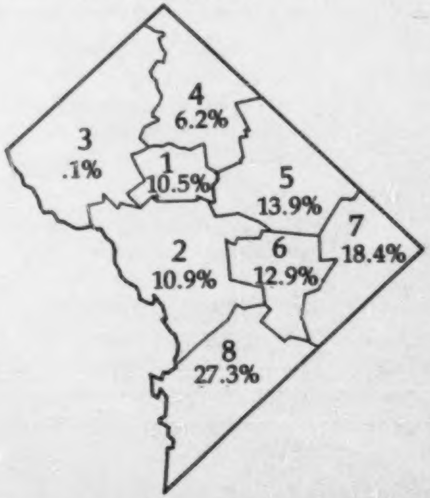
The District government continues to fund benefits to those persons who would have been declared ineligible in 1981 as a result of congressional changes in program eligibility. During 1989, these included an average of 250 cases per month with persons between the ages of 18 and 20 who attend college or training programs; childless women in their first two trimesters of pregnancy; and children of a principal wage earner who was unemployed as a result of a strike. Income and asset tests are applied to determine eligibility. For those persons who no longer meet the AFDC financial eligibility standards but are considered working poor, the District government provides energy assistance subsidies in addition to health and social services.

Financial assistance levels vary by family size and are established by the Council of the District of Columbia. Each October, as provided by the *Public Assistance Act of 1986*, D.C. Law 6-124, public assistance benefits are adjusted by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. As a result of this adjustment, AFDC benefits increased by 4 percent in 1986, 4.2 percent in 1987, 3.7 percent in 1988, and 3.9 percent in 1989. The average monthly payment in fiscal year 1989 was $360. Total AFDC expenditures in fiscal year 1989 were $78.3 million, of which 50.2 percent was paid by the District government.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
Monthly Average:						
Recipients	58,369	55,195	52,624	49,084	47,571	-19%
Children	43,421	41,907	40,370	38,475	37,902	-13
Cases	22,472	21,325	19,732	18,445	18,010	-20
Payment per Month	$294	$302	$332	$348	$360	22
Family Size	2.60	2.59	2.67	2.66	2.64	2
Total AFDC Payments (in millions)	$79.2	$77.2	$78.6	$77.0	$78.3	-1%
District Funds for AFDC (in millions)	$40.6	$39.5	$40.2	$39.3	$39.3	-3%

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS
(September 1989)



General Public Assistance (GPA)

The General Public Assistance (GPA) program is funded entirely by District government revenue. The program provides income support to individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who are unable to work because of a short-term physical or mental incapacitation and who do not have financial resources sufficient to meet their basic needs. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. Monthly income assistance is also provided to individuals awaiting an eligibility decision from the Supplemental Security Income program, a federal program that assists the aged poor and the totally and permanently disabled. A third group of GPA recipients consists of minor children who live with someone other than a relative and who are not supported by their parents. The average monthly caseload for GPA has declined by 18 percent since 1985; the average monthly payment has increased by 18 percent during this period because benefits are indexed to the CPI. In 1989, expenditures for GPA totaled $13.4 million.

Job Training

The Department of Human Services provides employment and training programs for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and recipients of food stamps. The Job Opportunities and Business Skills program (JOBS) is a skills development program designed to place AFDC recipients in full-time, unsubsidized employment. This six-month intensive program guarantees employment to all participants who complete training. JOBS served 251 individuals in fiscal year 1989. At least 80 percent of those placed have remained employed for more than one year. The Work Incentive Demonstration Program utilizes a case management approach to provide supportive services, counseling, referrals to training, and job placement for AFDC parents. Focusing on services that will enhance family stability and promote self-sufficiency, this program serves more than 3,000 families annually. The Food Stamp Employment and Training Program provides individual job search, group job search, and English-as-a-second-language tutoring to individuals who receive food stamps and who are not yet proficient in speaking, reading or writing English. Skills assessment, vocational counseling, and referral to appropriate resources are components of this program.

GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
Average Monthly Cases	5,321	5,162	4,762	4,454	4,372	-18%
Average Monthly Payment	$217	$221	$237	$244	$256	18
Total Expenditures (in millions)	**$13.9**	**$13.6**	**$13.5**	**$13.3**	**$13.4**	**-4**

Emergency Assistance (EA)

Emergency Assistance (EA) provides a financial grant or other assistance to individuals or families to meet emergency situations that would result in deprivation of basic necessities. For example, a person threatened with eviction for nonpayment of rent could have the rent paid by the EA program. Emergency assistance payments to families with children who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program are shared equally by the District and federal governments. Grants for all other persons are paid from District government appropriations. For fiscal year 1989, the District government's share was $6.6 million (not including $5.2 million spent on open market family shelter services). The federal share of EA has not yet been established. In 1989, *The Emergency Assistance Program Act of 1980* was amended by D.C. Law 7-221. This act modifies the rules regarding the application process, eligibility criteria, and appeals procedures for the emergency assistance program.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

6

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cases Approved	11,882	11,888	12,830	13,318	12,191
Average Grant	$434	$655	$679	$964	$590*

* Note that the open market shelter expenditures have been excluded from the 1989 expenditures and are therefore not comparable to prior years' average grant per household.

DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS
(in Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Rent	$2,942	$3,767	$3,750	$5,818	$4,104
Utilities	1,177	1,290	1,044	1,380	1,080
Mortgage Payments	175	311	131	219	216
Food	111	55	261	116	**
Emergency Shelter	451	745	3,036	4,347	*
Moving	741	35	35	39	432
Other***	371	697	592	980	1,368
Total Expenditures	**$5,468**	**$6,900**	**$8,849**	**$12,899**	**$7,200***

* Emergency assistance in 1989 does not include $5.2 million spent on shelter services purchased for families on the open market.

** Food was not separately calculated in 1989; it was included in "Other."

*** Includes clothing, furniture, household items, and employment necessities, such as tools and special clothing

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Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Income support to indigent residents who are aged, blind and/or disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The District government supplements the federal SSI payments for persons living independently or in community-based residential facilities. The total caseload in fiscal year 1989 was 7 percent larger than it had been in 1985. The disabled caseload increased by 11 percent in the five-year period, while the elderly caseload declined and the number of blind persons on the SSI rolls remained about the same.

In calendar year 1989, the maximum federal SSI payment was $368 for a single person and $553 for a couple when both the husband and wife were eligible. The District government supplements this payment as follows: $15 per month for persons living independently; $30 per month for persons living in nursing homes and eligible for Medicaid; $147 per month per person for individuals in small community residence facilities (up to 49 residents); and $257 per person per month for up to 250 recipients living in large community residence facilities. For recipients in community residence facilities, benefits are paid directly to the facility operator, less $55 per month per person given directly to the recipient for incidental expenses.

Determination of eligibility for the program is made by the Department of Human Services, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Disability Determination Division. When an SSI recipient is placed in a nursing home or other long-term care facility, the SSI payment is reduced to a personal needs allowance of $30 per month. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally disabled or if there is an increase in the individual's income or assets.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Average Annual Number of Recipients					
Age 65 Years and Older	3,812	3,747	3,606	3,717	3,598
Blind	210	216	216	223	219
Disabled	11,308	11,620	12,113	12,582	12,590
Total	**15,330**	**15,583**	**15,935**	**16,522**	**16,407**
Average Monthly Total SSI Payments (in millions)					
Federal	$3.4	$3.6	$3.8	$4.0	$4.1
District Supplement	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Total	**$3.8**	**$4.0**	**$4.2**	**$4.4**	**$4.5**
Average Monthly Payment to Individuals*					
Age 65 Years and Older	$147.63	$151.02	$149.46	$155.50	$159.90
Blind	265.68	269.99	265.34	263.90	274.20
Disabled	271.04	295.71	290.53	292.60	310.70

* Includes federal and District contributions

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, *Social Security Bulletin*, Volume 52 Numbers 1 and 12

Services For The Elderly

In 1988, 18 percent of the District's population were 60 years of age or older. The District government provides a variety of comprehensive programs and services for senior citizens; many of these are funded through the D.C. Office on Aging, which administers funds under the federal *Older Americans Act*, in addition to District government programs and services.

In fiscal year 1989, the Office on Aging served nearly 29,000 persons 60 years of age or older. The number of seniors served increased from 19,655 in 1985 to 28,930 in 1989, an increase of 47 percent; the average age of the participants was 73 years, and more than 72 percent were women. Sixty-two percent of the participants rented their homes or apartments, and 32 percent were homeowners. The remaining 6 percent lived in congregate housing, rooming houses, community residential facilities, nursing homes, or in temporary housing facilities.

ELDERLY DISTRICT RESIDENTS

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
AGES:				
60 to 64	32,200	32,100	32,400	32,400
65 to 74	47,200	47,000	46,600	45,600
75+	28,300	29,000	30,500	31,500
Total	**107,700**	**108,100**	**109,500**	**109,500**

In fiscal year 1989, Office on Aging spending for services to the elderly amounted to $21.5 million, including $13.7 million in District funds, $4.8 million in federal funds, and $3 million in matching grants and in-kind contributions. District government funding for these services increased by 121 percent between fiscal years 1985 and 1989, while federal funding increased by 14 percent.

OFFICE ON AGING FUNDING FOR SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY
(In Millions)

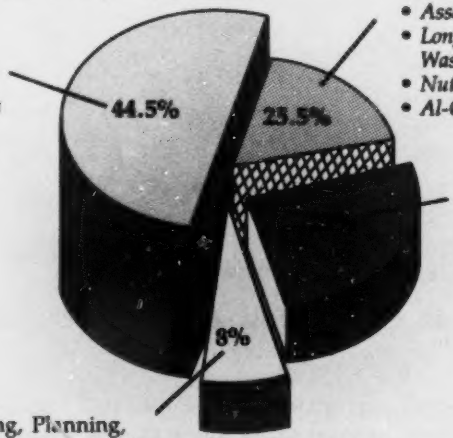
(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
Federal Funds	$4.2	$4.1	$4.4	$4.5	$4.8	14.3%
District Funds	6.2	7.9	10.3	11.4	13.7	121.0%
Total Government Funds	**$10.4**	**$12.0**	**$14.7**	**$15.9**	**$18.5**	**77.9%**
Grants and In-Kind Contributions	$3.1	$3.3	$3.4	$3.4	$3.0	-3.3%
Total Funds Available	**$13.5**	**$15.3**	**$18.1**	**$19.3**	**$21.5**	**59.3%**

In fiscal year 1989, through its senior services network of 42 community-based agencies (churches, universities and non-profit organizations), the office administered: $4.1 million in spending on social and supportive services for the independent elderly, $8.2 million for the semi-independent, $4.7 million for dependent elderly, and $1.5 million on planning, monitoring, staff training and program evaluation.

In 1989, its first full year of operation, the Office on Aging's Call 'N' Ride program provided 839 senior citizens with taxicab transportation at a reduced cost. Eighty-nine nutrition service sites, including four new ones, served seniors during the year, and the Older Workers' Employment and Training Program, a component of the Office on Aging, placed 59 older workers directly into unsubsidized employment; an additional 38 were placed in unsubsidized employment after completing on-the-job training.

In its role as an advocate for the elderly within government, the Office of Aging has encouraged and worked with other agencies to design programs. In 1989, the office, in partnership with the Department of Recreation and Parks, constructed an addition to the Fort Stevens Recreation Center, establishing a new, modern, senior wellness center. Also in 1989, in conjunction with the Department of Public Works, the Senior Motor Vehicle Volunteer Program used senior volunteers to assist in the processing of auto tags. In a joint venture with the D.C. Public Library, the Later Life Learning Center was opened at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library to inform seniors about educational opportunities at area universities, colleges, and other cultural and educational institutions.

ALLOCATION OF GOVERNMENT DOLLARS — $18,500,540*
(Fiscal Year 1989)



Services for Semi-independent Elderly — $8,235,742

- *Nutrition (congregate)*
- *Day Care*
- *In-home Support*
- *Life Support Transportation*
- *Minor Home Repair*
- *Social and Health Services*
- *Legal Services*

Services for Dependent Elderly — $4,714,743

- *Assessment/Case Management*
- *Long-term Care — Ombudsman and Washington Center for Aging Services*
- *Nutrition (Home Bound Meals)*
- *Al-CARE*
- *Emergency Shelter*
- *Life Safety System*
- *Respite Aide Services*
- *Person-to-person Outreach*
- *Minor Home Repair*

Services for Independent Elderly — $4,070,012

- *Multi-purpose Senior Centers*
- *Job Training and Placement*
- *Health Promotion/Wellness Center*
- *Leisure Time Transportation*
- *Education (Literacy Program)*

Staff Training, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation — $1,480,043

* Federal and District funds only; an additional $3 million from matching grants and in-kind contributions were used for programming.

Senior citizens also qualify for reduced fares on Metrorail and Metrobus. Some private sector businesses provide District seniors with special services, offering discounts through the mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club to maximize the buying power of the elderly.

Through the activities of the Commission on Aging, elderly residents can be involved in the planning and implementation of services and programs that serve their age group. The commission, consisting of 15 members appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council, serves as a citizen advisory group to the mayor, the council and the Office on Aging, and as an advocate for the elderly. During fiscal year 1989, the commission was actively involved in lobbying against proposed fare increases for Metrobus/Metrorail for seniors and gave testimony on the Office on Aging and Department of Human Services budgets before the Council of the District of Columbia.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Unduplicated count of persons served *	**19,655**	**22,230**	**24,111**	**24,248**	**28,930**
In-home Support	8,015	8,313	11,799	10,816	10,649
Home-delivered Meals	2,272	2,943	3,326	3,480	3,383
Case Assessment and Management	1,151	1,462	1,371	1,741	2,307
Senior Citizen Centers Participants	7,133	8,165	9,099	12,974	12,995
Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants	333	343	415	501	483**
Congregate Meals	8,212	8,513	9,009	9,292	13,975***
Washington Seniors Wellness Center	382	474	594	468	407
Transportation	4,150	5,513	6,038	7,954	7,110****

* Count of persons served in more than 34 programs and services offered by the Office on Aging and its grantees

** One program site was closed and the program was relocated to a smaller facility, thus affecting program participation.

*** Increase due to expanded outreach efforts

**** Includes Washington Elderly Handicapped Transportation Service, Call 'N' Ride, and Escort Services (transportation door-to-door for scheduled appointments for seniors needing assistance in daily living)

UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

2

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
In-home Support (in hours)*	93,877	109,119	628,446	488,689**	680,244***
Home-delivered Meals	257,225	300,776	305,960	378,677	487,444****
Case Assessments and Management (in hours)	20,461	22,535	25,161	33,800	39,322
Senior Citizen Centers (in hours)	1,088,049	1,117,002	1,505,398	1,411,037	1,498,070
Geriatric Day Care and Day Treatment (in days)	33,835	31,566	36,182	33,800	42,305
Congregate Meals	821,517	804,293	888,685	916,220	876,160*****
Washington Seniors Wellness Center (in hours)	5,328	16,880	23,321	35,606	49,781
Transportation Trips******	345,948	359,968	471,400	434,237	544,140

* Includes visits by homemakers, home health aides and visiting nurses, and telephone reassurance calls

** Differences from prior years' data due to new data base computer information system that eliminated some duplications

*** Increase due to better outreach

**** Increase due to an increase in weekend meal delivery

***** Decrease due to replacement of one site to a smaller location

****** Includes the number of one-way trips by persons using transportation with Washington Elderly Handicapped Transportation Service, Call 'N' Ride, and Escort Services programs

Sources: D.C. Office on Aging
D.C. Office of Planning

Latinos in the District of Columbia

Latinos are the District of Columbia's fastest-growing ethnic minority group. Migration resulting from the civil wars in Central America has contributed to the rapid growth of the District's Latino population. According to 1985 census figures for the District of Columbia, the Latino population grew by 17 percent from 1980 to 1985. This citywide demographic trend is mirrored in the D.C. Public Schools' data comparing 1979 with 1989 enrollment. Latino enrollment rose from 1,139 to 4,108, during this period. The growing Latino population is also reflected in data on live births. In 1985, 5.2 percent of live births were identified as Latino. In 1988, Latino babies comprised 7.25 percent of live births in the city.

LATINO BIRTHS
(by Selected Demographic Characteristics)
(1988)

Maternal Race	*Number*	*Percent*
White	707	92.8%
Black	28	3.7
Other	25	3.3
Not Stated	2	0.3
Mother's Country of Origin		
Mexico	33	4.3
Puerto Rico	6	0.8
Cuba	4	0.5
El Salvador	454	59.6
Nicaragua	26	3.4
Other (Central or South America)	167	21.9
Other (e.g., Spain)	72	9.4
Total	762	100.0%

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

The Hispanic business and professional community is also growing. District government reaches out to local minority businesses through the Department of Human Rights and Minority Business Development, which certifies minority-owned businesses for participation in government minority contracting programs. In 1983, four Latino businesses were certified for minority contracting; by 1988, that number had grown to 60. In 1989, 23 Latino businesses were awarded $25,895,418 or 11.5 percent of District government minority contracts. In 1988, the District government opened the bilingual Business and Economic Development Assistance Center (BEDAC) in the Adams-Morgan neighborhood. In 1989, BEDAC assisted more than 150 businesses in developing business plans, applying for licensing, and learning about the city's minority business program.

In 1989, 1.5 percent of the District government's 47,273 employees were Latino. In 1989, a Latino was appointed the city's chief lobbyist and another was named the assistant superintendent of the D.C. Public Schools. Four of the D.C. Council's 166 employees were Latino, as were two of the 323 advisory neighborhood commissioners. Sixty-seven Latinos served on the city's appointed boards and commissions. The Commission on Latino

Community Development, with 15 public and seven ex-officio government members, advises the mayor, the D.C. Council and the Office on Latino Affairs on issues affecting the local Latino community.

While the language-minority population of D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) comes from 132 countries and speaks more than 91 languages, the largest group of such students were refugees from El Salvador. Of the 6,350 language-minority students in DCPS in 1989, 4,108 were Latino.

In 1989, the D.C. Public Schools' bilingual division operated English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) programs in 43 schools, compared with programs in 19 schools in 1984. In the same year, DCPS Multicultural Career Intern Program merged with Bell Career Development Center to become Bell Multi-Cultural High School, offering a full schedule of academic and vocational training courses, together with ESL classes for 501 students, 67 percent of whom were Latino. The DCPS' Gordon Adult Education Center, during the 1989 school year, offered English language, immigration, academic and vocational classes to 4,151 adult immigrant students, of whom 75 percent were Latino.

In 1989, the D.C. Department of Employment Services contracted with five Latino agencies for community-based job training programs. With federal refugee assistance funds, the Department of Human Services provided funding to two bilingual agencies for mental health services and job placement assistance for troubled Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlift. The Multicultural Division of DHS' Mental Health Services Administration provided services to 500 clients in 1989, 90 percent of whom were Latino. The Department of Housing and Community Development contracted with a neighborhood housing counseling agency to provide bilingual information, outreach and intake to ensure Latinos access to DHCD programs.

While encouraging immigrants to adapt quickly to life in the United States, the District government recognizes that protecting the health and safety of the large number of monolingual Spanish-speaking newcomers requires the removal of language barriers to the delivery of the city's primary services. The Mayor's Office on Latino Affairs (OLA), established in 1976, is an advocacy office focusing on helping other government agencies to become more responsive to the needs of Latino residents.

In 1989, OLA raised more than $13,000 in private corporate donations to purchase equipment to produce "Linea Directa," a once-a-month, half-hour public education Spanish-language television program that began airing in January 1990. In August 1989, OLA and the Commission of Public Health co-sponsored their third Back-to-School Health Fair, District government's largest free health event. Physical and dental exams and required immunizations were given to 560 Hispanic school children to meet enrollment requirements for the new school year. As the government's official Spanish-language translator, OLA prepared 1,130 pages of translations of application forms, brochures and posters to increase access to District government and community-based services in 1989.

Sources: D.C. Office on Latino Affairs
D.C. Public Schools, Division of Bilingual Education

Immigrants and Refugees

Immigrants arriving in the District of Columbia with official refugee status are provided assistance through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in the Department of Human Services. The number of official refugees (1,073) requiring assistance in fiscal year 1989 increased as a result of an influx of African refugees, principally from Ethiopia. The 270 Cuban entrants had official refugee status. Through the District's Refugee Unaccompanied Minors Program, 49 refugee children who came without their families were placed in foster homes or group homes.

During the 1980s, a substantial number of undocumented immigrants settled in the District. Mayor's Order 86-91 was issued to ensure access to those services and benefits funded solely by District appropriation and available to all residents of the District. The order, *Clarification of Benefits Available to Non-Citizens or Individuals without U.S. Residency Status*, limits inquiries by District government agencies to information necessary for establishing eligibility for District government services.

In fiscal year 1989, the District government was awarded a 12-month, $128,000 grant from the federal government to assist Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlift with mental health and employment services. Other fiscal year 1989 federal grants for the Office of Refugee Resettlement totaled $1 million.

The District government contracts with local non-profit organizations to provide most services to refugees. These groups include the Associated Catholic Charities, the Indochinese Community Center, the Andromeda Hispano Mental Health Center and Proyecto Libertad. With the help of these groups, the District has, since 1982, maintained the lowest refugee welfare dependency rate in the country. For a second consecutive year, only 13.2 percent of all eligible refugees in the District were receiving financial assistance, as compared with 52.1 percent nationally.

PERSONS SERVED BY THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

14

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Immigrants with Official Refugee Status	383	439	383	388	1,073

REFUGEES BY REGION OF ORIGIN

15

Region of Origin	1987	1988	1989
Southeast Asia	172	193	150
Africa	106	95	583
Near East	67	39	7
Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union	38	61*	25
Asia	NA	NA	13
Central America	NA	NA	9
Latin America	NA	NA	2
Caribbean	NA	NA	14
Cuba	NA	NA	270
Total	383	388	1,073

* Note revision to previously published data.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement

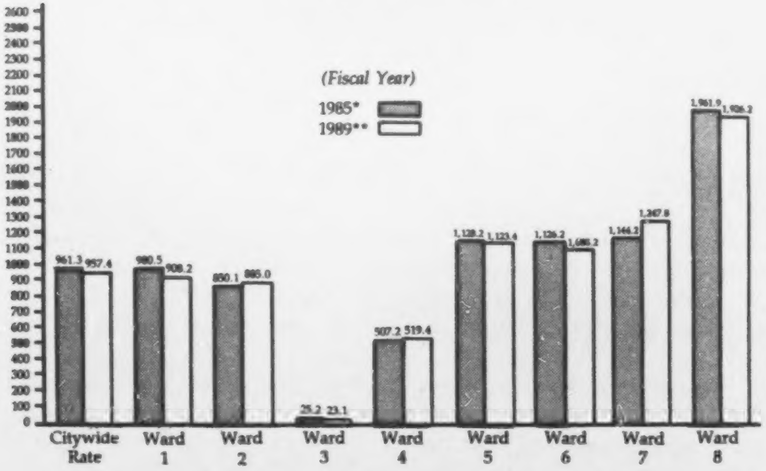
Food Stamps

The federally funded Food Stamp Program, administered by the Department of Human Services, is available to assist households with limited cash resources in purchasing food. A household is defined as all those persons at the same address who buy and prepare food together. The size of a household and its total income determine the purchasing value of the allotted food stamps.

In fiscal year 1989, a monthly average of 59,844 persons in 26,328 households received food stamps. The average monthly allotment was $114 for a household size of 2.27 persons. Food stamp coupons in the amount of $36.2 million were distributed to District residents in 1989. Over the past five years, the average monthly number of food stamp recipients has dropped more than 19 percent. Changing federal eligibility requirements and smaller family size have contributed to this decline. In 1989, however, there was a slight increase in the average monthly number of food stamp recipients and in the number of households receiving food stamps. In 1985, 45 percent of food stamp recipients also received public assistance; this increased to 49 percent in 1989. The other 51 percent were elderly or working poor.

There has been a decline in Food Stamp Program participation between 1985 and 1989. The citywide rate has remained relatively stable over the past five years; 961 food stamp recipients per 10,000 in the population in 1985 compared with 957 in 1989. A comparison of 1985 utilization of food stamps by ward with that of 1989 shows a decrease in five of the eight wards. The three wards with increasing rates of food stamp participation are Wards 2, 4 and 7.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS BY WARD
(Per 10,000 Population)



* Based on 1985 *Population Estimates* from the D.C. Office of Planning and a count of 68,196 individuals in households using food stamps as of December 1985

** Based on 1987 *Provisional Population Estimates* from the D.C. Office of Planning and a count of 60,184 individuals in households using food stamps as of December 1989

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS 16

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Average Monthly Recipients	73,822	69,209	63,190	58,968	59,844
Percentage of Public Assistance Recipients	44.7%	45.2%	45.0%	45.0%	49.0%
Percentage of Non-public Assistance Recipients	55.3%	54.8%	55.0%	55.0%	51.0%
Average Monthly Household Allotment	$109	$111	$108	$110	$114
Average Household Size	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.27
Total Value of Food Stamps Distributed (in Millions)	$39.6	$37.0	$33.1	$34.8	$36.2

Nutrition Programs

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutrition education, food supplements, and health care services to improve the health and nutritional status of high-risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months, and infants and children up to the age of 5 years. All services provided are based on the recommendation of a health care provider. Eligible women are given vouchers to purchase food rich in protein, iron, calcium, and vitamins A and C. More than 12,000 women and children were served monthly during 1989 at 13 locations throughout the District. There has been a gradual increase in program participation since 1985 for women and infants. The number of children declined slightly from 1988 to 1989 because of program targeting to high-risk women and infants and decreases in funding.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides monthly food packages to low-income pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women, as well as to infants, children up to the age of 6, and low-income elderly persons. The program is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the District government. The major components of the program are nutrition education, food distribution and food preparation demonstrations. Elderly persons began participating in the program in 1987. In fiscal year 1989, they constituted 57 percent of the program's participants.

NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
WIC Program					
Women	4,679	4,865	5,201	5,695	5,858
Infants	6,777	6,884	7,809	8,412	9,328
Children	6,398	5,649	7,424	7,792	6,157
Total Recipients	**17,854**	**17,398**	**20,434**	**21,899**	**21,343**
Monthly Average Served	10,518	10,935	11,231	11,939	12,200
*Commodity Supplemental Food Program**					
Women	NA	3,082	1,650	1,000	1,421
Infants	NA	2,096	1,016	650	1,118
Children	NA	6,990	6,149	3,500	4,960
Elderly**	—	—	8,250	7,500	10,248
Total Recipients	**NA**	**12,168**	**17,065**	**12,650**	**17,747**
Monthly Average Served	7,050	7,000	7,670	11,200	11,498

* The data have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of CSFP recipients starting in fiscal year 1986.

** The elderly component became operational in fiscal year 1987.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Child Day Care and Development Programs

The demand for child care arrangements has grown as the number of two-working-parent families and working single heads of household has increased. The *District Employees Child Care Facilities Act of 1986*, D. C. Law 6-169, established the Office of Early Childhood Development (OECD) to address this demand and to develop a comprehensive approach to child development services. In 1989, OECD worked with government and private employers/developers to establish on-site or near-site child care services and other options for their employees. OECD also continued the process of developing a comprehensive, coordinated system of care for developmentally delayed infants and toddlers.

Child care programs in the District are required to be licensed. One licensing specification is that child care services incorporate an early learning and child development component. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which is responsible for licensing child care facilities, reported that 282 day care homes and 324 centers were licensed in April 1990 for a total placement capacity of 19,966. Programs provided by these private and public facilities include daytime arrangements for infants and preschool-aged children and before- and after-school programs for older children, bilingual centers, and therapeutic nursery and daytime arrangements for children who are developmentally delayed.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is the government's primary provider of child care subsidies to low-income parents. Expenditures for DHS-subsidized child care were $21.3 million in fiscal year 1989, for 6,739 placements. Nearly 96 percent of these funds come from District appropriations and 4 percent from Social Service Block Grant funding. These placements were available for infant care, before- and after-school care, preschool programs in licensed centers, family home care settings and in the children's homes. Parents may apply at DHS offices (609 H Street Northeast) or directly to child care centers which have DHS contracts.

During fiscal year 1989, the Department of Recreation and Parks had 411 slots for children between the ages of two and six; it also had 385 slots in its school-age program, including 50 slots for children with disabilities. These child development programs are funded by the Department of Human Services. Another 350 children between the ages of two and five were served in 1989 in the Department of Recreation and Parks' cooperative play program and 300 four- to six-year olds were enrolled in the summer Fun-in-the-Sun program. The Department of Employment Services provided 270 subsidized day care arrangements for enrollees in its training programs.

Approximately 150 children received emergency child care services provided by the United Planning Organization with funds from the Community Services Block Grant in fiscal year 1989. Additionally, 3,645 children were enrolled in pre-kindergarten classes and 76 were enrolled in preschool programs in the D.C. Public School system. Two high schools and one junior high school offered infant care programs for students' children. Three child development centers operated at District government work sites during fiscal year 1989. A child care facility is also available at the D.C. Superior Court for use by jurors, witnesses and others who have business with the courts. In addition, 22 private employers sponsored child care centers. The federal Child Care Food Program provided more than $2 million to child care centers and homes in 1989.

Head Start

Head Start is a federally funded program to benefit the educational, social, medical, nutritional and dental needs of preschool-age children in low-income families. Three grantees operate Head Start programs in the District of Columbia: the D.C. Public Schools, the National Child Day Care Association, and the United Planning Organization (UPO). The three programs received a total of $6.7 million in federal Head Start funds.

LICENSED CHILD DEVELOPMENT CARE FACILITIES

18

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988**	*1989***
Licensed Homes	280	312	300	258	282
Licensed Centers	290	314	293	313	324
Capacity in Licensed Homes	1,260	1,420	1,398	1,249	1,348
Capacity in Licensed Centers	14,556	15,700	15,765	16,165	18,618
Total Slots	**15,816**	**17,120**	**17,163**	**17,414**	**19,966**

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE

19

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Subsidized Day Care Slots	5,948	6,512	6,739	6,739	6,739
Average Monthly Use	5,831	6,200	6,689	7,555	NA***
Children Served****	—	—	—	8,812	8,981

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* As of February 15, 1989

** As of April 1990

*** The Child Care Services Division does not collect data on monthly use. Only end of fiscal year data are available.

**** Statistical data collected in the Child Care Services Division are put into an automated system on a periodic basis; this makes it possible to generate an unduplicated count of children served during the fiscal year.

HEAD START PROGRAMS

1

(School Year)	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
Number of classes operated	87	70	104
Center-based enrollment	1,791	1,256	1,898
Home-based enrollment	127	108	194

ENROLLMENT BY AGE IN HEAD START PROGRAMS

21

(School Year)	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
Total enrollees:			
under 1 year of age	36	42	60
1 year old	41	47	38
2 years old	47	29	84
3 years old	908	799	835
4 years old	811	753	1,289
5 years old	187	48	178
6 years and older	1	0	0
Total Enrollment*	**2,031**	**1,718**	**2,484**

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* All children enrolled over a year

Sources::D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs; D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services; D.C. Department of Employment Services; D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks; D.C. Public Schools; United Planning Organization; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Protective Services for Children

The legal mandates to ensure appropriate services to neglected and abused children and their families include the *Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act of 1977*, as amended by D.C. Law 2-22, and the *Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1982*, Public Law 96-272. The Child and Family Services Division (CFSD) investigates reports of child abuse and neglect, provides emergency services to families when needed, and helps to improve the care of children. When there is evidence of substantial danger, children are removed from their homes and placed in foster families, in group homes, or in residential treatment facilities. Other services of the division include the recruitment and training of adoptive and foster parents. The 31-member Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, appointed by the mayor, brings together community-based agencies and individuals who advocate for, and/or provide services to, children in need of protection.

CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER:
REPORTS INVESTIGATED AND SUBSTANTIATED

22

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Abuse Reports					
Families Reported to CFSD	661	651	668	589	603
Children in Families with Reports of Abuse	876	837	983	824	854
Abuse Reports Substantiated	446	471	325	443	350
Neglect Reports					
Families Reported to CFSD	2,745	3,480	3,743	3,854	4,416
Children in Families with Reports of Neglect	5,094	6,437	7,034	7,160	8,729
Neglect Reports Substantiated	1,628	1,779	1,770	1,728	1,833
Abuse and Neglect (joint investigations)					
Families Reported to CFSD	20	57	38	36	43
Children in Families with Reports of Abuse and Neglect	35	92	69	55	94

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Legal Prosecution of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

The Department of Human Services and the Metropolitan Police Department refer cases of child abuse or neglect to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Based on the facts presented, the corporation counsel may seek judicial intervention. Not all cases of child abuse or neglect are referred for prosecution, nor are all cases filed with the court; some families resolve their problems with the help of counseling and other supportive services. In other instances, the Superior Court is petitioned by the corporation counsel to obtain court protection for the child through intervention by a social worker, placement with a relative, or placement of the child in a foster home until the child's family home situation stabilizes. In cases where abuse or neglect persists, the court is empowered to terminate parental rights so that the child may be adopted. Whenever possible, children are reunited with their parents.

LEGAL PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES

23

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989**
Cases Referred:					
By DHS	215	218	216	291	354
By Police	151	186	163	175	670
Number of Children	496	521	554	657	1,024
Cases Petitioned	269	329	266	357	837
Case Dispositions:					
Through Trials	56	41	38	45	NA
Stipulations**	220	188	171	78	NA
Cases Dismissed	27	46	73	86	NA
Number of Children Involved:					
Through Trials	70	54	53	70	186
Stipulations**	303	259	254	102	258
Cases Dismissed	37	56	89	111	87
Average Number of Days to Reach Resolution	73	100	133	NA	NA

* In 1989, all data are counts of children; in prior years the statistics counted cases, regardless of the number of children involved.
** Agreement reached between the two parties to take action for the child

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Paternity and Child Support Enforcement

The District of Columbia's Child Support Program is administered by the Office of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement (OPCSE) in the Department of Human Services. The Office of the Corporation Counsel is the legal arm of the program and the D.C. Superior Court is responsible for issuing wage withholding orders.

Heads of households receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) may be referred to OPCSE by the Income Maintenance Administration; others may apply by paying a one-time fee of $5. The program offers a wide range of services, such as paternity establishment, establishment and enforcement of support orders through the court, location of absent parents, and distribution of child support payments. Many of the enforcement services, such as IRS tax intercepts, are not available through private attorneys. Other measures used to collect delinquent child support payments are wage withholding, liens, security or bonds, and reports to credit bureaus and collection agencies.

Over the past five years, the legal activities of this office have located absent parents in steadily increasing numbers. In 1989, 3,141 parents were located. There has also been a steady increase in the number of cases in which paternity was established. Support orders were obtained in 2,024 cases, resulting in collections of more than $14 million in 1989. Of these collections, $10.5 million went directly to children who were residents of the District of Columbia or other jurisdictions, while $3.5 million went to the District and federal governments as reimbursements to the AFDC program.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

24

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Absent Parent Located	828	876	3,466	3,981	3,141
Paternity Establishment	282	667	1,021	1,065	2,333
Support Order Obtained	577	738	1,236	1,483	2,024
Collections (In Millions)	$6.2	$6.9	$7.6	$9.1	$14.1

25

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE $14.1 MILLION IN CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS
(Fiscal Year 1989)

District Children (Non-AFDC and Terminated AFDC Cases)	43.3%
Out-of-State Children	32.6
District Government	14.2
Federal Government	9.9

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Foster Care

The foster care program provides services to those children who are committed by the Superior Court to the Department of Human Services. Reasons for such judicial action include child abuse and/or neglect, other family dysfunctions, children being relinquished by their parent(s), or parent(s) whose parental rights have been terminated by the court. The foster care caseload also includes youths who have been adjudicated as delinquent and placed in foster care by the court. The District government arranges for placements of foster children in foster family homes, with adoptive parents, in specialized foster family homes, in group homes, or in residential treatment facilities. Nearly half of the children in foster care have special educational, medical or psychological needs.

In fiscal year 1989, a monthly average of 2,306 children were in foster care. On average, almost half — 1,074 children — resided in traditional foster family homes, 550 in specialized foster homes, 377 in group homes, and 305 in residential treatment facilities. The latter provide services ranging from intensive psychiatric and medical services for multi-handicapped children to specialized vocational training in secure facilities for delinquents.

District government expenditures in fiscal year 1989 for foster care children totaled approximately $44 million, which included federal and other reimbursements. In that year, the annual cost of maintaining a child in a traditional foster care placement was $3,737; in a specialized foster home, $4,615; in a group home, $16,557; and in a residential treatment facility, $16,851.

While foster care services can be provided until the child reaches the age of 21, it is the policy of the District government to return children to their birth families, if possible, or to find adoptive parents within two years of placement. For youths who reach the age of 18 while still in foster care, an independent-living-skills program is provided to assist them in living independently. Through the subsidized adoption program, financial assistance is made available to families who wish to adopt children with special needs, but who may not be able to meet the cost of those needs. In fiscal year 1989, 507 children were in subsidized adoption placements. Since 1985, final adoption decrees have been granted by the court for 324 foster children.

FOSTER CARE

24

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Average Monthly Caseload:					
Traditional Foster Care	1,293	1,187	1,049	1,162	1,074
Specialized Consortium Services*	514	501	500	337	550
Group Homes/Residential Treatment	478	516	531	591	682
Total Children	**2,285**	**2,204**	**2,080**	**2,090**	**2,306**

FOSTER CHILDREN ADOPTIONS

27

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Final Adoption Decrees	72	78	55	50	69
Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions*	69	80	42	56	79
Total Children on Subsidized Adoptions	**365**	**446**	**460**	**465**	**507**

* Children may be placed in interlocutory (court-ordered temporary) subsidized adoption prior to finalization of adoption.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE

28

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Children	**613**	**698**	**729**	**816**	**806**
Left without Adult Supervision	13.7%	15.3%	16.8%	15.9%	27.3%
Abuse of Child*	17.1	12.6	6.3	14.3	9.4
Parent with Emotional Problems	8.2	8.1	7.0	8.5	4.1
Parent is Substance Abuser	9.6	8.6	15.8	11.7	18.4
Abandonment	7.2	8.3	8.7	4.3	9.3
Lack of Parental Skills	4.7	7.6	7.0	6.9	2.2
Parent Diagnosed as Mentally Ill**	8.2	4.6	7.0	6.2	3.3
Homeless Family	5.5	4.9	5.0	3.3	1.2
Parent Physically Ill	2.1	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.1
Parent(s) Deceased	2.3	2.8	5.2	2.5	1.8
Inability to Control Child	2.3	3.7	4.0	3.9	1.4
Relinquished Child	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.0
Parent Unable to Provide for Special Needs	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.2	0.8
Spousal Abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6
Custodian Unwilling to Continue Care	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6
Other***	13.6	15.7	10.5	14.2	14.5
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Includes physical and sexual abuse

** Includes mental retardation

*** Includes 1.) children whose specific needs exceeded parents' ability to provide; 2.) no reason given.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING FOSTER CARE

29

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Children	**609**	**687**	**692**	**766**	**592**
Returned to Parents	47.2%	40.7%**	42.8%	28.6%	40.0%
Placed in the Custody of Other Relatives	15.8	24.7	24.8	31.6	23.1
Independence Achieved	13.0	12.2	14.2	14.2	12.3
Adoption Finalized	11.9	11.3	7.9	7.2	6.9
Deceased	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4
Placed in the Custody of Other Welfare Agencies	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8
Commitments Expired	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6
Other*	12.1	10.9	10.3	18.4	14.9
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Includes 1.) commitments to Youth Services Administration facilities; 2.) unspecified reasons

Adult Protective Services

Adult protective services are provided to individuals over 18 years of age, who are victims of abuse, exploitation or neglect and who are unable to protect themselves because of a disability. All complaints of such incidents are investigated by the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Department of Human Services. Where abuse, neglect or exploitation is substantiated, appropriate steps are taken to ensure to the extent possible the protection of the vulnerable person. Persons aged 60 years and older account for approximately 78 percent of the caseload of this program.

Pursuant to the *Adult Protective Services Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-156, the Intra-family Offense Unit may seek civil protection orders from the D.C. Superior Court on behalf of elderly, handicapped and other disabled adult persons who are believed to be abused, neglected or exploited by another person. If it is determined that the allegations of abuse, whether physical or financial, are legally supportable, the court may order the perpetrator to cease and desist or, where appropriate, appoint a conservator to protect the victim's finances. In 1989, three cases were referred by the Department of Human Services to the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
New Reports	804	1,374	1,282	1,031	875
Cases Accepted for Ongoing Service	348	406	245	196	145
Cases Assessed and Closed	456	705	1,062	922	697
Persons Who Received Adult Protective Services	554	617	565	436	348

ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES LEGAL CASES*

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cases Referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel	3	10	13	3
Cases Resolved	0	3	6	2

* New law became effective in 1985

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Terminations of Pregnancies

Abortions performed in the District of Columbia on District residents are reported on a voluntary basis by hospitals and clinics to the Commission of Public Health in the Department of Human Services (DHS). DHS does not receive reports on abortions performed in private physicians' offices or abortions performed on District residents in other states. Over the past four years, the number of reported abortions averaged 10,075 per year. Of the 10,324 abortions reported in 1988, 21 percent were performed on young women under the age of 19, 58 percent on women in their 20s, 20 percent on women in their 30s, and 1 percent on women ages 40 or older. The rate of abortions in 1988 was 60.8 per 1,000 women in the population ages 15 to 44. In fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the District government was unable to provide abortions in public facilities or pay for abortions with public funds because of a congressional prohibition in the District's appropriations acts.

NUMBER AND RATE* OF ABORTIONS REPORTED PERFORMED ON DISTRICT RESIDENTS

(Calendar Year)	*1984*		*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988*	
	Number	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*
Under 15 years**	258	13.9	175	9.7	198	10.7	297	16.5	219	12.2
15-19 years	2,281	100.5	2,176	98.9	2,251	102.3	2,125	99.3	1,938	90.6
20-24 years	3,963	112.9	3,169	93.5	2,958	90.2	3,374	101.9	3,591	108.5
25-29 years	2,748	73.7	2,177	59.5	2,672	72.2	2,477	67.9	2,417	66.2
30-34 years	1,563	49.8	1,269	39.8	1,266	41.1	1,353	43.0	1,396	44.3
35-39 years	546	21.9	449	17.5	572	21.6	678	25.8	647	24.6
40 years and older***	114	5.9	87	4.4	111	5.4	140	6.6	116	5.5
Total****	**11,473**	**66.2**	**9,502**	**56.0**	**10,028**	**59.1**	**10,444**	**61.5**	**10,324**	**60.8**

* These are the rates per thousand women, using Office of Planning population estimates. The method of calculation is to divide the number of abortions by the number of women in the age class being considered and multiply by 1,000. Cases in which the woman's age was unknown were distributed proportionally.

** For "under 15 years," 10-14 years was used

*** For "40 years and older," 40-44 years was used

**** For the total, the age class 15-44 was used

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Vital Statistics — Births

In 1989, births to residents of the District of Columbia totaled 11,567. This figure represents a 25 percent increase over births in 1980 and a 10 percent increase over 1988. This is the single largest increase in the decade. The general fertility rate, a measure of fertility based on the number of women of child-bearing age, increased from 61.9 in 1988 to 68.6 in 1989.

In 1989, births to women under 20 years of age accounted for 18.1 percent of all births; this is an increase from 17.5 percent in 1988. The proportion of births to single mothers increased 7.6 percent from 61.7 percent in 1988 to 66.4 percent in 1989.

The percent of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams increased from 14.3 percent in 1988 to 16.1 percent in 1989; however, the increase was primarily in the birth of babies who weighed between 1,500 grams and 2,499 grams. These babies are more likely to survive than babies weighing under 1,500 grams.

The infant mortality rate in 1989 was 23.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. This rate was essentially stable from 1988.

ANNUAL INFANT BIRTHS AND DEATHS

33

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Provisional 1989*
Live Births	9,257	9,332	9,378	9,524	9,549	9,840	10,043	10,178	10,514	11,567
Married Women	42.0%	41.2%	43.3%	42.6%	41.6%	41.7%	42.4%	40.2%	38.3%	33.6%
Single Women	58.0	58.8	56.7	57.4	58.4	58.3	57.6	59.8	61.7	66.4
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Percent to Women Under 20 years	20.9%	20.9%	19.7%	18.8%	18.3%	17.8%	17.0%	16.3%	17.5%	18.1%
Percent Low Birthweight Infants	13.1%	12.9%	12.9%	14.7%	12.8%	13.2%	12.2%	13.6%	14.3%	16.1%
Infant Deaths	228	211	190	173	202	204	211	199	244	267
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	24.6	22.6	20.3	18.2	21.2	20.7	21.0	19.6	23.2	23.1

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

Vital Statistics — Deaths

In 1988, 7,594 District resident deaths were recorded. Total District resident deaths have increased in each of the past five years. In 1988, deaths increased by 2.7 percent over 1987 and by 13.6 percent over 1984. When examined by race and sex, the trends show an 18.5 percent increase in deaths among black and other non-white males compared with an 8.7 percent increase among white males. For black and other non-white females, total deaths increased 19 percent compared with a decrease among white females of 7.5 percent.

The number of deaths among black and other non-white males in 1988 was disproportionate to their numbers in the population. In 1988, this group accounted for 42.5 percent of all deaths of residents yet accounted for only 33.5 percent of the District's population.

DEATHS BY RACE AND SEX IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

							1988 Population*	
(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percent of 1988 Deaths*	*Estimates*	*Percent*
Black & Other Non-White Races								
Male	2,724	2,854	2,998	3,059	3,227	42.5%	208,800	33.5%
Female	2,159	2,279	2,394	2,456	2,571	33.8	241,600	38.8
Subtotal	4,883	5,133	5,392	5,515	5,798	76.3%	450,400	72.3%
White								
Male	807	820	878	897	878	11.6%	80,100	12.9%
Female	993	968	983	983	918	12.1	92,100	14.8
Subtotal	1,800	1,788	1,861	1,880	1,796	23.7%	172,200	27.7%
Total	**6,683**	**6,921**	**7,253**	**7,395**	**7,594**	**100.0%**	**622,600**	**100.0%**

* D.C. Office of Planning 1988 population estimates

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the District and in the nation; the second highest cause of death is cancer. The District mortality rates for these two diseases exceed the national rates. Over the period 1984-1988, the rate of deaths due to homicide and legal intervention has increased by 80 percent in the District, with the death rate being more than five times the national rate. The mortality rate for chronic liver disease in the District was 61 percent higher in 1988 than in 1984 and was nearly four times greater than the national rate in 1988.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PER 100,000 POPULATION

35

	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percentage Change 1984-1988*
Heart Disease	349.0	339.7	347.0	350.1	352.4	1.0%
Cancer	245.8	252.9	266.0	259.5	256.6	4.4
Cerebrovascular	65.4	69.0	64.1	61.6	60.6	-7.3
Homicide and Legal Intervention**	27.1	23.7	28.3	33.4	48.8	80.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	26.3	26.8	33.6	41.5	42.3	60.8
Accidents and Adverse Effects***	39.4	43.4	33.6	32.4	35.3	-10.4
Pneumonia and Influenza	28.4	37.0	37.7	36.4	34.5	21.5
Perinatal Conditions	21.2	20.7	22.6	22.6	28.3	33.5
Septicemia	16.9	22.2	23.5	25.0	25.1	48.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases	24.6	24.2	23.9	28.8	24.5	-0.4

SELECTED* CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

36

	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*Percentage Change 1984-1988*
Heart Disease	324.4	325.0	318.7	313.4	312.2	-3.8%
Cancer	191.6	191.7	193.3	196.1	198.6	3.7
Cerebrovascular	65.6	64.0	61.3	61.3	61.1	-7.0
Homicide and Legal Intervention**	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	7.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	-6.2
Accidents and Adverse Effects***	40.1	38.6	39.7	39.0	39.7	-1.0
Pneumonia and Influenza	25.0	27.9	29.2	28.8	31.5	26.0
Perinatal Conditions	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	-5.1
Septicemia	3.7	4.1	4.3	8.1	8.5	129.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	29.8	31.2	31.3	32.2	33.3	11.7

* Selected to correspond to the leading causes of death in the District of Columbia

** Legal intervention includes police officers shooting someone to death in the line of duty and in the act of self-defense.

*** Adverse effects are as a result of accidents.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

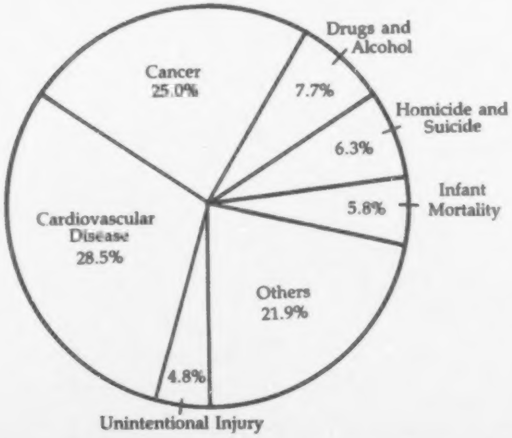
Leading Causes of Premature Deaths

Chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes, account for 75 percent of all deaths in the District of Columbia. Today, pneumonia/influenza and AIDS are the only remaining infectious diseases accounting for a significant percentage of deaths in the District.

In an analysis of death certificate data from 1980 to 1986, the Commission of Public Health (CPH), Department of Human Services, reports that each year more than half of all deaths of District residents occur before the age 70. Because the average life expectancy is 75 years, any death occurring before the age of 70 can be considered premature. Cardiovascular diseases (i.e., heart disease and stroke) and cancer account for more than half of these premature deaths. These two causes, combined with infant mortality, accidents, homicide and suicide, and drug- and alcohol- related diseases, account for 80 percent of all premature deaths. In the District, as in other urban areas in the United States, AIDS has become the seventh major cause of death. The impact of these 7 major killers is reflected across all age groups. The impact of homicide, accidents and drugs predominates among children and youths. Heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, liver cirrhosis, AIDS and other chronic diseases begin to take their toll in early adulthood. There is a marked disparity in the life expectancy of black and white District residents. The life expectancy of District black residents is almost eight years shorter than that of white residents.

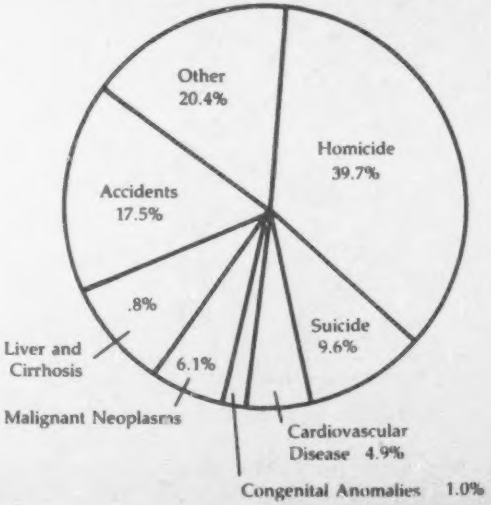
The predominant causes of premature death are associated with three major sets of factors: unhealthy behaviors, access to basic, essential and inexpensive preventive services, and environmental conditions. The 1987 CPH *Report on the Health Behaviors of District of Columbia Residents* indicates the prevalence of unhealthy behaviors among a substantial proportion of District adults who get relatively little exercise (64 percent); who are excessively overweight (25 percent); and who smoke cigarettes (24 percent). In addition, many residents do not receive preventive health services designed to detect or prevent premature disease and death. These include: influenza vaccinations for residents 5 years of age and older (75 percent); mammograms during the previous year among women 50 years of age and older (61 percent); and blood cholesterol testing (45 percent).

LEADING CAUSES OF PREMATURE DEATHS* BELOW AGE 70
(1980 - 1986)

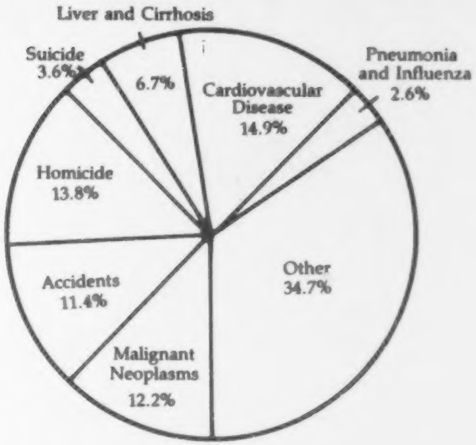


* There were 3,500 premature deaths out of a total of 6,800 deaths in the District in each year.

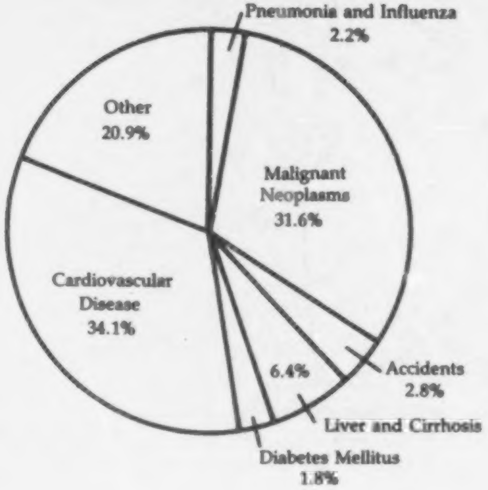
HOMICIDE AND ACCIDENTS ARE THE MAJOR KILLERS AMONG YOUTHS (15-24 YEARS) (1980-1986)



HEART DISEASE AND CANCER STRIKE HEALTHY YOUNG ADULTS (25-44 YEARS)
(1980 - 1986)



HEART DISEASE AND CANCER ACCOUNT FOR TWO OF EVERY THREE DEATHS AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED (45-64 YEARS)
(1980 - 1986)



Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Forensic Medical Investigation

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug-related deaths as well as medically unattended deaths. OCME issues death certificates for those cases it investigates. For reported deaths where no investigation is required, the OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate.

In 1989, 3,409 deaths were reported to OCME; 60 percent required investigation and death certificates. During the period 1985-1989, deaths reported to OCME increased by 4 percent. The number of autopsies performed by the office increased by 12.1 percent between 1985 and 1989. Deaths are reported to and investigated by OCME in conjunction with the homicide branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1989, 1,262 cases required a medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In some cases of unattended death, a determination that death occurred as the result of natural causes can be established without an autopsy.

There was a 28 percent decrease in deaths from narcotics in 1989, due to revised definitions for this category. Deaths determined by autopsies as homicides continued to increase in 1989, a 196 percent increase since 1985.

MEDICAL EXAMINER INVESTIGATIONS INTO CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATHS

37

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Medical Examiner Investigations and Deaths Certified	1,772	2,020	2,127	2,101	2,054
Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived	1,509	1,514	1,482	1,331	1,355
Total Cases Reported	**3,281**	**3,534**	**3,609**	**3,432**	**3,409**
Requests for Cremations Approved	1,626	1,433	1,934	1,328	1,987
Autopsies*					
Natural Causes	462	404	439	386	330
Homicides**	156	205	243	383	461
Suicides	67	111	78	61	64
Accidental (Home and Occupational)	156	125	73	85	110
Accidental (Traffic)	98	92	111	125	114
Accidental (Other)	NA	NA	57	33	0
Narcotics***	144	157	214	213	104****
Undetermined	43	53	88	74	79
Total Autopsies	**1,126**	**1,147**	**1,303**	**1,360**	**1,262**

* Autopsies are a subset of total investigations.
** Deaths of District residents occurring in the District and attributed to homicide
*** Includes all narcotic deaths from legal as well as from illicit drugs
**** The number of drug overdoses better reflects standard forensic practice, based on procedures begun in spring 1989.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Public and Private Hospitals

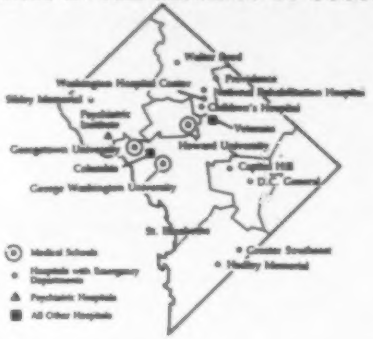
The District of Columbia is the center of a major network of 18 hospitals. There are 11 private acute care hospitals and one public acute care hospital. There are four specialty hospitals: a private psychiatric hospital, a public psychiatric hospital, a long-term care hospital for disabled children, and a private rehabilitation hospital. Two federally operated hospitals, Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans' Administration Hospital, are also located in the District. Four of the acute care hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — D.C. General, Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University hospitals. Nearly all of the hospitals have medical residents and interns in training. The inpatient capacity of licensed facilities, excluding the federal hospitals, totaled 6,539 beds and 475 bassinets. Over the past five years, the number of hospital beds has increased in all services, with the exception of medical/surgical services. The District government regulates all hospitals, except those operated by the federal government, through local licensure requirements, state health planning laws, and Medicaid certification.

Hospital expenditures in the District were nearly $1.8 billion in 1988, almost 33 percent higher than in 1985. District hospital rates ranked second highest among the states, with an average daily hospital cost of $811 in 1988. Alaska was first in per diem hospital costs at $961; the national average was $586. District of Columbia hospitals had the highest average cost per hospital stay in 1988, $6,150, compared with a United States average of $4,207. This high cost of health care affects federal and District government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and such programs as Medicaid for indigent persons.

LICENSED HOSPITAL BEDS AND BASSINETS*

	December 1985	*December 1989*
Medical/Surgical	3,308	3,198
Psychiatric	1,910	1,856
Pediatrics	365	470
Obstetrics/GYN	328	440
Intensive and Coronary Care	264	287
Rehabilitation	0	215
Substance Abuse	62	73
Total Beds	**6,237**	**6,539**
Nursery Bassinets	**475**	**475**

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Walter Reed
Providence
Washington Hospital Center
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Sibley Memorial
Children's Hospital
Psychiatric Institute
Veterans
Georgetown University
Howard University
Columbia
Capitol Hill
George Washington University
D.C. General
St. Elizabeths
Greater Southeast
Hadley Memorial
Medical Schools
Hospitals with Emergency Departments
Psychiatric Hospitals
All Other Hospitals

HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Total Hospital Expenditures (In Thousands)	$1,346,484	$1,393,587	$1,474,706	$1,722,735	$1,790,387
Full-time Equivalent Hospital Employees	30,013	32,106	30,444	32,332	32,660
Full-time Equivalent Trainees	1,855	1,807	1,858	1,739	1,856
Average Daily Hospital Cost	$631	$612	$664	$722	$811
Average Cost per Admission	$4,675	$4,962	$5,268	$5,636	$6,150

* Excludes both federally operated hospitals.

Sources: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics*, 1989-90 edition
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Certificate of Need Process

As a means of containing health care costs, the federal government established and funded a system in the 1970s for states to develop comprehensive health plans and review requests for all new or expanded health services, regardless of whether public monies were involved. The review process is known as certificate of need (CON), and is essentially a mechanism which requires both public and private providers of health services to receive permission to spend monies for capital improvements, equipment purchases or offer new health services. Although the federal government eliminated in 1986 the requirement that states have the health planning and certificate of need process, the District of Columbia continued its program as established in D.C. Law 3-99, *District of Columbia Certificate of Need Act of 1980*, later amended by D.C. Law 4-156. District law requires health care providers to obtain a certificate of need when entering into an obligation for capital expenditures, offering a new health care service, or acquiring major medical equipment. Over the past ten years, certificates of need were required for capital projects with a budget of $600,000 or more, any new health service with an operating budget of $250,000 or more and major medical equipment costing $400,000 or more.

In 1989, 30 applications for certificates of need were reviewed by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA) of the Department of Human Services. The director of SHPDA approves or denies certificate of need applications on the basis of the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Health Plan*, the regulations which implement D.C. Law 3-99 (22 DCMR Chapter 40, et.seq.), and recommendations from a 30-member citizen advisory board appointed by the mayor. Known as the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, this board holds public meetings to obtain comments from providers, payers and consumers of health care. In 1989, $71.7 million of health care projects were approved, including such projects as two nursing homes with a total of 272 beds, two residential treatment centers for children with a total of 73 beds, 19 renal dialysis stations in three centers, and six home health agencies with a total capacity for 1,700 home care clients. Requests for more than $30.6 million were denied and requests for $14 million of projects were withdrawn by the applicants.

On December 26, 1989, the mayor signed into effect the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Health Plan*. This public/private policy document sets criteria and standards to determine the availability, accessibility, continuity, quality and cost of health services needed in the District of Columbia through 1992. By using various planning methodologies, the plan found there was need for 884 nursing home beds (272 of which have already been approved), 125 residential treatment beds for children and youths, and 400 residential treatment beds for adults. The plan also found an excess of medical/surgical hospital beds and inpatient substance abuse beds.

CERTIFICATE OF NEED APPLICATIONS AND DOLLAR VALUE BY CATEGORY
(1985-1989)

40

Calendar Year	*Applications**	*Facilities and Services*	*Replacement and Renovation*	*Major Medical Equipment*	*Total Value*
1985	33	$94,576,489	$3,468,122	$31,305,507	$129,350,118
1986	23	8,153,311	109,293,279	8,503,623	125,950,213
1987	46	96,868,621	9,174,262	5,235,397	111,278,280
1988	41	159,638,075	25,329,916	10,069,547	195,037,538
1989	30	109,140,014	2,939,655	2,470,810	114,550,479

CERTIFICATE OF NEED APPROVALS, DENIALS AND WITHDRAWALS, BY DOLLAR VALUE
(Calendar Year 1989)

41

	*Applications**	*Facilities and Services*	*Replacement and Renovation*	*Major Medical Equipment*	*Total Value*
Approved	23	$66,267,223	$2,939,655	$2,470,810	$71,677,688
Denied	4	30,658,291	0	0	30,658,291
Withdrawn	3	12,214,500	0	0	12,214,500
Total	30	**$109,140,014**	**$2,939,655**	**$2,470,810**	**$114,550,479**

*Number of applications is the number acted on in the calendar year. In some cases, the applications were submitted in prior years.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, State Health Planning and Development Agency

Hospital Beds Licensed in the District of Columbia

During 1989, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) surveyed hospitals in the District of Columbia for the purpose of licensure under D.C. Law 5-48, *The Health Care Facility and Agency Licensure Act of 1983.* DCRA found that, as of December 1989, there was a total of 6,539 inpatient hospital beds and 475 bassinets licensed in 16 hospitals in the District of Columbia. Eleven of the hospitals are non-profit institutions and two are public facilities. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, a public psychiatric facility, was transferred from the federal to the District government by an act of Congress on October 1, 1987. There are 3,198 beds in District hospitals for medical and surgical services — the largest category. The next largest category is psychiatric beds.

Federal hospitals are excluded from this bed count because they are not subject to District licensure or the certificate of need law requirements, administered by the Department of Human Services. These facilities include Walter Reed Army Medical Center and the Veterans' Administration Hospital.

LICENSED HOSPITAL BEDS*
(December 1989)

	Medical/ Surgical	*Intensive/ Coronary Care*	*Obstetrics/ Gynecology* **	*Pediatrics*	*Psychiatric*	*Substance Abuse*	*Rehab.*	**Total Beds*** **	**Total Bassinets**
Capitol Hill Hospital	234	16	—	—	—	—	—	**250**	—
Children's Hospital	—	—	—	239	—	—	—	**239**	**40**
Columbia Hospital for Women	68	4	76	—	—	—	—	**148**	**87**
D.C. General Hospital	277	22	57	34	—	20	—	**410**	**57**
George Washington University Hospital	382	24	43	—	34	—	18	**501**	**45**
Georgetown University Hospital	339	74	62	43	17	—	—	**535**	**62**
Greater Southeast Hospital	336	16	28	30	20	—	20	**450**	**44**
Hadley Memorial Hospital	71	10	—	—	—	—	—	**81**	—
Hospital for Sick Children	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	**80**	—
Howard University Hospital	275	77	61	40	26	—	—	**479**	**37**
National Rehabilitation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	**160**	—
Providence Hospital	262	12	48	—	29	31	—	**382**	**26**
Psychiatric Institute	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	**201**	—
Saint Elizabeths Hospital Campus	—	—	—	—	1,443	—	—	**1,443**	—
Sibley Hospital	287	18	24	4	29	—	—	**362**	**24**
Washington Hospital Center	667	14	41	—	57	22	17	**818**	**53**
Total	**3,198**	**287**	**440**	**470**	**1,856**	**73**	**215**	**6,539**	**475**

* Excludes all federal hospitals
** Includes OB/GYN swing beds
*** Excludes bassinets

Sources: D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

Public Hospital Services

D.C. General Hospital (DCGH), the only public general hospital in the District of Columbia, serves all residents in need of medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. It is governed by the 11-member D.C. General Hospital Commission, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The executive director and the medical director are responsible to the commission for management of the administrative and clinical functions of the hospital. DCGH provides inpatient, outpatient, emergency, diagnostic, preventive and rehabilitative services. In addition, DCGH provides acute care services for residents of District government-supported long-term care facilities, such as Saint Elizabeths Hospital, D.C. Village and Forest Haven, and inmates in the Department of Corrections facilities.

The Emergency Care Center (ECC) is the hub of DCGH's patient care activity and the source of 80 percent of all admissions, and includes the only officially designated Level I Trauma Service in southeast Washington, D.C. A trauma team, led by an attending trauma surgeon, is available in-house around the clock for the admission, stabilization and care of trauma patients. During fiscal year 1989, the hospital provided more than 17 percent of the emergency room visits in the city, including care for 2,190 trauma victims; this represents an increase of 25.6 percent over 1,744 trauma victims cared for in 1988.

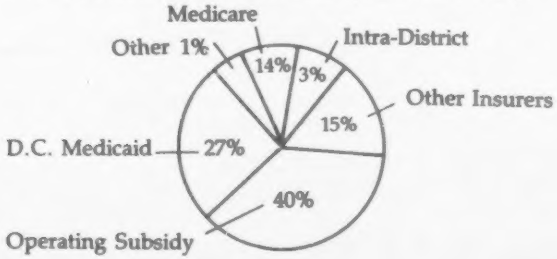
DCGH provided primary and specialized outpatient services, including cardiac, oncologic, orthopedic, dental, hypertension and renal disease services, and infant care, through its 45 adult and pediatric clinics. The hospital provided 105,025 outpatient visits in 1989.

During 1989, the hospital experienced increased levels of activity over that of 1988 in maternal and child health care services. Comparative utilization statistics show 10 percent more newborn deliveries (2,097 in 1989, 1,890 in 1988), and 1.4 percent fewer prenatal and postpartum visits. The occupancy rate for all nurseries was 106.99 percent of capacity, compared with 91 percent in 1988. When combined with the neonatal and transitional care units for sick newborns, the occupancy rate was 134 percent. In 1989, the hospital provided 2,527 days of care for 34 "boarder babies."

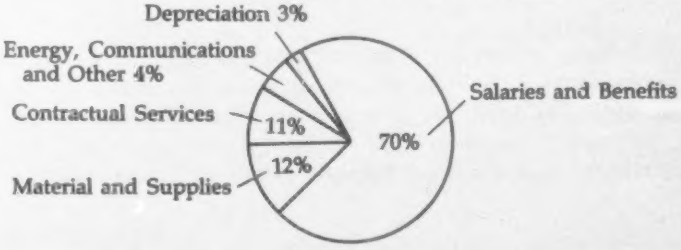
The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA), in conjunction with DCGH operates a 20-bed detoxification and early phase rehabilitation treatment program for adolescents and adults — 11 beds for adults (23 years of age and older) and nine beds for adolescents and young adults (16 to 22 years of age). The Substance Abuse Program, formerly the PCP Program, provided 6,256 days for 615 inpatients during 1989, a decrease of 21 percent from 1988.

An HIV-positive outpatient clinic opened in November 1988 to serve AIDS patients. This program provided health screening, HIV testing, counseling, social services, and AZT treatment and monitoring. There were 188 outpatient visits in 1989, and DCGH treated 352 AIDS-positive patients on an inpatient basis during the year.

PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE (Fiscal Year 1989)



PERCENTAGE OF EXPENSES (Fiscal Year 1989)



D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

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(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Average Beds in Operation	421	400	403	388	388
Average Bassinets in Operation	57	57	57	57	57
Total	**478**	**457**	**460**	**445**	**445**
Adult Admissions	11,191	11,161	11,376	11,401	12,790
Pediatric Admissions	1,329	1,406	1,377	1,245	1,158
Newborn Admissions	1,961	1,816	1,768	1,898	2,111
Total Admissions	**14,481**	**14,383**	**14,521**	**14,544**	**16,059**
Average Length of Stay (Days), Adults	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3
Average Length of Stay (Days), Pediatric	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.8
Average Length of Stay (Days), Newborn	8.0	8.2	9.2	10.1	10.5
All Services, Average Length of Stay (Days)	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6
Patient Days, Adult	101,756	95,521	97,784	98,042	106,412
Patient Days, Pediatric	7,673	8,144	7,753	7,527	7,085
Patient Days, Newborn	15,705	15,070	16,390	19,010	22,260
Total Patient Days	**125,134**	**118,735**	**121,927**	**124,579**	**135,757**
Percentage of Admission through Emergency Room	77%	78%	78%	82%	80%
Transfers from Other Hospitals	930	742	604	205	200
Emergency Room Visits	82,353	85,039	86,511	85,032	81,569
Inpatient Days, Substance Abuse Program	—	55*	510	747	615
Outpatient Visits	122,103	121,128	112,844	109,467	105,025
Outpatient Surgical Procedures	17,229	17,551	16,359	16,633	15,675
Total Expenses (in thousands)	$94,751	$100,587	$99,105	$111,441	$118,048
District Appropriation (in thousands)	$45,500	$48,350	$42,423	$41,930	$46,293
Percent Appropriation of Expenses**	48.0%	48.0%	42.8%	38.4%	39.2%

* Represents August and September figures in fiscal year 1986
** Expenses reported on an audited basis, according to generally accepted accounting principles

Source: D.C. General Hospital

Communicable Diseases and Preventive Health Measures

The District government provides a wide range of services and programs to control the spread of communicable diseases and to improve the health of residents. Most of the services are "in the public interest" and, therefore, available at no cost to District residents. These services include treatment for drug addiction, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, and treatment of victims of rape. Screening and diagnostic services for hypertension, lead poisoning and sickle cell anemia are other health services available to residents at no charge.

The Office of AIDS Activities was created in the Commission of Public Health, Department of Human Services, in 1987. There were 412 newly diagnosed AIDS cases reported in 1989, the first decrease in the number of newly diagnosed cases since 1984. As of December 31, 1989, 1,985 District residents have been diagnosed as having AIDS; 1,186 of them have died. District government spending for AIDS-related services in fiscal year 1989 totaled $4.7 million; planned expenditures for fiscal year 1990 are $5.9 million.

In 1989, 15,240 cases of gonorrhea and 1,837 cases of syphilis were reported. The number of cases of tuberculosis reported in 1989 was 190, 7 percent higher than in the previous year.

NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED

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(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Tuberculosis	167	169	158	177***	190
Early Syphilis*	689	590	1,018	1,478	1,837
Gonorrhea	15,854	16,812	14,077	15,404	15,240
AIDS**	199	292***	443***	487***	412

* Includes, primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis
** Cases by date of diagnosis
*** Previously published figures in *INDICES* 1989 have been revised.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Public Health Clinic Services

The Commission of Public Health in the Department of Human Services operates a network of 25 public health care clinics. The clinics provide a range of specialized and primary health services on an outpatient basis to District residents. Three of those clinics are located within senior citizen housing complexes administered by the District government. Specialty services include allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing assessments, and testing for sexually transmitted diseases.

Visits to public health clinics have decreased by 8.4 percent from 1988 to 1989. This is consistent with a general trend from 1985 to 1989. Exceptions were maternity, gynecology and specialty clinics, which show an increase in visits during this period. The decline in clinic visits parallels a period of staffing vacancies and temporary clinic closings.

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC VISITS

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent Change 1988-1989	1989 Patients
Type of Service							
Pediatrics	67,142	58,884	60,379	60,355	59,275	-1.8%	NA
Gynecology	5,663	6,879	7,105	6,196	6,447	4.0	6,899*
Maternity	12,516	12,582	15,236	17,387	17,947	3.2	3,845
Family Planning	14,697	12,443	12,087	9,804	9,423	-3.9	NA
General Medicine	32,134	32,426	31,559	30,202	29,989	-.7	NA
Handicapped Children	30,456	30,112	31,808	38,454	29,679	-22.8	2,655**
Dentistry	33,300	40,602	44,648	37,604	27,574	-26.7	15,645
Podiatry	4,428	4,147	3,806	3,381	3,120	-7.7	NA
Tuberculosis	6,396	5,918	6,415	5,500	4,229	-23.1	NA
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	33,297	31,334	30,288	29,787	26,250	-11.9	NA
Specialty Clinics***	22,403	15,789	18,506	19,698	22,799	15.7	NA
Total	**262,432**	**251,116**	**261,837**	**258,368**	**236,732**	**-8.4%**	**NA**

* Includes gynecology and family planning unduplicated count of patients

** Figure represents registrants who made at least one visit in fiscal year 1989.

*** Specialty Clinics include the following services: athletic exams, cardiology, dermatology, nursing, nutrition, venereal disease screenings, social work, and speech and hearing.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Substance Abuse

While it is impossible to determine the exact number of individuals using illegal drugs, certain indicators provide a fairly accurate picture of drug abuse patterns. Three of the most commonly used indices are arrests for drug offenses, emergency room admission records citing drugs, and overdose deaths attributable to illegal substances. For the most part, these indicators show that illegal drug activity has increased over the past five years in the District of Columbia. Data from 1985 through 1989 indicate that the number of adult arrests for drug offenses increased 13.6 percent. Over the same period, juvenile drug arrests increased 135 percent. However, the increase in juvenile drug arrests is partly because of a change in 1986 in reporting techniques by the Metropolitan Police Department. New recording procedures include all juveniles taken into custody by the police as opposed to only those formally charged with a crime. There were 19 percent fewer juvenile arrests in 1989 than in the previous two years. The majority (63 percent) of adult arrests were for possession of illegal substances, while 92 percent of juvenile arrests were for drug sales.

Mentions of drugs in emergency room admission records for 1988 show a 300 percent increase over 1984 levels. The latest data show that cocaine has replaced PCP as the most frequently reported drug, followed by the use of alcohol in combination with other drugs.

Most overdose deaths in the District of Columbia are attributable to a combination of substances. There were 100 overdose deaths in 1989 of which 55 percent involved a combination of cocaine and morphine only. Of the overdose victims, 69 percent were black males and 18 percent were black females; the other 13 percent were white males and females.

ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Adults					
Sales	3,126	5,058	5,297	3,366	3,410
Possession	5,523	7,000	5,769	5,139	5,625
Total	**8,649**	**12,058**	**11,066**	**8,505**	**9,035**
Juveniles					
Sales	220	279	1,550	1,657	1,368
Possession	410	943	344	256	110
Total	**630**	**1,222**	**1,894**	**1,913**	**1,478**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

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EMERGENCY ROOM DRUG MENTIONS IN THE WASHINGTON REGION

(Calendar Year)	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Heroin	1,487	1,469	1,199	1,649	2,064
Cocaine	591	680	1,505	3,370	6,306
PCP	1,197	1,493	2,105	4,235	3,530
Marijuana	227	302	546	1,469	1,426
Alcohol in Combination with Other Drugs	711	858	931	2,231	3,515
Total	**4,213**	**4,802**	**6,286**	**12,954**	**16,841**

Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network, National Institute for Drug Abuse

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OVERDOSE DEATHS DUE TO HEROIN AND COCAINE

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Heroin	144	136	171	117	25
Cocaine	7	6	25	24	20
Heroin & Cocaine	4	2	23	50	55
Total	**155**	**144**	**219**	**191**	**100**

Source: Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Substance Abuse Services

The District government provides comprehensive services and programs to prevent and treat alcohol and drug abuse. During 1989, more than 20 agencies of the government were involved in drug prevention initiatives. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) administers a major portion of public drug education, counseling and treatment services in the District. In conjunction with other government agencies and community groups, ADASA provided drug prevention education to more than 74,400 youths in fiscal year 1989.

Drug treatment has been designated as a health service "in the public interest," thereby making treatment available to District residents at no cost. In fiscal year 1989, the District government offered nine treatment clinic programs for alcoholism and 25 programs for other types of substance abuse. Of the 34 programs, 20 were operated under contract. In both outpatient and residential settings, the programs offered medical and psychological counseling, and educational and vocational services. During fiscal year 1989, there were 4,569 admissions to alcohol treatment programs, including alcohol detoxification, and 5,969 admissions to programs for drug addictions. Of those entering drug treatment, nearly two-thirds were estimated to have been referred by the criminal justice system. Drug treatment admissions increased by 20 percent in 1989. In fiscal year 1985, readmissions made up 44 percent of all drug admissions; in 1989, that figure had dropped to an estimated 36 percent. ADASA's budget in fiscal year 1989 was $35 million, compared with $29 million the previous year.

The mayor established the Office of Drug Control Policy in August 1989. The Office of Drug Control Policy has the responsibility to develop a drug control plan for the District of Columbia, focusing on demand reduction, enforcement, treatment, education and prevention, and alternative support systems for at-risk youths and their families, with the District goal of achieving zero tolerance for drugs. Based on collaborative efforts involving communities, businesses, non-profit organizations, schools, and local and federal government agencies, the Office of Drug Control Policy reports such accomplishments as: the existence of more than 30 community patrols in District neighborhoods, involving more than 100 organizations; cooperative efforts between the Metropolitan Police Department, the U. S. Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, resulting in the District seizure in 1989 of more than $25 million worth of vehicles, illegal drugs, real property, weapons and other assets; and the initiation of "Reclaiming Our Streets," a law enforcement campaign, with the participation of 14 District government agencies, targeted in 1989 at Valley Green.

PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS TO ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAMS

49

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
Total Admissions*	4,286		3,347		3,052		3,037		4,569**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number***	Percent***
Sex										
Male	3,429	80%	2,956	88%	2,817	92%	2,633	87%	3,747	82%
Female	857	20	391	12	235	8	404	13	822	18
Race										
Black	3,857	90%	2,906	87%	2,686	88%	2,699	89%	3,244	71%
White	343	8	302	9	198	6	194	6	1,234	27
Other	86	2	139	4	168	6	144	5	91	2
Age										
15-19	342	8%	402	12%	214	7%	0	0%	NA	NA
20-29	1,075	25	669	20	794	26	607	20	NA	NA
30-39	1,794	42	1,473	44	1,007	33	1,276	42	NA	NA
40-49	1,075	25	803	24	762	25	820	27	NA	NA
>49	NA	NA	NA	NA	244	8	334	11	NA	NA
Unknown	—	—	—	—	31	1	0	0	NA	NA
Status										
Volunteer	3,172	74%	3,231	97%	2,899	95%	3,037	100%	3,564	78%
Criminal Justice	1,114	26	116	3	153	5	0	0	1,005	22

* Includes first time and readmissions

** Includes alcohol detoxification

*** Estimated on basis of reports from 14 percent of total caseload

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PROFILE OF DRUG ADMISSIONS PROCESSED THROUGH ADASA'S CENTRAL INTAKE DIVISION

56

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
Total Admissions	3,907		5,922		5,838		4,991		5,969	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex										
Male	2,850	73%	4,382	74%	4,028	69%	3,457	69%	4,119	69%*
Female	1,057	27	1,540	26	1,810	31	1,534	31	1,850	31*
Race										
Black	3,360	86%	5,211	88%	5,137	88%	4,599	92%	5,671	95%*
White	313	8	474	8	467	8	293	6	239	4*
Other	234	6	237	4	234	4	99	2	59	1*
Age										
16-20	234	6%	652	11%	642	11%	349	7%	597	10%
21-25	703	18	1,039	18	1,004	17	749	15	1,015	17
26-30	1,016	26	1,423	24	1,255	22	998	20	1,373	23
>31	1,954	50	2,808	47	2,937	50	2,895	58	2,984	50
Status										
Volunteer	1,797	46%	2,505	42%	2,452	42%	2,862	57%	2,149	36%**
Criminal Justice	2,110	54	3,417	58	3,386	58	2,129	43	3,820	64**
Treatment Modality										
Maintenance	2,540	65%	1,066	18%	1,226	21%	1,437	29%	1,729	29%
Detoxification***	273	7	1,465	25	1,051	18	1,041	21	1,519	25
Drug Free	1,094	28	3,391	57	3,561	61	2,513	50	2,721	46
Admissions****										
Readmissions	1,719	44%	2,330	39%	2,258	39%	NA	NA	2,173	36%
New Admissions	2,188	56	3,592	61	3,580	61	NA	NA	3,796	64

* Estimated from information on 76 percent of total caseload

** Estimated from information on 49 percent of total caseload

*** Includes data from detoxification component in the methadone program

**** The Central Intake Division (CID) serves as the primary entry point for persons admitted to ADASA's drug treatment programs. Upon registering with CID, an individual receives a medical and psychological examination; the addicting drug is confirmed and treatment modality specific to the drug is determined. Persons entering contract treatment programs were not counted in CID admissions until fiscal year 1986. In the event of an emergency admission, and in some contract programs, CID may be bypassed.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health

Mental Health Services

The Department of Human Services, Commission on Mental Health Services (CMHS), is organized into adult, child and youth, and forensic (mentally ill offenders) administrations. Outpatient services are delivered from three community mental health centers, with specifically defined service areas. In addition, the Emergency-Psychiatric Response Division meets the needs of individuals in crisis. Inpatient services are delivered on the campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which operated with an average 1,443 beds in fiscal year 1989. Saint Elizabeths Hospital was transferred from the federal to the District government on October 1, 1987. CMHS also provides special mental health care programs to meet the needs of multicultural groups, the homeless, and the hearing impaired. In fiscal year 1989, CMHS operated with a $155.3 million budget and a staff of 3,051. In 1989, CMHS received continuing accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations and Medicare certification by the Health Care Financing Administration.

In fiscal year 1989, CMHS served 9,795 persons, 51 percent of whom were between the ages of 19 and 44, with an almost even distribution between males and females. There were 526,620 days of inpatient care provided and 144,300 outpatient visits. Nearly 65 percent of the inpatient admissions were for persons considered to be in an emergency status, that is, mentally ill and dangerous to self or others. An emergency admission may be hospitalized involuntarily for up to 72 hours. Almost 61 percent of the patients admitted in 1989 had previously been hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths. The Emergency Psychiatric Response Team had approximately 10,000 patient visits in fiscal year 1989.

An important treatment outcome measure for patients transferred to or discharged from inpatient programs is the length of time the patient remains in the community. CMHS assesses this outcome in two ways: short-term community tenure, defined as patients who return to the hospital within 30 days; and long-term community tenure, defined as patients who remain in the community for longer than one year. During 1989, 10 percent of discharged or outplaced patients returned within 30 days; whereas 65 percent of the patients discharged or transferred in fiscal year 1988 remained in the community longer than 365 days. These data represent greater success in treatment outcomes than the annual averages reported for Saint Elizabeths prior to its transfer from the federal government. Before 1988, 13 percent of patients returned within 30 days and 58 percent remained in the community longer than 365 days. A comparison of fiscal years 1988 and 1989 data reveals a 32.5 percent increase in reported outpatient visits, reflecting CMHS's increasing emphasis on community-based treatment services.

COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACTIVITY

51

(Fiscal year)	*Adult Services* 1988	*Adult Services* 1989	*Children and Youth Services* 1988	*Children and Youth Services* 1989	*Forensic Services* 1988	*Forensic Services* 1989	**Total** 1988	**Total** 1989
Inpatient and Residential Services								
Inpatient Caseload as of 9/30*	1,216	1,199	20	35	377	371	**1,613**	**1,605**
Entries**	4,998	4,047	225	220	267	248	**5,490**	**4,515**
Exits**	4,900	4,066	234	196	233	240	**5,367**	**4,502**
Inpatient Days	409,138	409,895	8,088	8,165	106,223	108,560	**523,449**	**526,620**
Outpatient Services								
Outpatient Caseload as of 9/30	4,358	4,172	549	570	89	101	**4,996**	**4,843**
Entries**	2,894	2,101	363	494	54	58	**3,311**	**2,653**
Exits**	2,018	2,144	425	474	48	47	**2,491**	**2,665**
Outpatient Visits	97,472	123,176	9,047	18,931	2,381	2,193	**108,900**	**144,300**

* Caseload includes patients on wards, temporary leave, and unauthorized leave, as well as those who are temporarily being treated at other facilities.

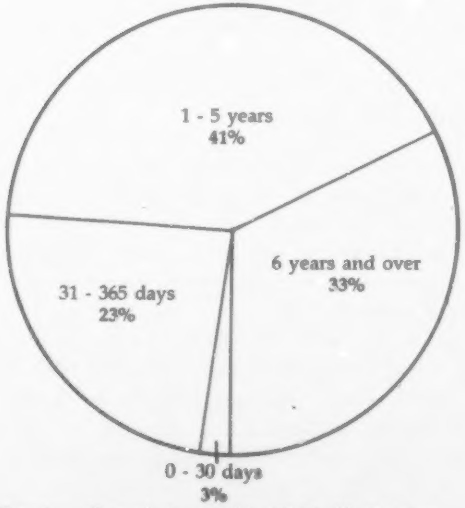
** Entries and exits refer to the movement of patients to and from programs within the Commission on Mental Health Services and not necessarily to admissions and discharges.

COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PATIENT SUMMARIES

(As of September 30, 1989)

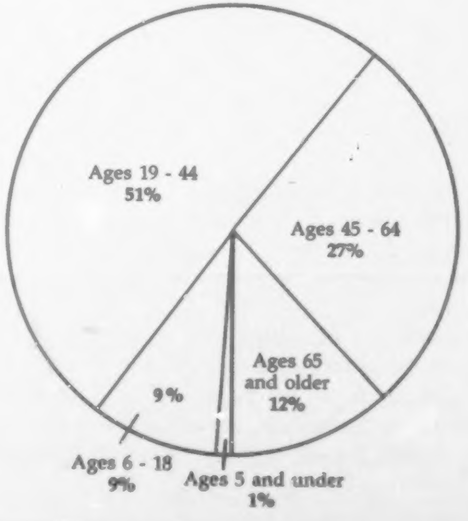
TIME IN CONTINUOUS TREATMENT

(Total = 6,448)



PATIENTS BY AGE

(Total = 6,448)



Source: Department of Human Services, Commission on Mental Health Services

In-Home Support Services

In-home support services are provided by the Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services, to individuals who are unable to perform the activities of daily living but who do not require hospitalization or nursing home placement. About 80 percent of the recipients of homemaker services are elderly or disabled persons, many of whom live alone. The other 20 percent are families in which the adults are unable to care for themselves and their children or to perform household duties. Often, the disability is temporary, such as when the care-giver has just been released from the hospital and is recovering from illness or surgery. However, in some families, the care-giver or adult has a degenerative disease, such as multiple sclerosis, and the family needs ongoing homemaker assistance.

There are three categories of in-home support services. Homemakers may provide housekeeping services, child care, personal care and instruction. Chore aides perform housework, laundry, errands, meal preparation, and respite care. Personal care aides provide some health services to homebound persons in addition to handling their bathing and grooming needs. For the most part, recipients of these services, which are provided by the Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, are eligible for Medicaid.

PERSONS RECEIVING IN-HOME SUPPORT

(Fiscal Year	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Type of Support					
Homemaker	1,045	1,303	1,317	1,236	936
Chore Aide	1,558	1,746	1,829	1,845	1,723
Personal Care	1,150	1,394	1,527	1,560*	834

* Revised from the the 1989 edition of *INDICES*

Source: D. C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health and Commission on Social Services

Residential Placements

Because of illness or disability, some persons require supervised living arrangements. Persons who require only minimal help with their daily routine receive that assistance in community residence facilities (CRFs); those requiring medical and health-related services and need intermediate- or skilled-level nursing services are placed in nursing homes. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed.

The Central Referral Bureau in the Long Term Care Administration, Department of Human Services, conducts assessments to determine the level of care required. Bureau approval for placement is a prerequisite for public payment for patients in both community residence facilities and nursing homes. Since 1985, assessments for placements in CRFs have averaged 662 annually. In the past five years, on average, 80 percent of the clients evaluated were approved for placement, with 66 percent actually placed. Nursing home assessments have averaged more than 1,700 a year in the past five years and 53 percent of those assessed have been placed in nursing homes.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission on Mental Health Services works with the D.C. Public Schools to meet the needs of emotionally and physically handicapped children and youths ages 5 to 18 years who cannot be served through the special education programs within the public schools and who must be placed in a residential treatment setting or a psychiatric institution; there the children and youths continue their education which has been specifically tailored to their capabilities and coordinated with other services. In fiscal year 1989, the unit handled the placement of 176 children. An average of 306 children were being treated in residential programs in 1989, a 41 percent increase over 1985.

REVIEWS FOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Central Referral Bureau					
Assessments for Community Residence Facilities	501	823	725	802	459
Assessments Approved	468	671	465	616	395
Persons Placed	394	384	404	264	274
Assessments for Nursing Care	1,457	1,700	1,807	1,873	1,883
Persons Placed	618	877	985	1,137	1,017
(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Residential Placement Unit					
Assessments of Children	225	301	215	173	148
Children Placed	109	194	167	165	176*
Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement	217	254	255	292	306

* Includes court placements who were not assessed by the Residential Placement Unit

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health and Commission on Mental Health Services

Community-Based Residential Facilities

Community-based residential facilities (CBRFs) provide residential care for individuals in need of supportive services and supervision. The Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities (OCBRF) was established in November 1984 in the Office of the City Administrator to coordinate policy decisions and develop educational materials and information on community-based residential facilities. In addition, OCBRF works closely with other District government agencies and community representatives to encourage an equitable distribution of CBRFs throughout the city and to promote neighborhood good will.

CBRF residents are elderly persons with health problems who cannot live alone; abused or neglected children who need supervised housing; persons with emotional problems who do not require institutional care; persons with mental and/or physical handicaps who need supervision and care; individuals who have become homeless; juveniles and young adults who have been sent by the courts to supervised community homes in lieu of incarceration; and adults requiring residential treatment for substance and alcohol abuse. In 1989, four new youth rehabilitation homes were opened, emergency shelter facilities increased by 1,004 beds, and 123 beds for substance and alcohol abusers were added. More than 68 percent of all CBRFs are community residence facilities (CRFs), a licensure category for facilities serving persons who are elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded, or physically handicapped. CRFs are generally small; 45 percent serve fewer than five persons. The 11,153 CBRF beds are located throughout every ward and most neighborhoods throughout the District.

The Medicaid program pays for the care of eligible residents of Medicaid-certified nursing homes, and Medicaid-certified group homes for persons who are mentally retarded. The federal government's Supplemental Security Income Program, augmented by District government funds, pays for the residential care of many elderly and disabled CBRF residents. The majority of CBRF facilities in the District are privately operated. Others are funded or operated by the District government's Department of Human Services, Office on Aging, and Department of Corrections.

The location of CBRFs on private property is determined by regulations of the D.C. Zoning Commission. Prior to 1981, zoning regulations permitted CBRFs as "a matter of right" only in those residential neighborhoods zoned R-4 and R-5, generally neighborhoods of attached row houses and apartment buildings. CBRFs may be established in other residential zones only if approved by the Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA) after a public hearing has been held. As a result, 80 percent of CBRFs were located in R-4 and R-5 zones, sometimes clustered in close proximity. Zoning Order 347 (July 9, 1981) required that new CBRFs be dispersed as equally as possible around the city and allowed existing CBRFs to continue in place. More than 75 percent of the facilities opened since implementation of the zoning order have been smaller, and located in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones.

Zoning Order 347 created three classes of CBRFs: Class A homes for fewer than five residents are permitted in all zoning districts. Those housing eight or fewer residents are permitted in all residential zones; however, they must meet spacing requirements to avoid clustering. Class A CBRFs housing up to 15 residents are permitted only in residential zones comprised primarily of apartment buildings and must also meet spacing requirements. Larger Class A facilities must secure the approval of the BZA to locate in a residential zone. Class B and Class C facilities may not be situated in a residential zone without a public hearing and prior approval of the Board of Zoning Adjustment, with the exception of small emergency shelters for four or fewer residents; those are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts.

A December 1989 inventory of facilities by the OCBRF identified 538 CBRFs in operation, with a total of 11,153 beds.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(December 1989)

54

	Total Facilities	*Total Facilities With 5 or More Beds*	*Total Beds*	*Beds in Facilities With 5 or More Beds*
CLASS A				
Community Residence Facilities (for elderly, mentaliy ill, mentally retarded, and handicapped persons)	363	208	2,913	2,422
Youth Residential (foster care homes)	64*	59	474	463
Health Care Facilities (nursing homes)	17	17	3,053	3,053
CLASS B				
Emergency Shelters	52*	45	3,369	3,105
CLASS C				
Youth Rehabilitation	20	17	209	187
Adult Rehabilitation	16	16	826	826
Substance Abuse	6	6	309	309
Total	**538**	**368**	**11,153**	**10,365**

*Foster homes for one to four children, and supportive residential placements for homeless families (e.g., independent apartments and temporary hotel rooms) are not counted—they are excluded from CBRF designation by zoning regulations.

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

(December 1989)

Ward	*Total Number of Facilities*	*Total Number of Beds*	*Percentage Distribution of Facilities*	*Percentage Distribution of Beds*
1	97	1,739	18%	16%
2	46	2,969	9	27
3	26	1,014	5	9
4	126	823	23	7
5	82	1,216	15	11
6	82	1,784	15	16
7	42	529	8	5
8	37	1,079	7	10
Total	538	11,153	100%	100%

Source: D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities

Public Long-Term Care Beds

Long-term nursing care facilities provide skilled and intermediate services for aged, chronically disabled and chronically ill persons whose conditions do not require the acute care services of a hospital. The District government provided 931 public long-term nursing care beds in three facilities in fiscal year 1989. The Department of Human Services (DHS) operates D. C. Village, the largest of the three, with an annual average of 427 beds in operation in fiscal year 1989. The J.B. Johnson facility with 244 beds is operated under contract with DHS. The Washington Center for Aging Services, with 260 beds, is under contract with the District government's Office on Aging.

From 1985 to 1989, with the exception of the J.B. Johnson facility, the number of long-term beds provided by the District in each facility has varied from year to year. J.B. Johnson has maintained the same number of beds in operation from 1985 to 1989 with a 98 percent average occupancy rate for the period. The occupancy rate of each facility has remained high during the past five years.

PUBLIC LONG-TERM CARE NURSING BEDS

56

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
D.C. Village:					
Average Beds in Operation	446	446	440	464	427*
Total Patient Days (in thousands)	155	155	159	154	152
Occupancy Rate	95%	95%	99%	92%	98%
Admissions	144	163	155	79	113
Discharges and Deaths	153	161	130	100	172
J.B. Johnson:					
Average Beds in Operation	244	244	244	244	244
Total Patient Days (in thousands)	88	88	87	87	86
Occupancy Rate	98%	99%	98%	98%	98%
Admissions	82	59	55	71	71
Discharges and Deaths	84	56	60	66	74
Washington Center for Aging Services:					
Average Beds in Operation	253	258	260	260	260
Total Patient Days (in thousands)	91	92	91	91	93
Occupancy Rate	98%	98%	94%	95%	98%
Admissions	114	141	75**	108	128
Discharges and Deaths	115	141	128	129	131
Total Public Facilities:					
Average Beds in Operation	**943**	**948**	**944**	**968**	**931**
Total Patient Days (in thousands)	**329**	**335**	**337**	**332**	**331**
Occupancy Rate	**96%**	**97%**	**97%**	**94%**	**97%**
Admissions	**267**	**336**	**285**	**258**	**312**
Discharges and Deaths	**340**	**332**	**318**	**295**	**377**

* D.C. Village began a major asbestos and winterization project in April 1989. This process required the closing of beds and the relocation of residents to other long-term care facilities.

** Admissions were closed for several months in fiscal year 1987.

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health
D.C. Office on Aging

Public and Private Long-Term Care Beds

From 1985 to 1989, the supply of long-term care nursing beds has increased slightly. The number of government-supported beds (both District and federal) declined from 49 percent of all available beds in 1985 to 47 percent in 1989. Beds operated by non-profit organizations increased by nearly 16 percent, those operated by proprietary private institutions increased by 5 percent. Of the 3,671 beds in operation in 1989, approximately one-third were District government-supported. The rate of occupancy of long-term care beds as of September 1989 (excluding federal facilities) was 93 percent. Facilities providing long-term care beds were located in each of the District's eight wards.

In December 1989, the mayor signed the *District Comprehensive of Columbia Health Plan* into effect. The plan's long-term care section examines the supply of existing nursing home beds, home health care services, hospice care services, medically supervised day treatment services, and habilitation and rehabilitation services. On the basis of various need assessment methodologies, the plan projects a need in 1992 for an additional 884 beds for skilled- and intermediate care. Two certificates of need for 272 additional nursing care beds were approved by the State Health Planning and Development Agency during 1989.

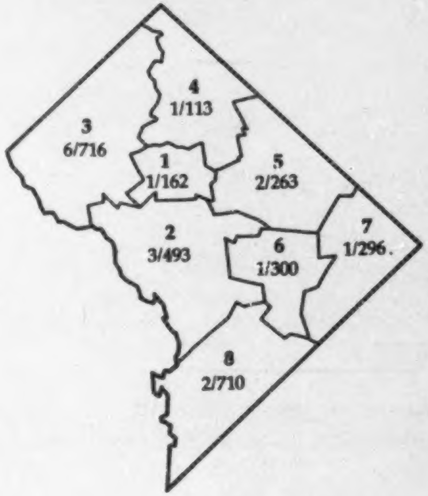
LONG-TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION*

57

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Public**	1,225	1,245	1,227	1,227	1,227
Federal	473	509	504	504	504
Non-profit	712	771	824	824	824
Proprietary	1,059	1,111	1,116	1,116	1,116
Total	**3,469**	**3,636**	**3,671**	**3,671**	**3,671**

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES***
(As of June 1989)

Ward	*Facilities*	*Beds*
1	1	162
2	3	493
3	6	716
4	1	113
5	2	263
6	1	300
7	1	296
8	2	710



* Prior to 1987, the data are as of December; from 1987, they are as of June.

** Public beds include those at D.C. Village, Forest Haven, the J.B. Johnson facility and the Washington Center for Aging Services.

*** Excludes federal beds and Forest Haven

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health
D.C. Office on Aging

Services for Persons Who are Mentally Retarded

Under both D.C. Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizens' Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act*, and the Pratt Decree of 1978 (a court agreement that called for the deinstitutionalization and subsequent closing of Forest Haven), District residents who are mentally retarded are to receive therapeutic and educational programs in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment that meets their individual needs. During the period of 1985 through 1989, 131 residents of Forest Haven were placed in community settings. There were 256 severely handicapped Forest Haven residents as of October 1, 1989, who are also to be moved to various community-based facilities by October 1, 1991.

Another court order, known as the Dixon Decree, also requires the outplacement of residents from Saint Elizabeths Hospital, the public psychiatric hospital, to less restrictive community facilities. In 1989, two outplacements were for persons from Saint Elizabeths Hospital who are dually diagnosed (with mental illness and mental retardation) and eight outplacements were from Forest Haven.

D.C. Law 2-137 sets forth a process whereby the court may be petitioned on behalf of mentally retarded District residents to obtain residential housing, habilitation or other services from the District government. In fiscal year 1989, 37 petitions were granted, of which 14 were for persons at Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Most persons with mental retardation were placed in small group homes with 24-hour staff supervision. These homes are Medicaid-certified as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MRs) and provide nursing and other medical supervision. Some mentally retarded persons live in foster homes that provide direct care and specialized training; others live semi-independently in supervised apartments.

The Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Administration, provides a variety of community services to persons with mental retardation who live in the community. In fiscal year 1989, there were a total of 1,428 persons with mental retardation in the community, of whom 1,115 were enrolled in such programs as day treatment, sheltered workshops, senior centers or other types of training programs. Some 43 clients received in-home support and 375 were in homes where their caregiver received respite assistance.

SERVICES FOR PERSONS WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED

58

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Forest Haven Resident Census as of October 1	377	301	260	263	256
Outplacements:					
Intermediate Care Facilities*	47	41	10	5**	10
Group Homes	7	1	0	0	0
Foster Homes	1	3***	3	0	0
Supervised Apartments	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-state Facilities	3	0	0	0	0
Total	**58**	**45**	**13**	**5****	**10**
Petitions Granted for Placements:					
Intermediate Care Facilities****	6	12	39	26**	24
Group Homes	5***	1	13	18**	10
Foster Homes	0	0	8	16**	2
Supervised Apartments	4	0	7	6**	1
Out-of-state Facilities	0	1	0	0	0
Total	**15**	**14**	**67**	**66****	**37**
Client Population in the Community	1,144	1,324	1,441	1,420	1,428

* Beginning in 1985, Saint Elizabeths Hospital Dixon Decree outplacements (one in 1985, three in 1986, three in 1987, five in 1988 and two in 1989) are included with outplacements of clients from Forest Haven.

** Data have been revised from those previously published in *INDICES* 1989

*** Includes one Saint Elizabeths Hospital outplacement

**** Includes Saint Elizabeths Hospital Dixon Decree outplacements (three in 1986, six in 1987, 19 in 1988 and 14 in 1989)

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Rehabilitation Services

Pursuant to the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973,* as amended by Public Law 99-506, the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides comprehensive services to persons with mental and/or physical disabilities. These services are designed to maximize the employability, integration into the workplace, and independence in the community of individuals with handicaps. In fiscal year 1989, RSA served 6,778 persons, of whom 4,609 were persons with physical disabilities and 2,169 were persons with mental disabilities. Nearly 65 percent of all persons served by RSA in fiscal year 1989 were persons with severe disabilities. Of the total served in 1989, 3,317 were new referrals to RSA.

In fiscal year 1989, 5,279 persons received vocational, medical and psychological evaluations. Physical restoration services were provided to 1,034 RSA clients. Skills and academic training were provided to 954 clients, of whom 334 received financial assistance while in training. As a result of RSA services, 1,123 persons with disabilities gained employment. Support services were rendered to 63 blind vendors in the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program. Three new vending sites were opened in fiscal year 1989. RSA also provided services to 745 youths enrolled in special education programs from the District government's two facilities for juvenile delinquents, Oak Hill and the Oak Hill Annex, and from the D.C. Public Schools. Program expenditures during fiscal year 1989 for the vocational rehabilitation program were $7.5 million in District funds and $8.6 million in federal funds.

The Disability Determination Program of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides eligibility determination on applications and claims for disability benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. The programs are authorized under the *Social Security Act*, as amended, Titles II and XVI, and are funded by a federal grant. During fiscal year 1989, 7,215 claims were reviewed, at a cost of $3.3 million.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

59

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Evaluations	10,883	10,105	10,105	10,010	5,279
Clients Provided Services	4,217	4,335	5,228	8,012	6,778
Clients Rehabilitated/Employed	1,236	1,092	1,511	1,122	1,123
Expenditures (in millions)	$12.8	$12.7	$13.8	$13.7	$16.1

DISABILITY DETERMINATION PROGRAM

60

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Claims Reviewed for SSDI and SSI	7,640	7,008	8,215	6,889	7,215
Expenditures (in millions)	$4.2	$3.9	$3.6	$3.6	$3.3

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Shelter Services for the Homeless

The District government is mandated by the citizen-sponsored *District of Columbia Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1985*, D. C. Law 5-146, to provide adequate and accessible shelter for all homeless individuals who seek it. These shelter services are coordinated through the Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services in the Department of Human Services. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without housing, the District government contracts for shelter services from private providers and leases hotel rooms and rooming houses on the open market. In fiscal year 1989, District appropriations totaled $25.9 million for shelter and support services, including $5.2 million spent through the Emergency Assistance Program.

The increased demand for shelter services has caused expenditures to rise dramatically over the past five years. Because of civil litigation under the initiative for adequate shelter, the District government, in 1989, increased the number of places in which shelter was provided. A number of public facilities, such as RFK Stadium, the District Building, and Randall School, were opened to provide shelter accommodations for single adults. The 546 units of shelter for families and the 1,727 beds under contract for single adults that were provided by the District government in fiscal year 1989 were supplemented by hotel rooms rented on the open market. Between 1988 and 1989, the number of shelter nights delivered to families on the open market increased by 41 percent.

The District government's shelter program was supplemented by an estimated 1,500 shelter beds for homeless persons provided by such private, non-profit groups as the Salvation Army, the Central Union Mission, and the Center for Creative Nonviolence. In addition to temporary housing, other services provided to homeless people include meals, health care, alcohol and drug treatment, and counseling. The private Health Care for the Homeless Project provided mobile health teams for designated shelters and for the homeless who refuse shelter services. The Homeless Coordinating Council, appointed by the mayor, advises on the needs of homeless families and individuals, serves as an advocate for them, and coordinates public and private services.

EXPENDITURES FOR HOMELESS SHELTER SERVICES
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Office of Emergency Shelter	$5.8	$7.6	$11.7	$16.0	$20.7
Emergency Assistance Program	.5	.7	3.0	4.4	5.2
Total	**$6.3**	**$8.3**	**$14.7**	**$20.4**	**$25.9**

DISTRICT-SUPPORTED FAMILY SHELTER SERVICES
(Fiscal Year 1989)

62

Contract Family Shelters	*Apartment Units*	*Average Nightly Unit Census*	*Percent Occupied*	*Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program*		*Average Length of Stay-Nights*	*Shelter Nights*
				Families	Individuals		
Community of Hope	13	12	92%	56	200	88	17,741
Comprehensive Marketing Systems	45	43	96	127	416	189	79,210
Family Living Center	21	32	100	71	166	77	12,574
House of Ruth*	10	3	30	24	75	37	2,753
My Sister's Place*	10	9	90	135	272	25	6,750
House of Ruth**	10	8	80	35	49	74	3,626
Pitts Hotel	51	51	100	141	592	114	67,511
Trans-Management System Corporation	20	20	100	50	189	124	23,560
Urban Shelter/Atlantic Street	13	12	92	48	213	94	19,853
Urban Shelter/R Street, S.E.	12	11	92	43	162	98	16,013
Washington & Washington	11	10	91	34	173	96	16,646
Randall***	24	19	79	164	505	16	7,872
Greentree****	33	21	64	79	193	48	9,101
Total	**273**	**251**	**92%**	**1,007 *******	**3,205 *******	**100**	**283,210**
Open Market Shelter for Families							
General Scott Inn	64	62	97%	286	801	24	19,219
Capitol City Inn******	NA	NA	NA	398	2,004	116	230,840
Budget Inn	NA	NA	NA	208	659	37	24,627
Wicks Hotel	NA	NA	NA	7	22	3	65
Hospitality House	NA	NA	NA	218	710	29	20,230
Prince George's Motor Hotel	NA	NA	NA	194	626	13	8,070
Days Inn	NA	NA	NA	10	33	22	726
Best Western	NA	NA	NA	27	82	13	1,053
Total	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1,348 *******	**4,937 *******	**33**	**304,830**

* Program for battered women and their children

** Program for pregnant women and mothers with infants up to two years of age

*** Program in operation for 123 days in 1989

**** Program capacity for families based on numbers of individuals (average of 15 families in 33 beds)

***** While individual shelters have counts of total persons served within a year, when all shelters are summarized, caution should be taken in assuming that no family or person used multiple shelters within a given year.

****** The Capitol City Inn closed in November 1989.

DISTRICT-SUPPORTED SHELTER SERVICES FOR ADULTS
(Fiscal Year 1989)

✓3

	Shelter Capacity	*Average Nightly Census*	*Percent Occupied*	*Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program*	*Average Length of Stay-Nights*	*Shelter Nights*
Contract Adult Shelters for Men						
Blair	150	150	100%	1,204	48	57,792
Pierce	150	150	100	1,061	53	56,233
Webster House	13	10	77	72	48	3,456
Park Road House	18	14	78	75	67	5,025
Shelter for the Homeless, Inc.	61	61	100	519	19	9,861
Shelter for the Homeless, Inc.	54	54	100	119	19	2,261
Reeves Center	100	75	75	106	38	4,023
Randall Gymnasium	200	138	69	777	38	29,532
Hagan Hall	100	70	86	483	38	18,340
Trust Clinic	125	124	99	890	38	33,852
Seed Ministries (Mt. Vernon)	90	85	94	610	38	23,205
Seed Ministries (Crummel)	126	60	48	40	63	2,502
Emery	150	117	78	884	34	30,056
RFK Stadium	100	51	51	404	11	4,444
Total	**1,437**	**1,159**	**81%**	**7,244***	**NA**	**280,582**
Contract Adult Shelters for Women						
Calvary	28	24	86%	510	17	8,670
House of Ruth	54	51	94	500	37	18,500
Florida Ave. Center	22	9	60	60	37	2,220
Hannah House	15	9	60	78	55	4,290
House of Ruth	84	83	99	1,830	16	29,280
Sarah House	14	32	76	144	84	12,096
Women's Shelter Provider	42	32	76	144	84	12,096
District Building	50	39	78	552	19	10,488
Total	**309**	**279**	**90%**	**3,818***	**NA**	**97,640**

* While individual shelters have counts of total persons served within a year, when all shelters are summarized, caution should be taken in assuming that no family or person used multiple shelters within a given year.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Five-Year Trends in Shelter Services to the Homeless

In the past five years, the District government has increased its shelter capacity for the growing number of homeless individuals and families in Washington. The District government operates or contracts for shelter capacity for families and adults. In addition, certain families are sheltered in motels in a program called open market shelter. In 1989, the District government paid for 966,262 nights compared with 277,317 nights in 1985.

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TRENDS IN SHELTER SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Contract Bed Capacity					
Family Shelter	542	463	794	544*	546
Men's Shelter	370	365	407	392	1,437
Women's Shelter	85	98	176	269	309
Total	**997**	**926**	**1,377**	**1,205***	**2,292**
Shelter Nights					
Family Shelter	138,099	156,023	221,117	297,995	283,210
Open Market Family	20,325	77,946	74,829	214,798	304,830
Men's Shelter	96,379	119,225	142,888	148,185	280,582
Women's Shelter	22,514	35,365	57,930	63,311	97,640
Total	**277,317**	**388,559**	**496,764**	**724,289**	**966,262**
Average Nightly Census					
Family Shelter	469	440	729	249*	251
Open Market Family	63	222	491	303	NA
Men's Shelter	370	365	407	444*	1,169
Women's Shelter	85	98	176	186	244
Total	**987**	**1,125**	**1,803**	**1,182***	**1,664****

* In 1988, the Department of Human Services revised the way in which family shelter capacity is calculated: living units, (e.g., apartments, motel rooms) rather than beds are counted. This makes prior years' capacity in family shelter not comparable. Note that the 1988 numbers have been revised from those published in the 1989 *INDICES*.

** Excludes average nightly census for open market family shelter because the figure is not available

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services

Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid, a locally administered and federally assisted program, pays for the health care of pregnant women, low-income families with children, permanently disabled individuals, and elderly persons who cannot pay all of their medical care costs. The cost of the Medicaid program is shared between the District and federal governments. As operated in the District, the program covers inpatient and outpatient hospital services; nursing homes; physician services; dental services for children; optometric, optical, and podiatric services; medical appliances; prescription drugs; laboratory and x-ray services; long term care for mentally retarded persons; and day treatment programs for handicapped and frail elderly individuals. The program generally pays the medical care provider for services rendered to Medicaid eligibles, but can choose to purchase some of the care through other health insurance plans, including Medicare. In 1989, the District's Medicaid program bought Medicare hospitalization insurance for more than 1,400 low-income senior citizens and paid the premiums on a private, pre-paid health plan for more than 8,000 women and children.

Since 1987, the District government has expanded eligibility for the Medicaid program to include pregnant women, young children under the age of three, disabled individuals, and elderly persons, all of whom had incomes of less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level, but who did not receive any government cash assistance payments. In 1988, 1,122 persons qualified under the new criteria; in 1989, that number more than doubled to 2,422.

The Medical Charities program is a District government-funded health care program that pays hospital costs for indigent persons with no dependent children who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria. In fiscal year 1989, the program had a monthly average of 6,031 eligible beneficiaries, and paid $2.7 million for health care services; those individuals received 16,229 days of hospitalization and 20,660 emergency/outpatient visits.

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(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
MEDICAID					
Service Recipients:	98,289	98,020	96,635	96,705	98,374
Aged	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.5%	11.6%
Permanently Disabled	14.8%	15.2%	16.0%	17.4%	16.4%
Adults with Dependent Children	25.2%	24.8%	25.0%	24.0%	23.4%
Children	50.2%	50.1%	48.9%	48.1%	48.7%
Average Annual Payment per Recipient	$3,123	$3,285	$3,744	$3,727	$3,762
Hospital Days Paid*	208,016	171,246	205,633	229,532	229,547
Average Paid per Hospital Day	$533	$631	$642	$537	$559***
Intermediate Nursing Days Paid**	692,695	677,474	736,730	812,792	823,674
Average Paid per Intermediate Nursing Care Day	$77.00	$85.00	$92.00	$81.00	$86.54
MEDICAL CHARITIES					
Average Monthly Eligible Beneficiaries	7,897	7,663	6,943	6,943	6,031
Inpatient Hospital Days	24,000	21,000	18,044	18,307	16,229

* Excludes days at Saint Elizabeths Hospital

** Excludes D.C. Village and facilities for mentally retarded persons

*** Excludes Medicare co-payments and cost settlements for prior years

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing

Medicaid Expenditures by Service

After growing by a total of 21 percent in the previous four years, Medicaid expenditures for 1989 in the District of Columbia were $370.4 million, slightly below the 1988 level. A change in the reimbursement policy slowed the growth in prescription drug expenses, and the enrollment of 8,000 AFDC women and children in a pre-paid health plan helped to contain maternal and child health care costs.

Nursing home expenditures held constant at about 34 percent of the total Medicaid expenditures in the past two years. Expenditures for long-term care are expected to consume a still larger share of the Medicaid dollar in 1990 because of the repeal of the *Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act*, which had provided Medicare patients with up to 150 days of nursing home care benefits per year. Those patients are likely to seek coverage under the Medicaid program. The percentage spent (41.5 percent) in 1989 for inpatient care in acute care hospitals (as opposed to psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals) reflected a decline since 1985.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES 66

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Expenditures (in thousands)	**$306,985**	**$321,963**	**$361,798***	**$371,910**	**$370,410**
Inpatient Hospitalization	47.8%	43.0%	44.9%	41.0%	41.5%
Nursing Care**	27.1	31.8	31.9	34.7	34.0
Physicians	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.3
Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient Care	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.4
Other***	4.2	5.6	6.0	5.2	4.2
Drugs	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.9
Medicare Premiums	NA	NA	NA	0.6	1.3
Other Plans	—	—	—	—	1.8
Clinic and Day Treatment	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.8	4.6
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Because of delays in processing by the insurance company that serves as the Medicare fiscal intermediary, this amount includes billings by Saint Elizabeths Hospital for periods prior to fiscal year 1987.

** Includes expenditures for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled

*** Dental, family planning, home health, other practitioners' services

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services, Office of Health Care Financing

Education/ Recreation/Library

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Public School Enrollment

The District of Columbia Public School (DCPS) system provides educational services to preschool- through adult-age students. District residents are required to attend school from the ages of 7 to 16 under the provisions of the *Compulsory School Attendance Law*, D.C. Code Title 31. Total public school enrollment (pre-kindergarten through 12th grade) in the District of Columbia as of October 1989 was 81,301, a decline of 4,005 students, or 5 percent from the previous year. Since 1985, 6,376 fewer students were enrolled overall, with the greatest declines occurring at the junior high school level and in special education schools and programs. Special education enrollment remained fairly constant between 1985 and 1988 but declined by 21 percent between October 1988 and October 1989. There has been a progressive decline in junior high school enrollment over the past five years, with a five-year decline of 19.5 percent.

School officials estimate that more than half of the public school students who leave school before high school graduation drop out at the junior high school level. The Junior High School Intensive Care and School Involvement Program, funded for the 1988-89 school year by the federal Department of Education at four junior high schools, focuses on academic reinforcement/remediation and the provision of on-site social services to students characterized as at risk of dropping out of school. In December 1989, DCPS announced plans for a new program to motivate those students by using black studies courses to increase interest in arts and humanities studies at the junior and senior high school levels.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

(As of October)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988**	*1989*
Elementary Schools					
Pre-kindergarten	3,309	3,405	3,378	3,570	3,645
Kindergarten	6,602	6,546	6,421	6,292	6,339
Grades 1 through 5	39,587	39,599	40,440	40,152	38,503
Subtotal	**49,498**	**49,550**	**50,239**	**50,014**	**48,487**
Junior High School	19,411	18,697	17,767	16,731	15,650
Senior High School**	16,523	16,328	18,091	16,627	15,622
Career Development Centers	596	793	456	340	337
Citywide Special Education Schools and Programs***	1,064	1,037	986	1,080	857
Preschool	220	106	58	164	76
Tuition Grant****	365	382	358	350	272
Total	**87,677**	**86,893**	**87,955**	**85,306***	**81,301**

* DCPS now reports that 85,306 students were enrolled in DCPS as of October 1988, 2,394 fewer students than DCPS reported in last year's edition of *INDICES*.

** The Street Academy and the STAY program students were counted in adult education for the years 1985 and 1986; starting in 1987, these students are counted in the senior high school enrollment.

*** Not included are students who are mainstreamed, i.e., special education students who do not attend a special education school but are provided some special education classes while attending regular DCPS schools.

**** DCPS special education students attending private educational facilities

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Enrollment of District Residents in Schools Outside the Public School System

Under the provisions of the *Compulsory School Attendance Law*, D.C. Code Title 31, District residents are required to attend school from the ages of 7 to 16. The D.C. Public Schools (DCPS), Division of State Services, Census Unit, conducts an annual census of all District residents, ages 3 to 18, who are enrolled in schools and instructional programs that are not within the DCPS system. The census includes students enrolled in private schools, both in the District of Columbia and in other jurisdictions, and special schools operated by the D.C. Department of Human Services.

Attendance of District residents in private schools, both in and outside the District, has declined since 1985. During the 1989-90 school year, 13,237 District-resident students were enrolled in non-public schools in kindergarten through 12th grade programs; 55 percent of these private school students were black. The majority, nearly 81 percent, attended private or church-sponsored schools in the District of Columbia. Enrollment in church-administered schools in the District has declined in each of the past five years while enrollment in private schools has fluctuated during the same period. For school year 1989-90, the enrollment of District residents in private schools in the District declined by 10 percent.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) provides educational programs at the Developmental Services Center for persons who are mentally retarded, and in the Saint Elizabeths Hospital Acute Inpatient Services Program for hospital residents. Other DHS educational programs serve residents of DHS-operated youth correctional facilities at Oak Hill and the Oak Hill Annex. Enrollment at DHS schools has declined considerably over the past five years.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

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(As of October)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Dept. of Human Services Schools	721	466	295	246	241
Private Instruction	NA	NA	NA	NA	80
D.C. Parochial Schools*	6,906	6,571	6,500	6,460	5,828
D.C. Private Schools	4,752	5,159	4,871	5,208	4,674
Schools Located Outside D.C.	2,771	2,577	2,207	2,316	2,414
Total**	**15,150**	**14,773**	**13,873**	**14,230**	**13,237**

* Includes schools affiliated with the Catholic Church, as well as Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Greek, Muslim and Seventh Day Adventist schools in the District of Columbia

** Excludes private day care center preschool students

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
(School Year 1989-1990)

	Black	*Other*	*Race Unknown*	*Student Total*
Students Enrolled in D.C. Non-Public Schools	6,206	4,539	78	10,823
Students Enrolled in Schools Outside D.C.*	1,098	1,286	30	2,414
Total Non-DCPS Enrollment**	7,304	5,825	108	13,237

* D.C.-resident students attending non-public schools outside the District of Columbia
** Excludes private day care center preschool students

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(School Year 1989-1990)

Type of School	*Black*	*Other*	*Race Unknown*	*Student Total*
Parochial				
Catholic	3,783	975	12	4,770
Christian	130	0	0	130
Episcopal	105	713	5	823
Muslim	16	0	0	16
Seventh Day Adventist	88	1	0	89
Subtotal	4,122	1,689	17	5,828
Private				
Catholic	178	331	0	509
Non-Catholic	1,632	2,517	16	4,165
Subtotal	1,810	2,848	16	4,674
Other Programs				
Dept. of Human Services	239	2	0	241
Private Instruction	35	0	45	80
Subtotal	274	2	45	321
Total	6,206	4,539	78	10,823

Source: D.C. Public Schools, Division of State Services, Census Unit, "Summary of School Enrollment (1989-1990)"

Public School System Finances

D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) reported operating expenditures of $520.6 million during fiscal year 1989. This reflects an increase of 6.7 percent over the prior fiscal year and an increase of 33.8 percent over operating expenditures five years ago. For the current fiscal year, which ends September 30, 1990, DCPS projects $550.9 million in funding for operating expenditures.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS 5
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
District Appropriations	$345.6	$360.1	$396.6	$432.8	$456.2
Federal and Other Funds	43.2	44.5	50.6	54.9	64.4
Total	**$388.8**	**$404.6**	**$447.2**	**$487.7**	**$520.6**
Capital Improvement Funds	$17.8	$21.7	$29.9	$17.9	$17.6

In 1989, 179 buildings in the public school system were used for educational programs. Some buildings house several programs at one site; an elementary school building, for example, may also be the site of certain special education programs.

In recent years, DCPS reported capital budget expenditures for replacing roofs, boilers, windows and doors, and for asbestos abatement. These repairs, along with the additional categories of room conversions, erosion control, air conditioning and athletic facilities, are included in plans for future repairs and improvements. Another $27 million in capital improvement funds is projected for fiscal year 1990.

Average teacher salaries have increased by 19.4 percent over the past five years. Since 1985, salaries for beginning teachers have increased by 29.3 percent. Of the system's 6,655 teachers, 3,856, or 58 percent, are at the maximum pay level.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FACILITIES 6
(1989-90 School Year)

Elementary Schools	120
Middle Schools	2
Elementary/Junior High Schools	2
Junior High Schools	26
Senior High Schools	14
Career Development Centers	6
Special Education Schools	5
Adult/Continuing Education Schools	4
Total	**179**

BEGINNING D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES

(School Year)	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1985-90 % Change*
Bachelor's Degree	$17,768	$18,849	$19,116	$20,263	$22,983	29.3%
Bachelor's Degree +15 Credits	18,654	19,788	20,068	21,272	24,126	29.3
Master's Degree	19,547	20,736	21,029	22,291	25,282	29.3
Master's Degree +30 Credits	20,440	21,683	21,990	23,309	26,428	29.3
Doctorate	21,334	22,631	22,951	24,328	27,593	29.3

AVERAGE D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER'S SALARY

(School Year)	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*	*1985-90 % Change*
	$32,166	$33,797	$34,705	$37,231	$38,402	19.4%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPERATING BUDGET

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Salaries and Benefits	82.5%	83.4%	87.5%	86.6%	84.1%
Energy, Communications, Rent	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.7
Subsidies and Transfers	3.3	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.5
Supplies and Materials	3.4	3.9	1.9	1.7	3.7
Equipment	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.5
Other	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.5
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.6%**	**100.0%**

Source: D.C. Public Schools

District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the 1989-90 school year, the District's public schools had a total enrollment, excluding preschool and pre-kindergarten students, of 77,580 students, and an estimated per pupil expenditure of $6,453. Fairfax County, Virginia, operates the largest school system in the metropolitan area, with a student enrollment of 130,335 in 1989-1990 and a per pupil expenditure projected to be $6,192 this school year. Montgomery County, Maryland, with a total enrollment of 102,303 students, had a per pupil expenditure of $6,857; enrollment and per pupil expenditures for Prince George's County, Maryland, were not available.

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	School Year	*Enrollment**	*Percent Change*	*Per Pupil Expenditure***	*Percent Change*
District of Columbia					
	1985-1986	84,148	−0.5%	$4,290	+ 1.9%
	1986-1987	83,382	−0.9	4,297	+ 0.0
	1987-1988	84,519	+1.4	4,534	+ 5.5
	1988-1989	81,572***	−3.5	5,130***	+13.1
	1989-1990	77,580****	−4.9	6,453****	+25.8
Fairfax County, Va.					
	1985-1986	125,066	+1.5%	$3,586	+ 3.2%
	1986-1987	127,878	+1.3	3,977	+10.9
	1987-1988	128,742	+0.7	4,458	+12.1
	1988-1989	127,874	−0.7	4,839	+ 8.5
	1989-1990	130,335	+1.9	6,192	+28.0
Alexandria, Va.					
	1985-1986	10,344	−1.9%	$5,139	+ 7.2%
	1986-1987	9,967	−3.6	5,312	+ 3.4
	1987-1988	9,422	−5.5	6,505	+22.5
	1988-1989	9,309	−1.2	6,918	+ 6.3
	1989-1990	9,309	0	8,670	+25.3

District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area, *continued*

	School Year	*Enrollment**	*Percent Change*	*Per Pupil Expenditure***	*Percent Change*
Arlington County, Va.					
	1985-1986	14,486	−1.3%	$4,842	+11.4%
	1986-1987	14,691	+1.4	5,312	+ 9.7
	1987-1988	14,404	−2.0	5,833	+ 9.8
	1988-1989	14,113	−2.0	6,507	+11.6
	1989-1990	14,113	0	6,807	+ 4.6
Falls Church, Va.					
	1985-1986	1,110	+4.6%	$5,579	+ 4.3%
	1986-1987	1,132	+1.9	6,161	+10.4
	1987-1988	1,145	+1.2	6,737	+ 9.4
	1988-1989	1,187	+3.7	7,303	+ 8.4
	1989-1990	1,215	+2.4	6,867	− 6.0
Prince George's County, Md.					
	1985-1986	102,997	−2.7%	$3,319	+ 8.9%
	1986-1987	102,530	−0.5	3,803	+14.6
	1987-1988	103,325	+0.8	4,076	+ 7.2
	1988-1989	104,140	+0.8	4,338	+ 6.4
	1989-1990 *****	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montgomery County, Md.					
	1985-1986	91,959	+1.2%	$4,269	+ 6.8%
	1986-1987	93,459	+1.6	4,598	+ 7.7
	1987-1988	95,275	+1.9	5,062	+10.1
	1988-1989	98,519	+3.4	5,410	+ 6.9
	1989-1990	102,303	+3.8	6,857	+26.7

* The enrollment figures do not include preschool and pre-kindergarten students. Fairfax County, however, includes Head Start student enrollment in the kindergarten figures.

** The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult eduction. School systems include all students enrolled, and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. Montgomery County does not include preschool students in the per pupil expenditures. Fairfax County excludes special education costs.

*** Previously published data have been revised by the D.C. Public Schools.

**** Subsequent to the publication of the *MABE Guide 1990*, the D.C. Public Schools announced new enrollment figures for school years 1988-1989 and 1989-1990. These revisions in turn affected the per pupil expenditure figures.

***** At the time of publication, Prince George's County data were not available.

Sources: Washington Area Boards of Education, *MABE Guide FY 1990*, November 1989
Washington Area Boards of Education *Basic Information Guide: School Year 1987-1988* and prior years' editions

Student Promotions and Test Scores

In May 1987, D.C. Public Schools introduced the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills, Form U, to students in grades 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11. Since testing began, scores for all grade groups have improved in all basic skill areas tested, when compared with the previous year, except for reading scores of 8th graders which remained the same. In 1989, the highest score rankings among the basic skills areas were in mathematics for all grades except grade 11. The median score for 9th graders in mathematics was at the national norm for the first time. Although the median score in reading for students in grades 6, 9, and 11 did not reach the national norm, 1989 scores in that subject were higher than they had been in the previous year.

COMPREHENSIVE TESTS OF BASIC SKILLS SCORES

(As of Spring)	*1988*		*1989*		
Grade	*Reading*	*Mathematics*	*Reading*	*Mathematics*	*National Norm*
3	46	58	50	64	50
6	46	62	49	66	50
8	37	44	37	46	50
9	38	47	41	50	50
10	*	*	31	41	50
11	30	37	37	39	50

* Grade 10 students were tested for the first time in 1989.

The Student Progress Plan provides uniform course requirements, grading standards, and promotion policies at each level in the District's public schools. The plans require increased reporting to parents of student progress by subject areas. Schools are required to offer additional assistance to students needing to upgrade their skills in order to be promoted to the next grade level. The plan was first implemented in 1980 at the elementary school level to ensure students' mastery of specific skills in grades 1 through 6. The Secondary Student Progress Plan was phased into grade 7 in school year 1984-85, grade 8 in school year 1985-86, grades 9 and 10 during school year 1986-87, and grades 11 and 12 in the school year 1987-88. Since August 1989, 88 percent of the elementary school children and 72 percent of students in grades 7 through 12 were promoted.

Some 1,531 District public school students participated in the 1988-89 College Board Admissions Testing Program. The results reveal that the average verbal score increased by seven points over the previous five years, and the average mathematics score increased by 12 points over the same period.

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SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES*

	VERBAL					MATHEMATICS				
(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
D.C. Public Schools	333	337	343	344	340	361	367	370	371	373
National Average	431	431	431	428	427	475	475	475	476	476

* Scores shown are yearly averages.

In the 1988-89 school year, 3,565 students graduated from D.C. Public Schools, 9.5 percent fewer than had graduated five years earlier. Enrollment in public schools declined by 7 percent during this same five-year period.

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS — HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

13

(School Year)	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
	3,940	3,875	3,842	3,882	3,565

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Other Educational Services in The D.C. Public Schools

Special Education Programs

The District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) provides special education and related services to handicapped students who are identified as deaf, blind, hearing impaired, specific learning disabled, multi-handicapped, mentally retarded, seriously emotionally disturbed, speech impaired or visually handicapped. As of December 1989, 6,153 handicapped students received special education and related services provided or paid for by D.C. Public Schools; this represented a 15 percent decline in enrollment from the previous year. As mandated by the *Education for all Handicapped Children Act*, P.L. 94-142, and Board of Education rules, students must be educated in the least restrictive educational setting.

The DCPS acts as both the state and municipal education agency responsible for special education. The State Office of Special Education oversees compliance with certain federal and local mandates that govern special education. The office also develops state plans, standards, guidelines, and curricula, and provides staff development and in-service training to personnel serving handicapped students. Several programs are available for parents of handicapped students. The DCPS Division of Special Populations delivers special educational services to eligible students, including assessments, Individual Education Program development, and placement in special education programs as appropriate.

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SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

(School Year)	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89**	*1989-1990***
	7,069	7,114	7,161	7,213	6,153

* Represents student population as of December 1, 1988
** Represents student population as of December 1, 1989

Bilingual Education Programs

As the nation's capital and the seat of many international organizations, the District of Columbia attracts a continuous influx of students from around the world. This population represents 132 countries and speaks more than 91 languages. As of April 1990, 6,350 language-minority students at the kindergarten through grade 12 level, and 5,067 language-minority adult education students were enrolled in DCPS. The non-English-speaking population in the District's public schools comprised 7.8 percent of the total student population in school year 1989-90.

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LANGUAGE-MINORITY ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

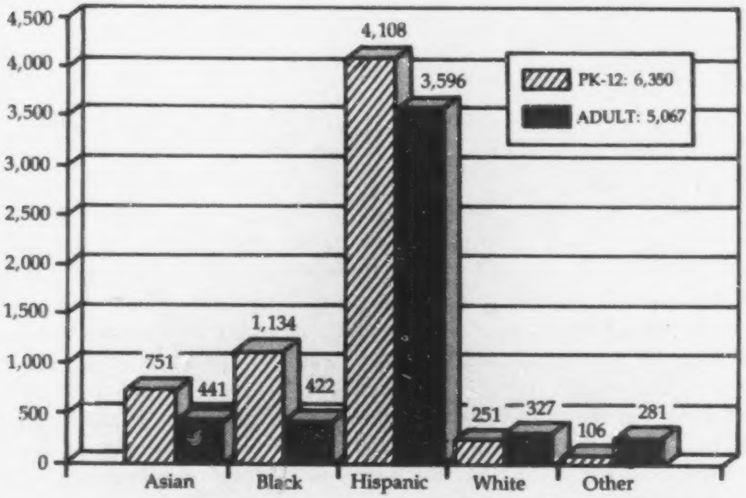
(School Year)	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-1990**
Pre-kindergarten to 12th Grade	4,867	5,229	5,199	5,831	6,350
Adults	2,794	2,730	3,286	3,286	5,067
Total	**7,661**	**7,959**	**8,485**	**9,117**	**11,417**

*** Represents student population as of April 30, 1990**

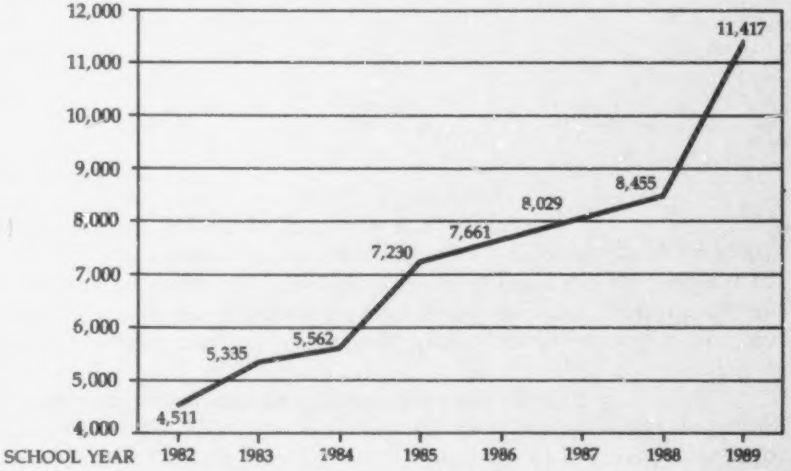
Many of these students enter DCPS as non-English-proficient (NEP) or limited-English-proficient (LEP). DCPS seeks to improve the English-language skills of NEP and LEP students in four elementary schools through the implementation of the Discover D.C. Project. Through this program, which is designed to help students develop necessary skills through an experiential approach to language learning, students receive reinforcement in English through content area instruction in social studies.

In recent years, a substantial number of students from Central America, South America, Indochina, Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean Islands have enrolled in DCPS programs. The Hispanic population, by far the largest ethnic concentration of students in the District, represents every Spanish-speaking country in the world; the largest number of these students are from El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT
(Kindergarten through Grade 12 and Adults)
(as of April 30, 1990)



D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS
LANGUAGE-MINORITY POPULATION GROWTH
(Kindergarten through Grade 12 and Adults)
(1982 - 1989)



Adult and Community Education Programs

The D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) Division of Adult and Community Education serves as the state agency for adult education. DCPS administers programs at 12 adult education day and evening centers and 11 community schools throughout the city. All classes are tuition-free to District of Columbia residents. Enrollment is open to out-of-school youths and adults ages 16 and older, regardless of country of origin or native language.

A primary goal of the adult education programs is to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills and to continue their education, at least through high school. The populations served include persons with handicaps, the homeless, individuals who are institutionalized, persons of limited English proficiency and disadvantaged adults. Adult basic education is provided for adults whose inability to read or write affects their ability to obtain or retain employment. Adult secondary education programs include General Educational Development (GED) preparation and testing, the External High School Diploma Program, and high school completion through required and elective courses. Career skills training and retraining are provided for adults at career development centers.

Special programs serve the blind and visually impaired, youths, AFDC recipients, adults in homeless shelters, and non- and limited-English-speaking adults. United States citizenship training courses and English-as-a-Second-Language courses are available at selected centers. Community schools, at DCPS school sites throughout the city, offer a broad spectrum of such services as tutoring, counseling, English-as-a-Second-Language instruction, and courses geared to the interests of the various communities as identified by resident survey. Community schools offer a wide variety of programs, ranging from sewing, cake decoration, piano and dance to SAT preparation, effective parenting, Spanish and computer literacy.

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

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(School Year)	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
Number of students participating	16,469	16,734	1,756	18,250	17,500*
(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Number of students earning a GED**	861	850	850	461	575

* Enrollment as of February 28, 1990

** Adults who did not graduate from high school may earn a high school diploma by passing a series of five tests of General Educational Development (GED)

Source: D.C. Public Schools

Public Higher Education

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC) is a public land-grant institution established in August 1977 through the merger of three schools: D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. It is the only exclusively urban land-grant institution of higher education in the country. The university is governed by a 15-member board of trustees, 11 appointed by the mayor with confirmation by the Council of the District of Columbia, three members selected by alumni, and one member elected by UDC's student body. The university's undergraduate programs are accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. Several specific university programs have earned the approval of local and national professional organizations. The main campus, in Northwest Washington, is a 22-acre site. Academic programs are also housed in two satellite campuses, one at downtown Mount Vernon Square, and another at Georgia Avenue and Harvard Street Northwest, formerly the site of D.C. Teachers College.

UDC has five academic colleges offering 141 programs: 47 for associate degrees, 69 for baccalaureate degrees, 17 for master's degrees and eight certificate-awarding programs. New programs include: three Associate of Arts programs with degrees in horticulture, food service management, and for dietetic technician; four new Bachelor of Science programs in radiologic science, respiratory science, mortuary science and hospitality management; and two certificate programs (an educational specialist graduate certificate, and a certificate for advanced studies in administration). In addition to its academic programs, the university offers a number of specialized programs through the Cooperative Extension Service and its Division of Continuing Education. The Cooperative Extension Service offers the traditional 4-H and youth programs and community resources development activities, such as housing repair, training in pesticide handling and urban gardening. The Division of Continuing Education is the outreach unit of the university's instructional programs, coordinating 60 off-campus credit and non-credit courses as well as training programs and a weekend college.

In the fall of 1989, tuition for District resident undergraduates was $664 per semester and $1,264 for District resident graduate students. Tuition is $2,464 per year for non-resident undergraduate and graduate school students. Approximately 19 percent of UDC students received some form of financial aid during the 1989 academic year. The average award was $1,900 for tuition, books and living expenses.

The university's fiscal year 1990 budget is $76.1 million in District government-appropriated funds and $93.1 million in all other funds and tuition. For the academic year 1989-1990, 482 full-time and 356 part-time faculty members performed teaching and other academic duties. In fiscal year 1989, salaries for full-time professors ranged from $42,055 to $59,625, with an average salary of $53,431. Of the full-time teaching staff, 44 percent had earned doctorates, 50 percent held master's degrees, 5 percent held bachelor's degrees and less than 1 percent had other certificates. The university employed 1,348 full-time persons in fiscal year 1989. Included in this number are 866 administrative, professional, technical, clerical and craft employees.

DEGREES AWARDED

Academic Year:	*Associate/Certificate*	*Bachelor's*	*Master's*	**Total**
1984-1985	257	519	148	**924**
1985-1986	248	510	151	**909**
1986-1987	237	538	137	**912**
1987-1988	242	583	140	**965**
1988-1989	237	523	129	**889**

DEGREES BY COLLEGE: ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-89

College:	*Associate/Certificate*	*Bachelor's*	*Master's*	**Total**
Liberal and Fine Arts	24	142	6	**172**
Business and Public Management	55	173	54	**282**
Life Sciences	89	40	—	**129**
Education and Human Ecology	4	61	64	**129**
Physical Science, Engineering and Technology	65	107	5	**177**
Total	**237**	**523**	**129**	**889**

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Profile of Students in Public Higher Education

In the fall of 1989, the University of the District of Columbia (UDC) enrolled 11,869 students, a full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) of 7,089. There were 13 FTE students per FTE faculty member. Of the total enrollment, 91 percent were undergraduate, and 66 percent were part-time students, with an average academic load of nine credit hours per semester. The university has an open admissions policy with mandatory skills testing for entering freshmen only. This ensures that any District resident who is a high school graduate or has passed the General Educational Development (GED) program has the opportunity to enroll at UDC.

In the 1989-1990 academic school year, 84.5 percent of the total student body are District of Columbia residents; 57.6 percent are female; 77.8 percent are black; and the average age is 27 years. There were 2,966 students with foreign visas registered in 1989. Of 6,255 freshmen in the 1989-1990 academic year, 2,834 were first-time college enrollees.

During the five-year period 1985-1990, student enrollment has fluctuated from a high of 12,080 in 1985 to a low of 9,655 in 1987. Enrollment increased in the fall of 1989 by about 5.4 percent over that of 1988. The number of full-time teaching faculty increased 1 percent from 1988 to 1989.

CLASS ENROLLMENT

(Fall)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Freshman	6,408	5,310	4,403	5,721	6,255
Sophomore	2,131	1,931	1,676	1,619	1,684
Junior	1,403	1,397	1,283	1,288	1,246
Senior	1,283	1,565	1,555	1,575	1,569
Graduate	615	643	571	717	708
Special*	240	252	167	343	407
Total	**12,080**	**11,098**	**9,655**	**11,263**	**11,869**

STUDENT STATUS

(Fall)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Full-time	4,475	4,197	3,382	3,885	4,062
Part-time	7,605	6,901	6,273	7,378	7,807

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT/FACULTY RATIO

	Students	*Faculty*	*Ratio*
1985-1986	7,411	570.2	13:1
1986-1987	6,869	552.6	12:1
1987-1988	5,819	500.0	12:1
1988-1989	6,711	543.9	12:1
1988-1989	7,089	550.4	13:1

* Those who have not designated a degree program or who are consortium students

Source: University of the District of Columbia

Public School of Law

The District of Columbia School of Law (DCSL) was established in 1986 by D.C. Law 6-177 with the mandate of representing low-income District residents and enrolling persons from racial, ethnic or other population groups traditionally excluded from the legal profession. DCSL operates as an independent agency of the District of Columbia government with a four-member governing board. Legislation has been introduced to expand the board of governors to seven members, four of whom will be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council.

The school offers a three-year, clinically based academic program leading to the juris doctor degree. In accordance with American Bar Association (ABA) guidelines, DCLS was required to operate for one academic year before it became eligible to seek ABA provisional approval. DCSL filed its application for ABA provisional approval in December 1989, and hosted the ABA site evaluation visit in March 1990. The decision on ABA accreditation is expected by late summer or early fall, 1990. The District of Columbia School of Law will graduate its first class in 1991.

The first class of 54 students enrolled in the fall of 1988. The class composition was 56 percent female and 54 percent minority; 59 percent were District residents. The second class entered DCSL in the fall of 1989 with 67 students, of whom 60 percent were male, 45 percent were minority and 43 percent were residents of the District.

DCSL tuition and fees are set by the board of governors and based on residency status. Tuition for residents is $2,600 per year; non-resident tuition is $8,500 per year. During the 1988-1989 academic year, approximately 68 percent of the student body received financial assistance in the form of grants, loans and/or work-study awards. In the 1989-1990 academic year, approximately 51 percent of the students received some form of financial assistance. Financial aid resources are drawn from a combination of institutional funds (available only to District residents) and private donor contributions. DCSL is currently not eligible to participate in federally insured student loan programs. However, the school provides a private student loan program—the United Student Aid Fund—which makes loans available to students in proportion to funds on deposit. During the 1989-1990 academic year, 37 percent of the student body received loans through the student aid fund program; the average loan award was $7,575.

The fiscal year 1990 budget for DCSL is $3.4 million in District government appropriated funds and $4.3 million when all other funds, including tuition, are considered. All 14 members of the teaching faculty hold the juris doctor (J.D.) degree. In addition, two hold the LL.M; three have graduate degrees as well as the J.D.; and one holds a Ph.D. There are four adjunct professors, two of whom hold the LL.M degree.

COMPOSITION OF ENTERING CLASSES

(Academic Year)	*1988-1989*	*1989-1990*
Total Enrollment	54	67
District Residents	59%	43%
Non-residents	41%	57%
Male	44%	60%
Female	56%	40%
Minority	54%	45%
Non-minority	46%	55%

Source: District of Columbia School of Law

Licensing Post-Secondary Institutions

The D.C. Education Licensure Commission is responsible for ensuring that all private education in the District, beyond high school, meets specific basic requirements. Established by law in 1976 to regulate private colleges and universities, the commission began regulating private trade and technical schools and their agents in November 1988 under Reorganization Plan No. 3. The five-member commission, appointed by the mayor, advises the mayor and the D.C. Council on private, post-secondary education; contracts with the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs to approve educational programs for veterans; maintains the records of closed schools; and issues transcripts of former students.

As of October 1, 1989, there were 49 licensed non-degree, post-secondary schools in the District of Columbia and 27 private colleges and universities licensed to award degrees. Provisional licenses are issued for varying lengths of time, from 18 months to three years. Permanent licenses are issued to accredited institutions demonstrating full compliance with licensure requirements and fiscal stability while under a provisional license. Permanent licenses are subject to periodic review. The commission has oversight responsibility for another eight degree-granting institutions that are private colleges and universities chartered by the U.S. Congress and exempt from licensure. The commission has no jurisdiction over the University of the District of Columbia, which is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor, with D.C. Council confirmation.

LICENSED DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS
(As of October 1, 1989)

American University in Cairo
American University of Rome
Boston University
Central Michigan University/Institute for Personal Development
Central Texas College
Corcoran School of Art
Cornell University/Cornell-in-Washington Program
De Sales School of Theology
Dominican House of Studies
George Mason University School of Nursing/Walter Reed Army Medical Center
International Institute of Interior Design
Johns Hopkins University/School of Advanced International Studies
Knights of Columbus Family Life Bureau
Leland Stanford Jr. University/Stanford-in-Washington Program
Loma Linda University/Washington Public Health Program
Maharishi International University/College of Natural Law
Maharishi Vedic University
Mount Vernon College
Oblate College
Richmond College/The American International College
Strayer College
University of Maryland/University College
University of Southern California/Washington Public Affairs Center
Warnborough College
Washington Theological Union
Webster University/Bolling Air Force Base Program
Wesley Theological Seminary

FEDERALLY CHARTERED DEGREE-GRANTING INSTITUTIONS
(As of October 1, 1989)

American University
Catholic University of America
University of the District of Columbia
Gallaudet University
Georgetown University
George Washington University
Howard University
Southeastern University
Trinity College

Under an annual contract with the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA), the Education Licensure Commission approves post-secondary education programs that eligible veterans can attend with VA financial assistance. The commission ensures that the educational programs meet standards developed by the VA and monitors approved programs for compliance. Veterans apply directly to approved programs for admission and to the VA for education benefits. By the end of fiscal year 1989, the commission had approved 42 education programs for veterans.

Records of closed schools are maintained so that former students can verify the educational credentials they received for prospective employers and for institutions of higher learning. When schools close they transfer their student records to the commission if there is no other available repository. As of October 1, 1989, the commission maintained almost 55,000 records from 10 closed schools. An average of 300 transcripts a year are issued by the commission.

EDUCATION LICENSURE COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

27

(Fiscal Year)	1987	1988	1989
Licensed colleges and universities	24	24	27
Licensed non-degree-granting schools (trade or technical)*	—	—	49
Licensed agents for non-degree-granting schools*	—	—	36
Programs approved for veterans	50	46	42
Number of student records from closed schools maintained by ELC	32,363	43,824	54,929

* This responsibility was transferred to the commission in November 1988.

Source: D. C. Education Licensure Commission

Enrollment in Post-Secondary Institutions

Washington, D.C., is an educational center with 19 degree-granting institutions of higher education having home campuses within its boundaries. In the fall of 1989, these colleges, universities and seminaries had 49,118 undergraduates and 30,151 graduate or professional students enrolled. The University of the District of Columbia had the largest undergraduate enrollment, 11,161 students, or 22.7 percent of the total undergraduate students in District-based institutions. George Washington University had the largest number of graduate/professional students, with 11,055 students enrolled. In addition to the degree-granting institutions with home campuses in Washington, D.C., there are numerous branches of out-of-state universities and specialized public and private research centers.

FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL IN DEGREE-GRANTING POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

24

	1986-1987		*1987-1988*		*1988-1989*		*1989-1990*	
	Undergraduate	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*	*Undergraduate*	*Graduate*
American University	5,681	4,986	6,082	4,935	6,269	4,886	6,205	4,917
Catholic University of America	2,891	3,770	3,026	3,803	3,263	3,747	3,204	3,499
Corcoran School of Art	504	0	532	0	557*	0	746*	0
De Sales School of Theology	0	32	0	23	0	23	0	43
Defense Intelligence College	358	344	774	422	340	506	291	279
District of Columbia School of Law	—	—	—	—	0	53	0	103
Dominican House of Studies	0	50	0	48	5	40	0	51
Gallaudet University	1,657	325	1,908	309	1,861	304	1,972	326
George Washington University	7,302	11,409	7,931	11,569	7,948	11,288	7,894	11,055
Georgetown University	5,769	6,198	5,858	5,912	5,920	5,596	5,835	5,692
Howard University	8,257	2,796	8,026	2,589	9,011	2,606	8,717	2,505
International Institute of Interior Design	65	0	49	0	43	0	43	0
Mount Vernon College	520	0	579	0	551	0	552	0
Oblate College	8	34	3	39	5	33	7	34
Southeastern University	657	389	709	304	545	256	460	284
Strayer College	917	0	1,013	0	1,013	37	1,102	72
Trinity College	774	187	729	320	917	208	929	190
University of the District of Columbia	10,455	643	9,084	571	10,546	717	11,161	708
Wesley Theological Seminary	0	374	0	363	0	349	0	393
Total*	**45,815**	**31,537**	**46,303**	**31,207**	**48,794**	**30,649**	**49,118**	**30,151**

* Includes an estimated part-time enrollment of 278 students for 1988-1989 and 440 students for 1990-1991. Prior years' totals have been revised to include the International Institute of Interior Design.

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services

The Public Library System

The District of Columbia Public Library was created by an act of Congress in 1896 and, by statute (D.C. Code 37-104(a)), is "in the charge of a Library Trustee Board, which shall be comprised of nine members appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia." The system has grown from the original central library building to include the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK), which opened in 1972 as the main facility, four regional and 16 local branches, four community libraries and a kiosk. The first branch library, in Takoma Park, was built in 1911. Today, there are library facilities throughout the District; all are structurally accessible to the handicapped. A new branch library, on Georgia Avenue in the Shepherd Park neighborhood, is scheduled to open in 1990. As the number of buildings has increased, so too have the programs, services and collections offered by the library system. During the fall, winter and spring 1989/1990, MLK was open to the public every day, for 69 hours per week. Local and regional branches were open six days a week, for 55 hours per week. The community libraries and kiosk were open five days a week for a total of 36 hours weekly.

The public library provides educational, informational and recreational materials for all age groups and reading levels. In addition to general circulation books, library materials include magazines, newspapers, recorded books on tape, "talking books" and large-print books for the visually impaired, records, videotapes, microfilms, new adult learner materials, and a variety of computer databases.

In addition to the traditional card catalogs, all D.C. public libraries now have an on-line catalog, providing information on more than one million of the most active books in the collection, and their availability. The Community Information Service, an up-to-date listing of services provided by more than 1,000 government and private agencies, is available on-line at all branches and at MLK.

In 1988, a federally funded electronic reference capability was introduced at the Martin Luther King Library. This electronic connection to databases enables reference librarians to go beyond the library's book collection to find answers to questions for library users. The service includes DIALOG, which provides access to hundreds of different databases, and DATATIMES, which provides electronic access to The Washington Post and other leading newspapers around the country. The third service, D.C. DOCKET, specializes in providing information on legislation before the Council of the District of Columbia and on the District of Columbia Code.

Libraries use compact disc technology (CD-ROM), which allows large amounts of information, such as citations to magazine and newspaper articles, to be stored in an easily accessible format. Once the citation has been located by using INFOTRAC or other CD-ROM terminals, the full article can then be found in the library's large collection of periodicals or in self-service collections of microfilm cartridges.

As a place in which to read, study and conduct research, the library provides an extensive and varied collection of materials. The Washingtonian Division provides information about the District of Columbia, houses a photo collection and tapes of oral history by older District residents, and stores archives of official government publications. The audiovisual division has more than 2,500 titles of films and recordings available for use in the library and for loan to registered borrowers. Video cassettes on a variety of subjects are available for loan for a fee.

D.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
District Appropriated Budget (in millions)	$14.3	$15.0	$16.6	$16.8	$17.9
Per Capita Book Expenditures:					
District of Columbia (actual)	$1.92	$2.44	$2.44	$2.57	$2.95
Washington Suburbs (average)	3.44	2.92	3.55	3.71	NA*
U.S. Cities (average) (population 550,000-750,000)	2.46	2.90	2.78	3.14	NA*
Book Fund as a Percentage of Operating Budget	8.6%	9.4%	9.3%	9.6%	9.8%

*1989 data not available at the time of publication

Source: D.C. Public Library

Library Use

During the period 1985 through 1989, circulation of library books and other materials increased by 12 percent, to more than 1.9 million materials circulated. As the library expanded its services, branch circulation has grown. During 1989, more than two million persons were counted entering the system's 26 facilities. Based on a comprehensive survey conducted during a sample week in 1989, approximately 2.8 million books and other library materials were consulted in libraries that year, and more than 770,000 phone and on-site information questions were handled by library staff. The main facility, the Martin Luther King Memorial Library, continues to have the largest circulation in the system; its downtown location is easily accessible to college students, a large daytime workforce, and residents from throughout the city and the metropolitan area.

The library system continues to expand its adult basic education collections at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library and at nine branch libraries: Anacostia, Capitol View, Georgetown, Mount Pleasant, Northeast, Palisades, Southeast, Washington Highlands and Watha T. Daniel. In March 1989, the library published the *Adult Basic Education Collection: An Annotated List of Titles*, distributed free of charge to city adult literacy providers. The library also began publishing the bi-monthly *D.C. Literacy Newsletter*, featuring information, articles, and announcements of interest to adult literacy providers and supporters in the District. In addition, the Adult Basic Education Office provides support for adult literacy providers and adult learners through collections of the library's easy-to-read materials, an information and referral system, and training/consultation services. Space for tutoring is available at the main library's Adult Learning Center, as well as in branch libraries.

The library system also offers a variety of programs and activities for children. During fiscal year 1989, more than 184,000 children (and adults) participated in approximately 7,700 library programs for children. The seventh annual self-paced reading motivation program, ''Summer Quest '89: Fly Free With Books,'' was launched by First Lady Barbara Bush at the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum. This program, co-sponsored by the public libraries of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, increased in enrollment by 46 percent in the District and 13 percent regionally. About 5,600 people attended 30 live performances by Library Theater's Summer Storybuilders in libraries throughout the city, bringing total participation in this series to more than 38,000 since its start in 1982.

A senior bookmobile, with a capacity for 2,500 books, makes scheduled stops once a week at 15 senior centers in the District. The bookmobile offers large-print books, other reading materials, and programs for senior citizens. Visits are also made to homebound persons. Expanded special services, such as ''talking books'' on disc and tape and accommodations for hearing-impaired persons have also contributed to greater use of library services.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE
(In Thousands)

26

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Circulation of Library Materials	**1,773**	**1,826**	**1,843**	**1,949**	**1,979**
MLK (Adult)	416	434	416	433	425
MLK (Children)	39	42	39	41	45
Branches (Adult)	867	886	887	917	923
Branches (Children)	451	464	501	558	586
Library Visits*	2,007	2,035	2,008	2,146	2,179
Occupancy Index**	1,316	1,410	1,511	1,646	1,797
Telephone Inquiries	553	586	627	672	618
Active Registered Borrowers	265	279	279	283	293
Circulation of Handicapped Material	144	156	158	162	162

* An actual count of all individuals who enter library facilities

**A relative measure of length of stay in the library, based on an hourly count of individuals actually using library facilities at that time

Source: D.C. Public Library

Washington, A City of Celebration

During fiscal year 1989, the mayor's Special Events Task Group coordinated more than 350 special events attended by about four million people. Many of these events occur annually, such as the St. Patrick's Day Parade, the Cherry Blossom Festival, the Independence Day Celebration, the Hispanic Festival and the Black Family Reunion. Others, such as the once-every-four-years presidential inaugural parade, occur at different intervals or are one-time events.

The District government also provides support to community groups that organize events. The city services required for these activities are coordinated by the Mayor's Special Events Task Group under the direction of the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Other participating government agencies are the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Recreation and Parks. Additionally, federal government and private sector agencies are members of the task group. Licenses and permits required for most public events are issued by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. Planning must take place for crowd control, food safety, sanitary facilities, street closings, emergency medical services, public transportation, parking and cleanup.

In accordance with a formula set by law, the District government dedicates part of its revenue from the hotel occupancy tax to promote conventions and tourism. Another portion of hotel occupancy tax receipts is allocated to the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, the Committee to Promote Washington, and the Washington Convention Center for promotional activities. In addition, national corporations and local businesses often provide funds and services to support major celebrations and festivals. In 1989, the hotel occupancy tax increased from $1 to $1.50; total revenue collected from this tax in fiscal year 1989 was nearly $6.5 million.

SELECTED SPECIAL EVENTS HELD DURING 1989*

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Date	*Event*	*Attendance***
January 16	Martin Luther King Jr. Parade	30,000
January 20	Presidential Inaugural Parade	700,000
February 12	Chinese Lunar New Year Celebration	10,000
March 12	St. Patrick's Day Parade	75,000
April 3-10	Cherry Blossom Festival	105,000
June 3-4	Potomac Riverfest	1,100,000
June 18	Gay and Lesbian Pride Day	10,000
July 4	Independence Day Celebration	425,000
July 23	Hispanic American Cultural Festival and Parade	175,000
September 4-5	Reggae Festival	10,000
September 9-10	Black Family Reunion	600,000
September 17	Adams-Morgan Day	200,000
August 26	Georgia Avenue Day	200,000
August 26	Minnesota Avenue Day	40,000

* A sample of the events for which the District government issued permits in 1989. DCRA issued 27 special event permits in 1989.

** Crowd size estimated by on-site Metropolitan Police Department officers and/or U.S. Park Service police officers.

Source: D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

Washington, D.C., A Center For Arts and Humanities

D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities

The Commission on the Arts and Humanities, established in 1968 to encourage, support and promote the arts, is the official arts agency of the District of Columbia. The commission is comprised of 18 residents, appointed by the mayor with the approval of the Council of the District of Columbia, who serve as the volunteer governing body of the agency. The commission seeks to make the arts accessible to all residents, regardless of economic, geographic, physical or cultural constraints and to enrich the quality of life through the arts. With $3.9 million appropriated funding in 1989, the District of Columbia ranked fourth among state arts agencies in per capita expenditure on the arts. The commission receives additional funding from the National Endowment for the Arts and from private contributions.

To support and motivate local artists and their creative expression, the commission provides grants and fellowships through nine programs. Grants-in-Aid, the most comprehensive, provides fellowships of $5,000 to individual artists and general operating support to arts organizations of up to $20,000. In recent years, the number of applicants to this program in the disciplines of crafts, dance, literature, media, music, theater and visual arts increased by 51 percent. The commission awarded more than 300 grants in fiscal year 1989. Grants awards in the following programs totaled $1,848,718: Art in Public Places ($120,000), Arts-in-Education ($70,802), Comprehensive Arts Development ($266,700), Folk Arts ($61,000), Grants-in-Aid ($660,000), Major Institutions ($546,063), and Special Constituencies ($124,153).

Annually, the Commission on the Arts and Humanities sponsors and coordinates events that provide additional exhibition and performance opportunities for local artists and arts professionals. The Larry Neal Writers' Program and Washington Writers' Week recognize and honor local authors, while Duke Ellington Month is a celebration of one of the city's most famous sons. The commission sponsors showcases of local talent, including the Gospel Project inaugurated in 1989, which brings free, weekly gospel concerts to public housing sites. The Mayor's Arts Awards ceremony features the best of Washington, D.C.'s talented arts professionals.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES EXPENDITURES
(In Thousands)

28

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Source of Funds					
District Government	$1,278	$1,673	$2,418	$3,128	$3,984
Federal Government	361	432	447	447	380
Total	**$1,639**	**$2,105**	**$2,865**	**$3,575**	**$4,364**

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE ARTS APPROPRIATIONS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

29

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Ranking Nationwide	5th	4th	3rd	1st	4th
Per Capita Appropriation for the Arts (in thousands)	$1.81	$2.69	$3.78	$5.09	$4.55

District of Columbia Community Humanities Council

The D.C. Community Humanities Council (DCCHC), an independent, non-profit organization, promotes projects that enhance the lives of District of Columbia residents through history, literature, philosophy and other humanities fields that celebrate the human experience. The council's 23-member board includes 5 members appointed by the mayor and 18 members from various communities within the District. DCCHC receives support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, private foundations, corporations and individuals. The council received $35,000 in 1989 from the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

In 1989, DCCHC awarded 44 competitive grants totaling $227,669 to museums, libraries, public schools, universities and colleges, public radio and television stations and community groups in every ward in the District. Grants from the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities support humanities programs for residents east of the Anacostia River and assist with the council's Urban Odyssey Program, a D. C. bicentennial project that explores immigration and migration patterns over the past 200 years that have contributed to the development of the nation's capital. The Humanities Resource Center is a lending library of DCCHC-funded films, audio tapes and exhibits.

D.C. COMMUNITY HUMANITIES COUNCIL GRANT AWARDS

30

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Number of Grants	44	25	29	38	44
Total Dollars Awarded	$261,230	$179,555	$280,711	$110,529	$227,669

Sources: D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities
D.C. Community Humanities Council
National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

Recreation and Leisure Time Activities

One function of local government is to provide adequate, close-to-home recreation and leisure time opportunities to meet the needs of residents. Public recreation in the District of Columbia encompasses a broad range of both indoor and outdoor physical, cultural and social activities. The majority of these services are provided free to residents and visitors alike. The 104 public recreation facilities operated by the Department of Recreation and Parks (DORP) are located throughout the city on District-owned land, in public schools, and in public housing complexes. An overnight camp, owned by the District but located in Scotland, Maryland, offered exposure to nature and a group living experience to 800 city youths in 1989. Additional camping opportunities were provided for city-bound children through the in-town camping program and day camps for disabled and handicapped persons. These programs provide daytime enrichment activities, overnight camping experience and weekend trips for thousands of youths during the summer months.

In 1989, DORP was the first public agency in the nation to sponsor and support a Young Marines program. Started as a means of keeping young people off the streets and involved in positive activities, and patterned after the United States Marine Corps, these marines have named themselves the "Montford Point Unit," after the World War II black unit stationed at Montford Point, North Carolina.

DORP has established three new community gardens on District-owned land. In 1989, 350 youths received 1,100 hours of instruction as part of the youth gardening program. In 1989, DORP's Therapeutic Recreation Program provided services to 1,382 residents in six locations throughout the District, including four facilities specifically designed for the disabled.

Since its inception, the OSAY program (Operating Services Assisting Youth) has expanded its programs and outreach services to youths and families in the District of Columbia. In response to the District's war on drugs, the number of OSAY sites increased from 17 in 1988 to 22 in 1989, and participation increased from 12,122 in 1988 to a total of 13,212 in 1989. Youths and their families receive information, counseling and support through recreation programs, workshops, enrichment trips, special events, and other activities. In 1989, there were 1,805 referrals to employment services, 159 for health and dental services, 59 for pregnant teens, 2,075 for substance abuse, 100 for housing and 286 for supportive services (food/clothing distribution, social services). The program is coordinated with resources of other District agencies and private groups.

The Student Tutorial and Recreational Support Program (STARS), implemented in 1988, is designed to provide after-school programs to promote educational excellence, self-confidence and positive leisure-time activities for youths between the ages of 8 and 18. The tutorial components are located in 20 public schools throughout the District. The recreational support components are located in 50 recreational centers and 15 OSAY hub sites. In fiscal year 1989, the STARS program served 2,170 students through the recreational support component.

The D.C. Advisory Committee on Recreation is the principal mechanism for citizen involvement in recreation planning and programming. Established by Mayor's Order 81-247, the committee is comprised of 21 members appointed by the mayor (including 19 public members who have demonstrated interest in recreation programs and are community leaders and two ex-officio members representing DORP and the public schools).

The configuration of the recreation system reflects the District's multiple roles as a major urban jurisdiction and as the capital of the United States. Most of the city's park acreage is maintained by the U.S. Park Service. National parks (e.g., Rock Creek, Fort Dupont, Potomac, and Anacostia parks) encompass 7,222 acres; other parks and open spaces — under the jurisdiction of the District government — cover 1,451 acres. The *Annual Recreation Action Plan* updates management and planning issues for the District's recreation resources. The fiscal year 1989 appropriated budget for the Department of Recreation and Parks was $30.3 million. The capital improvement budget authority for the same year totaled $2 million for major improvements to recreation centers throughout the city. There is a long-range plan for the renovation of playgrounds, recreation centers and other properties. During fiscal year 1989, the department had seven projects under construction at an estimated total cost of $7 million, and 13 projects under design, with an estimated cost of nearly $10 million.

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RECREATION SERVICES
(Fiscal Year 1989)

Year-Round Recreation Centers	104	Cooperative Play Programs	18
Seasonal Centers	6	Youth Garden Demonstrations	13
Therapeutic Recreation Centers	5	Day Camps	6
Senior Citizen Centers	16	Day Camps for Handicapped	4
Tennis Courts	155*	OSAY Hub Sites	22
Day Care Programs	20	Overnight Camp	1
Before/After School Programs	14	Urban Day Camps	30

Pools	
Indoor Swimming:	
Recreation Buildings	2
School Buildings	8
	10
Outdoor Swimming:	
Full-sized	20
Walk-to-Learn Baby Pool	15
	35
Park Acres	
District	1,451
Federal	7,222
	8,673
Water Acres	3,500

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* Only those tennis courts under the direct jurisdiction of the Department of Recreation and Parks are included.

Source: D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks

Washington's Waterfronts

The District of Columbia has major waterfront areas that provide extensive open space for recreation and development. The Potomac and Anacostia rivers, and major streams, such as Rock Creek, contribute to the aesthetic and recreational quality of life for District residents. The two major rivers provide 3,500 acres of water area; park lands along the Potomac and Anacostia rivers occupy 2,040 acres; acreage and parks along Rock Creek and the smaller tributaries cover an additional 2,000 acres. Most of the acreage fronting on the two major rivers is federally owned. Altogether, waterfront parks account for nearly one-third of the total 8,559 acres of park land in the District. The other waterfront acreage includes the Navy Yard, Southeast Federal Center, Fort McNair, and the Anacostia-Bolling Military Reservation.

The **Potomac watershed** lies in the Chesapeake Bay drainage basin about 400 miles from its headwaters in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania mountains and encompasses an area of 14,670 square miles. A 12-mile stretch of the Potomac, from Chain Bridge to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, is under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia. The Potomac serves as the main source of the region's water supply. In 1940, the District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania signed an interstate compact creating the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB) to conduct research and report on water quality pollution control throughout the Potomac River basin.

As a result of improved methods for removing pollutants at wastewater treatment plants, dissolved oxygen in the Potomac has increased from zero parts per million to four parts per million in recent years. Fish need about 5 parts per million of dissolved oxygen in the water in order to be healthy. As a result the number of healthy fish and other aquatic organisms has increased. According to the 1989 *Angler's Survey*, prepared by the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Water Hygiene Division, anglers spent about 140,000 hours fishing and $200,000 catching some 100,000 pounds of fish in 1989.

The **Anacostia watershed** encompasses 170 square miles with approximately 145 square miles in the state of Maryland and 25 square miles in the District of Columbia. The National Arboretum was established on the banks of the Anacostia in 1927 for cultivation and research of plant life; its 415 acres are filled with a variety of trees and flowers. The Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens cultivates 11 acres of ponds planted with an extensive collection of water lilies and lotuses on the shores of the Anacostia.

The Anacostia Watershed Restoration Committee (AWRC), under the auspices of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, coordinates a program to restore the highly urbanized Anacostia watershed. AWRC is comprised of representatives from the District of Columbia, the state of Maryland, and Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland. These jurisdictions signed the *Anacostia Watershed Restoration Agreement of 1987*, a formal inter-jurisdictional agreement that addresses the problems of the watershed and seeks to restore it to a clean, healthy, regional resource for fish, wildlife and humans.

Fish kills are commonplace in the Anacostia River because of the reduced amount of dissolved oxygen in the summer. The District government has engaged in a restoration program for the river, and installed nearly $30 million worth of pollution reduction devices and facilities such as the Swirl Facility at D.C. General Hospital and RFK Stadium.

The principal waterfront areas in the District of Columbia are the Georgetown waterfront (Potomac River), the Southwest waterfront (Potomac River/Washington Channel), the Anacostia west bank waterfront, known as Buzzard Point, and the east bank of the Anacostia.

In 1974, the District government created the waterfront zoning classification for the **Georgetown waterfront**, the only such zoning classification to date. The Georgetown waterfront area covers approximately 46.5 acres, with 4.48 acres vacant, and is bounded by the Potomac River on the south, Rock Creek Park on the east, M Street Northwest, on the north, and 37th Street Northwest, extended to the Potomac River, on the west. The Washington Harbour complex is a major mixed-use development, with office, retail and residential uses. There are 830 housing units in this zone.

The **Southwest waterfront** is delineated by the 14th Street Bridge to the west, the police and fire pier to the southeast, and Maine Avenue to the northeast. It includes approximately 20 acres of land, including three public boat landings and more than 300 boat slips, the Municipal Fish Wharf, public parks, and a tour/cruise boat facility. All land on the Southwest waterfront is owned by the federal government — under the jurisdiction of the District government's Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA). The restaurants on RLA sites along the waterfront have 99-year leases; the fish wharf and the marinas, also on RLA sites, are under five-year leases.

The **Anacostia west bank waterfront** covers approximately 500 acres, half of which are publicly owned. The western boundary is the Washington Channel; the eastern boundary extends just beyond the 11th Street Bridge; the northern boundary is M Street Southwest; and the Anacostia River serves as the southern border. The area encompasses a portion of the Southwest Urban Renewal area, Fort McNair, Buzzard Point, South Capitol Street, the Washington Navy Yard and the Southeast Federal Center.

The western portion of this area contains town houses and the eastern portion low- and high-rise public housing. The southwest portion of the Buzzard Point peninsula is occupied by Fort McNair, a national historic landmark. The remainder of the area, east of Fort McNair, is occupied by a mixture of industrial uses, vacant land, a power station, and two large office buildings. The Buzzard Point area contains a significant amount of industrial and commercial activity, including the manufacture of concrete. By 1991 this area will be served by the Waterside and Navy Yard stations of the Green Line Metrorail. The Federal City Council's *Anacostia Waterfront Master Plan* of November 1988 calls for an area of mixed commercial and residential uses on either side of South Capitol Street. Zone categories will have to change to conform with goals of the *Comprehensive Plan of the National Capital*, one of which is to have a continuous, public right-of-way along the waterfront.

The proposed development of the 125-acre **Anacostia east bank waterfront** is under review.

Source: D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

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Recycling for Their Own Future

Transportation System

Streets, Bridges and Public Rights-of-Way

The Washington metropolitan area is served by three major ground transportation systems: the railroads, which operate from Union Station, the Metrobus/Metrorail system, and the interstate highways. At the center of this transportation network, where the use is most intense, is the District of Columbia. One goal of the District government is to promote a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of all its users. In addition to public transportation and commercial and private vehicles, more than 7,200 taxicabs and hundreds of tour buses must be considered in planning an efficient system. Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles. This requires that the District's streets, alleys, bridges, bicycle paths and sidewalks be properly designed, well-constructed, and efficiently maintained.

Streets and other public rights-of-way represent more than 22 percent of the District's land area. Maintenance and repair of streets and bridges are major activities of the Department of Public Works. During 1989, approximately 21 miles of District roads underwent rehabilitation. Major ongoing roadway rehabilitation projects include sections of the Southwest-Southeast Freeway and the Anacostia Freeway, and McKinley Street Northwest. In addition, several bridges, including those on the Southwest-Southeast Freeway and South Capitol Street over Oxon Run, are currently undergoing rehabilitation. Repairs are scheduled to begin in 1990 on the Anacostia Freeway Bridge in Southeast, the Duke Ellington Bridge at Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street Northwest, and the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway.

As the transportation infrastructure ages, greater road and bridge rehabilitation efforts are required. Since 1985, 17 bridges have been rehabilitated or reconstructed, including four major river crossings. In addition, the entire 12.35 miles of the interstate freeway system within the District have either been rehabilitated, are currently under construction, or have been designated for rehabilitation in the near future. An average of 26 miles of roads per year have been rehabilitated in the District since 1985.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Registration of vehicles and driver licensing are also functions of the Department of Public Works (DPW). Of the 299,000 vehicles registered in 1989, 280,900 were cars and pleasure vehicles, 7,200 were taxis, 8,100 were commercial vehicles, and 2,800 were motorcycles. DPW issued 184,000 driver permits in 1989 and, in April 1989, in cooperation with the Board of Elections and Ethics, the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Services began registering voters as part of the driver licensing process. In November 1989, the Bureau of Motor Vehicle Services opened the DPW Community Services Center at 616 H Street Northeast. The center renews vehicle registrations, residential parking permits, driver licenses and non-driver identification cards Monday through Friday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Bicycles

Four popular bike routes lead into the District: Rock Creek Park, the Mount Vernon Trail, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath, and the Washington and Old Dominion Trail. A bike path map is available from the Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances for a fee.

Residents may register a bicycle at any police or fire station in the District for $1.00. Each bicycle is issued a registration number that is engraved into the frame after the bicycle is checked to ensure that it has not been stolen. Owners must bring proof of ownership and each bicycle must have either a bell or a horn for safety purposes. There were 2,700 bicycles registered in 1989. The Bicycle Advisory Council is comprised of 18 members: 13 appointed by the D.C. Council and 5 appointed by the mayor. The council gives advice on bicycle safety issues and concerns.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

	Fiscal Year 1989
Miles of Streets	1,157
Miles of Sidewalks	1,647
Miles of Alleys	452
Bridges	303
Street Lights	67,300
Signalized Intersections	1,300

MOTOR VEHICLE AND BICYCLE REGISTRATIONS

(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cars and Recreation Vehicles	265,500	273,100	276,000	280,90[illegible]
Commercial Vehicles	7,000	7,100	7,100	8,100
Motorcycles	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Taxicabs	10,300	10,100	10,100	7,200
Total	**285,600**	**293,100**	**296,000**	**299,000**
Bicycle Registrations	7,166	2,471	2,544	2,700

ROAD REPAIRS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Miles of Road Resurfaced	21.0	26.9	29.2	31.7	20.8
Tons of Asphalt for Pothole Repair	NA	7,000	8,575	6,769	6,900
Average Cost Per Mile (In Millions) For:					
Reconstruction*	$4.7	$4.9	$5.2	$5.4	$5.7
Resurfacing	$1.5	$1.6	$1.7	$1.8	$1.9

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Residential Parking Permits Issued	62,066	62,066	80,000
Written Driver Examinations Conducted	62,699	62,699	65,550
Certificates of Title Issued	102,979	102,979	113,000
Driver Permits Issued	210,641	180,000	184,000
License Tags Issued	293,000	296,000	299,000
Vehicles Inspected/Reinspected	304,361	306,000	312,157

* Involves the removal of asphalt, concrete base and subsurface for rebuilding of streets, curbs and gutters

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Traffic Safety

The District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) enforces traffic regulations, facilitates the safe and efficient flow of traffic, and promotes safety awareness. During calendar year 1989, 24,734 traffic accidents were reported, a 3 percent decrease from 1988. A total of 75 traffic-related fatalities were recorded, reflecting a 19 percent increase over 1988; these included 24 fatalities that were alcohol-related, a 2 percent increase over the previous year.

In July 1987, the Council of the District of Columbia adopted the *Pedestrian Protection Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-34. This act allows for monetary and criminal penalties to be levied against motorists who fail to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in crosswalks.

The Department of Public Works' "Project Safe Child" began making child safety seats available in 1981 and, in 1982, the use of restraint seats for children under the age of 3 became mandatory. District residents may rent an infant or toddler safety seat for a nominal fee, half of which is refunded when the seat is returned on time and in good condition. The seats may be rented at 10 sites throughout the District. Since the program's inception, 9,368 infant and toddler seats have been rented. In 1989, 204 citations for violating the *Child Restraint Act of 1982*, D.C. Law 4-278, were issued by MPD.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Accidents	23,300	24,524	24,346	25,373	24,734
Total Traffic Fatalities:	61	46	56	63	75
Alcohol-related	27	10	20	20	24
Pedestrian Fatalities	25	14	30	25	31
Drunk Driving Arrests	5,454	4,611	3,996	3,155	3,258

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Parking Enforcement

The D.C. Department of Public Works' parking enforcement program is designed to provide pedestrian safety and motorists' rights, and to enhance the visual environment in the downtown and neighborhood commercial areas. The primary functions of the program are ticket issuance, booting, towing, impoundment and delinquent ticket debt collection. Towed vehicles are taken to the city's impoundment lots. In addition to the traffic fine, a towing fee is charged to the owner. If the vehicle remains on the impoundment lot for more than 24 hours, an impoundment fee of $10 per day is also charged.

The department's 136 civilian parking control aides write parking tickets. This is in addition to the activity of the Metropolitan Police Department and other police agencies. During fiscal year 1989, parking control aides wrote 79 percent of all parking tickets issued in the District. Illegally parked vehicles presenting safety or access problems are towed and impounded. Vehicles with two or more unpaid parking tickets are legally eligible for booting. Fifteen days after a ticket has been issued, the registered vehicle owner is notified of the delinquency and the fine doubles. If the ticket remains unpaid for 45 days after it has doubled, the services of a collection agency may be used. About 34 percent of all parking ticket payments in 1989 were in direct response to a boot, a tow, or a collection agency action. Motorists registered in the District are not permitted to renew their annual vehicle registration until all outstanding tickets have been paid.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Parking Control Aides	74	79	87	134	136
Parking Tickets Written By:					
Parking Control Aides	1,129,988	1,158,539	1,203,560	1,400,434	1,517,890
Metropolitan Police Department	615,923	641,673	551,923	504,731	413,440
Booted Vehicles	20,795	20,606	18,046	21,509	22,622
Towed Vehicles	17,927	15,162	18,612	23,655	22,624
Abandoned Vehicles Removed from City Streets	6,689	8,037	9,140	10,173	11,015
Parking Meters	13,425	13,590	14,189	14,190	14,074
Average Revenue per Meter per Year	$683	$695	$685	$741	$743
Parking Meter Revenue (In Millions)	$8.9	$9.4	$9.7	$10.5	$10.4
Ticket Revenue (In Millions)	$27.5	$37.9	$35.8	$38.9	$42.4
Towing and Booting Revenue Collections (In Millions)	$1.0	$1.1	$1.2	$1.3	$1.2

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The authority operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The WMATA board of directors establishes policy and has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction who serve at the pleasure of their appointing sources. District of Columbia members on the WMATA board consist of one principal member and one alternate member nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the D.C. Council and one principal member and one alternate member appointed by the council. Virginia members are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; Maryland members are appointed by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission. The WMATA board chooses a general manager, who directs day-to-day operations.

Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960, when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first ground-breaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. The first station opened on March 29, 1976. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.3 billion by completion. In 1973, the authority acquired some of the privately owned bus systems in the District and in the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia.

WMATA receives funds for capital construction and operating expenses from the federal government and area jurisdictions. In 1969, Congress authorized $1.1 billion for a regional rapid-rail system. This amount was supplemented by federally guaranteed bonds with net proceeds of $764 million from a $997 million bond issuance. Two-thirds of the principal and interest on these bonds are repaid by the federal government and one-third by WMATA through a combination of local contributions and sinking fund earnings.

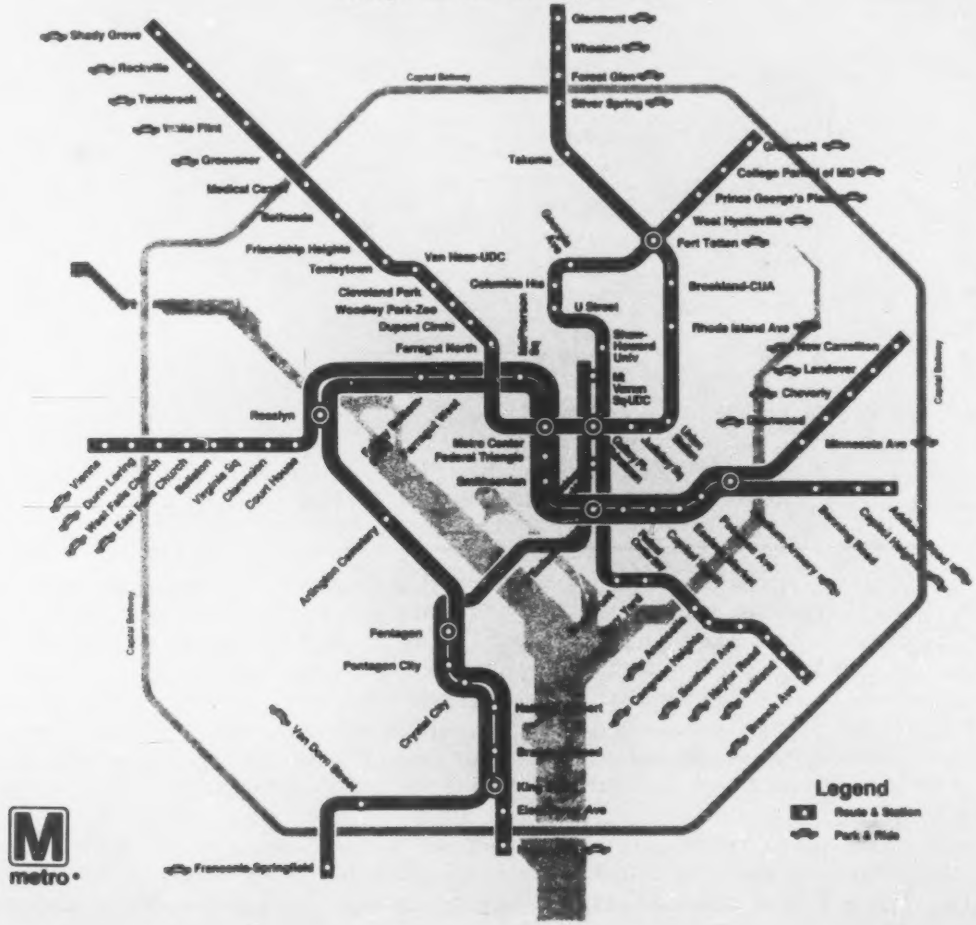
During the period 1974-1979, the District transferred nearly $2 billion of its federal interstate highway funds to the rail construction program. In addition, the District has contributed $366.9 million of local matching funds to the program, compared with $328 million from Maryland and $278.7 million from Northern Virginia. The federal Stark-Harris Law of 1980 authorized an additional $1.7 billion in federal funds to compensate for inflation and funding delays, and to complete the system. This release was conditioned on the three local jurisdictions' establishment of stable and reliable funding. By 1982, the Department of Transportation certified that each jurisdiction had met this requirement.

By the beginning of 1990, 69.6 miles of the rail system were in operation, and 19.5 miles were under construction. This reflects an agreement among the local jurisdictions, WMATA, and the federal government to fund 89.02 miles of the rail system, leaving nine stations and 13.5 miles unfunded. Three stations: U Street/Cardozo, Shaw-Howard University, Mt. Vernon Square-University of the District of Columbia, and 1.7 rail miles are scheduled to open in the spring of 1991. There are 33 rail stations (transfer stations are counted as two) and 27.9 miles of rail service in operation in the District of Columbia.

Metrorail and Metrobus fares are established by the WMATA board of directors. Metrorail fares are based on distance traveled and time of day. During peak periods: 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., fares range from 85 cents to $2.55; off-peak fares range from 85 cents to $1.25. The fare for a bus trip within the city is 85 cents. Bus fares for traveling outside the city depend on the state-line-crossing charges and the fare zone boundaries on particular routes. The District government subsidizes fares for District residents under the age of 19 who attend school in the District; student riders pay 25 cents per trip. Reduced fares are also provided within the District of Columbia on both Metrorail and Metrobus for senior citizens and handicapped persons; they pay 60 cents per trip. Peak period Metrorail fares to and from stations east of the Anacostia River are also subsidized for all riders, at a rate of 10 cents per trip.

Parking adjacent to the Metrorail system is provided by WMATA for a fee for those persons who must drive their automobiles to a rail station. Facilities are also available for short-term, midday parking. There are 21,177 revenue-producing spaces in the system, of which 20,054 are all day park-and-ride spaces, and 1,123 spaces for short-term use. There are four Metrorail stations within the District of Columbia with 1,146 all-day spaces and six stations offering 446 short-term spaces. All-day rates in the District are $2; short-term parking spaces are equipped with meters, which will accept a maximum of $1.25 for up to seven hours of parking.

Adopted Metro System


Shady Grove
Rockville
Twinbrook
White Flint
Grosvenor
Medical Center
Bethesda
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Cleveland Park
Woodley Park-Zoo
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Capital Beltway
Glenmont
Wheaton
Forest Glen
Silver Spring
Takoma
Greenbelt
College Park-U of MD
Prince George's Plaza
West Hyattsville
Fort Totten
Columbia Hts
U Street
Brookland-CUA
Rhode Island Ave
Shaw-Howard Univ
Mt Vernon Sq/UDC
New Carrollton
Landover
Cheverly
Deanwood
Minnesota Ave
Rosslyn
Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
Vienna
Dunn Loring
West Falls Church
East Falls Church
Ballston
Virginia Sq
Clarendon
Court House
Arlington Cemetery
Pentagon
Pentagon City
Crystal City
Van Dorn Street
Franconia-Springfield
King Street
Eisenhower Ave
Anacostia
Congress Heights
Southern Ave
Naylor Road
Suitland
Branch Ave
Capital Beltway
Capital Beltway
Legend
Route & Station
Park & Ride
metro

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

WMATA Operating Revenue and Expenses

In 1989, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) had an operating budget of $491.7 million, of which about 52.5 percent was expended for bus operations, 47 percent for rail service, and less than one percent for management of subway construction. When 1989 mass transportation rider fares are combined with other operating revenue sources, such as advertising and bus charters, total operating revenue for both bus and rail service was $260.8 million, or about 53 percent of the cost of transit service; federal and local jurisdictions provided nearly $230.9 million to the operations of the bus and rail systems. The rail subsidy is computed system-wide, based on an allocation formula involving the number of stations operational in a jurisdiction, resident ridership, and ratio of population to population density of a jurisdiction. Based on this formula, the District paid 40 percent of the rail system subsidy in 1989. The bus system subsidy is computed on a jurisdictional basis by calculating the jurisdiction's share of service, bus miles and bus hours, less the revenue generated by that service. In 1989, this computation resulted in the District government's payment of 46.3 percent of the bus subsidy. The District government's total payment to WMATA in 1989 was $110.6 million, including bus, rail and student subsidies, and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction of the Metrorail system. In addition, $6.9 million of Urban Mass Transit Administration grants were transferred to WMATA by the District. The District's fiscal year 1990 funding requirement for WMATA is estimated at $117.6 million.

WMATA OPERATING COSTS AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

(Fiscal Year)*	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Operating Budget:					
Bus	$227.5	$233.9	$241.4	$248.1	$257.9
Rail	165.2	187.2	206.2	219.2	230.9
Construction Management	.7	.9	.7	1.5	2.9
Total	**$393.4**	**$422.0**	**$448.3**	**$468.8**	**$491.7**
Total Revenue:					
Bus	$ 93.6	$ 90.9	$ 91.5	$ 88.8	$ 87.9
Rail	112.3	133.2	150.2	164.0	172.9
Total	**$205.9**	**$224.1**	**$241.7**	**$252.8**	**$260.8**
Total Subsidy:					
Bus	$133.9	$143.0	$149.8	$159.2	$170.0
Rail	52.9	54.0	56.0	55.1	58.0
Construction Management	.7	.9	.7	1.5	2.9
Total	**$187.5**	**$197.9**	**$206.5**	**$215.8**	**$230.9**
Cost Recovery	51.4%	53.2%	54.0%	54.1%	53.3%
Subsidy Per Capita:**					
Total System, including District	$ 70.75	$ 74.67	$ 79.54	$ 85.97	$ 94.35
District	$149.40	$160.00	$161.40	$176.25	$170.26

* WMATA's fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.
** Population constant, 1980 census

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, *General Manager's Budget, Fiscal Year 1991*

Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

METRORAIL

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Miles		Stations**		System Operating Cost		Average Passenger Fare	System Rail Cost Recovery****
	D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	Per Car Mile****	Per Passenger		
1985	27.9	60.5	33	60	$6.75	$1.63	$1.01	68.5%
1986	27.9	69.6	33	64	$6.98	$1.61	$1.05	71.1%
1987	27.9	69.6	33	64	$5.96	$1.62	$1.08	72.8%
1988	27.9	69.6	33	64	$6.04	$1.58	$1.08	74.8%
1989	27.9	69.6	33	64	$6.43	$1.60	$1.10	74.9%
1990 Planned	27.9	69.6	33	64	$6.53	$1.63	$1.17	77.8%
Total Planned	38.3	103.0	43	87	—	—	—	—

METROBUS

WMATA Fiscal Year*	Active Bus Fleet	Scheduled Bus Miles in Thousands		System Operating Cost		Average Passenger Fare***	System Bus Cost Recovery****
		D.C.	System Incl. D.C.	Scheduled Per Mile	Per Passenger		
1985	1,394	20,535	48,892	$4.59	$1.73	$.63	40.3%
1986	1,355	20,720	47,803	$4.80	$1.71	$.60	38.9%
1987	1,373	20,732	47,364	$4.93	$1.77	$.58	37.9%
1988	1,387	20,833	49,302	$4.96	$1.82	$.58	35.8%
1989	1,401	20,901	50,003	$5.13	$1.85	$.57	34.0%
1990 Planned	1,396	20,806	50,536	$5.42	$1.92	$.61	33.9%

* WMATA fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

** Transfer stations count as two

*** Reflects the effect of transfer to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens

**** Cost recovery is calculated on a gross budget basis and not on average passenger fare versus average passenger cost.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, *General Manager's Budget, Fiscal Year 1991*

Metrorail and Metrobus Ridership

Expansion of the Metrorail system has contributed to an increase in public transportation usage over the past five years. In fiscal year 1989, the system carried 144 million riders, up 43.5 million riders, or 43.3 percent, since 1985. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1989 was nearly 7 percent above the previous year's level; bus ridership increased as well. In fiscal year 1989, ridership totaled 139.5 million trips, up 7.7 million, or 5.8 percent, since 1985.

As new Metrorail stations have opened, WMATA has revised bus routes to eliminate duplicate services and to lower transit costs. During the period 1985 through 1989, total transit ridership increased from an average weekday count of 655,528 to 816,186 riders. Bus ridership increased from 433,574 to 458,998, and rail ridership increased from 362,079 to 503,082. WMATA conducts surveys to determine the extent to which riders use both the bus and rail systems. A 1989 survey showed that 29 percent of rail riders also used the bus.

ANNUAL RIDERSHIP*
(In Millions)

10

*(Fiscal Year**)*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Metrorail	100.5	115.9	126.9	136.7	144.0
Metrobus	131.8	136.8	136.4	136.4	139.5

AVERAGE WEEKDAY
METROBUS AND METRORAIL RIDERSHIP*

*(Fiscal Year**)*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Combined Ridership***	**655,528**	**724,222**	**761,632**	**789,470**	**816,186**
Metrorail	362,079	411,644	447,173	472,170	503,082
Metrobus	433,574	442,246	444,139	454,230	458,998

* Does not include student riders

** WMATA fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

*** Combined ridership is derived through information collected from the Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1985, 38.7 percent of rail riders also rode the bus, 31.5 percent in 1986, and 29 percent in 1987, 1988 and 1989.

Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the water supply for Washington, D.C. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct plant, which is operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The District government purchases water from the Washington Aqueduct for distribution to the residents of the city. The water's purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day and is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of District residents into the 21st century.

In 1989, 141 million gallons of water were distributed per day to 117,174 residential, commercial and government customers by the D.C. Department of Public Works. The distribution system consists of 1,286 miles of water mains, and three pumping stations: at Bryant Street Northeast, on Reno Road Northwest and in Anacostia.

The efficiency of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes (some of which were laid in the 19th century), by the quality of the initial installation, and by the materials originally used. As water seeps through leaks and faulty valves, an unacceptable level of water loss occurs. The condition of the pipes can now be determined with new technology, and progress is being made on eliminating leakage. Although the cost of repair and maintenance of the system has increased, the total cost of water distribution operations is being reduced. There are numerous lead services in the water system. As part of the elimination of lead in drinking water, a program to replace all lead services in public space with copper services is now in effect. The lead service replacement program was started on February 1, 1987. In fiscal year 1989, 375 lead services in public space were replaced.

Water meters are being replaced to improve the accuracy of measuring the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and is ongoing. It is designed to ensure that residential meters are used for no more than 10 years and commercial meters no more than three years before replacement. In addition, new meters are being installed outdoors to provide better access for meter readers.

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

11

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Residential	96,120	96,206	97,251	98,040	98,308
Commercial	16,213	15,735	16,209	14,929	15,693
Government	2,316	1,661	1,534	1,564	1,524
Miscellaneous*	1,158	2,996	2,316	2,229	1,649
Total	**115,807**	**116,598**	**117,310**	**116,762**	**117,174**

WATER METERS INSTALLED/REPLACED

12

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Residential	14,210	8,204	8,279	7,959	7,266
Commercial	2,548	786	1,245	1,162	937
Government	51	112	87	25	19
Total	**16,809**	**9,102**	**9,611**	**9,146**	**8,222**

* Includes fire hydrants, drinking fountains and park fountains

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Water and Sewer Services

The Water and Sewer Utility Administration of the Department of Public Works distributes potable water to District residences and businesses and collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater from the District and from portions of the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. In fiscal year 1989, the District had more than 98,000 residential customers, 16,000 commercial customers and 3,000 other customer accounts, including both District government and federal agencies. Water billing at the Department of Public Works has been computerized since 1980. A bill is rendered quarterly to residential and commercial customers, except for major accounts, such as hotels, which are billed monthly. The department's customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions and a phone bank system processes calls. More than 88 percent of the water bills issued in fiscal year 1989 were based on actual meter readings.

As part of a plan to make the Water and Sewer Service Enterprise Fund more self-sufficient, legislation was approved in 1984 to raise the water and sewer rates. The overall goal of these rate increases was achieved during fiscal year 1987 when, for the first time, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund eliminated its accumulated deficit. This positive situation continued through fiscal year 1989, without a rate increase. In fiscal years 1988 and 1989, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund transferred more than $21 million for pay-as-you-go capital projects and for emergency requirements. With the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund operating in a positive position and with the elimination of the accumulated deficit, the final 10 percent rate increase, originally slated for fiscal year 1988 and subsequently deferred until fiscal year 1990, was cancelled in fiscal year 1989 by the mayor and the D.C. Council. The water and sewer rate per 100 cubic feet was $2.868 in fiscal year 1989. Total revenue was $196.8 million for fiscal year 1989. Over the period 1985 to 1989, revenue has increased by 36.2 percent.

Expenditures for fiscal year 1989 were $175.1 million, an increase of 8.7 percent from fiscal year 1988. Over the period 1985 to 1989, expenditures have increased approximately 25 percent and net income from the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund has increased from $4.3 million to $21.7 million.

Of the 13,360 delinquent water accounts during fiscal year 1989, 74.2 percent were residential accounts. A total of $30 million was owed on delinquent accounts during fiscal year 1989, the largest portion — $27.8 million — owed by commercial accounts. The total number of water turnoffs reached 18,459 in fiscal year 1989 and has increased by 77.9 percent since fiscal year 1985.

WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
($ In Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Revenue	$144,521	$186,090	$205,504	$197,174	$196,830
Total Expenses	140,239	138,357	151,557	161,116	175,121
Net Income	$4,282	$47,733	$53,947	$36,058	$21,709
Year-end Fund Balance/(Deficit)	($53,739)	($6,006)	$50,382	$89,144	$113,658
Water and Sewer Rates per 100 Cubic Feet	$1.995	$2.494	$2.868	$2.868	$2.868

DELINQUENT WATER AND SEWER ACCOUNTS

14

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Residential	18,262	21,379	15,132	9,559	9,910
Commercial	—	—	—	3,182	3,450
Total	**18,262**	**21,379**	**15,132**	**12,741**	**13,360**
Amount Owed on Delinquent Accounts (In Millions)					
Residential	$21.2	$26.1	$27.7	$2.4	$2.2
Commercial	—	—	—	$24.1	$27.8
Total	**$21.2**	**$26.1**	**$27.7**	**$26.5**	**$30.0**
Total Liens Filed	550	1,982	1,242	1,152	1,116
Total Water Turnoffs	10,376	17,824	18,231	18,324	18,459

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater from homes, commercial establishments, and 27,000 storm water catch basins travels through 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 25 pumping stations throughout the Washington metropolitan area to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1989. Located in far Southwest Washington, Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District government, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons of wastewater per day. It is one of the largest tertiary wastewater treatment facilities in the world. The plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland, and Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna in Virginia. The Potomac Interceptor, a component of the District's sewer service system, was constructed in fiscal year 1965 to transport wastewater from Dulles Airport and other federal installations, as well as from local jurisdictions along the interceptor route, to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. The District is reimbursed by users for the operation and maintenance costs of the interceptor, the debt service related to its construction, and the costs of treating wastewater. During fiscal year 1989, the interceptor transported 35 million gallons of sewage per day to Blue Plains. The District is also reimbursed for the cost of treating other jurisdictions' sewage.

In fiscal year 1989, 309 million gallons of wastewater were treated per day. The system serves a population of nearly 2 million at an operating cost exceeding $50 million annually. The plant's ability to handle increased capacity has enabled the city and the region to invest in economic development and revitalization. In addition, the plant has played a major role in the clean-up of the Potomac River. Construction, begun in January 1989, will further expand the capacity of the treatment plant to 370 million gallons per day by 1993.

Under the terms of the Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement, signed September 5, 1985, the District manages a contract for the disposal of 75 percent of the residuals produced by the treatment process. The user jurisdictions share the cost of this disposal. In fiscal year 1989, the total sludge output was 1,526 tons per day, 1,200 tons of which are disposed of by the District. The remaining tons are disposed of by the Washington Sanitary Commission.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AT BLUE PLAINS
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

15

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Wastewater Treated	294.3	293.4	293.8	300.7	309.0
D.C. Wastewater Flow	133.4	130.6	136.0	126.5	125.1
D.C. Storm Water Flow*	28.2	19.2	24.7	26.3	26.3

SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT
(Tons per Day)

16

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988* **	*1989*
District	1,174	992	887	848	785
Maryland	699	704	726	704	637
Virginia	40	108	117	113	104
Total	**1,913**	**1,804**	**1,730**	**1,665**	**1,526**

* Rain water, which has collected debris from streets and alleys, flows into sewage drains.
** Figures have been revised from previously published *INDICES*.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Sanitation Enforcement

The Clean It or Lien It nuisance abatement program continued in fiscal year 1989, enabling the District government to remedy sanitation violations on privately owned vacant lots. The Department of Public Works serves notice on the owner of the property in violation and sets a deadline for correcting the violation. In 56 percent of the cases in 1989, the owner corrected the nuisance conditions. For those lots not cleaned by the deadline, and which the District government must then clean, a lien equal to twice the cost of cleaning the property is assessed. The Clean It or Lien It program was a 1987 recipient of the Public Technology, Inc., Technology Achievement Award in Environmental Services.

Under the *Civil Infractions Act*, D.C. Law 6-42, the Department of Public Works (DPW) has authority to cite violators of the District's sanitation and public space regulations. In fiscal year 1989, the first full year of this authority, DPW issued 14,124 citations for such violations as overflowing trash containers, illegal dumping, and littering. Fines, ranging from $25 to $300 per violation, totaled nearly $2.6 million, of which the District government collected $369,129 in fiscal year 1989.

CLEAN IT OR LIEN IT ACTIVITIES AND LIENS PLACED

(Fiscal Year)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Nuisance Citations on Vacant Properties	1,989	1,248	1,638
Percent Abated by Owners	49%	53%	56%
Percent Abated by Government Action	51%	47%	44%
Amount of Liens Placed on Properties Cleaned by District Government Crews	$2,289,294	$1,399,200	$1,185,223

SANITATION ENFORCEMENT UNDER THE CIVIL INFRACTONS ACT

Citations	—*	6,345	14,124
Fines	—*	$518,424	$2,600,000
Revenue Collected from Sanitation Enforcement	—*	$264,921	$369,129

LOTS CLEANED BY DPW

(Fiscal Year)	*1988*	*1989*
Ward 1	12	19
Ward 2	99	147
Ward 3	18	29
Ward 4	20	29
Ward 5	82	146
Ward 6	94	175
Ward 7	202	351
Ward 8	56	79
Total	**583**	**975**

* Ticketing for sanitation enforcement began in January 1988; prior to this date, warning notices were issued.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Collection, Disposal and Recycling

The Department of Public Works (DPW) collects solid waste from all single-family residences and from multifamily residences with three or fewer dwelling units. In addition, the department provides special bulk collection services to those properties receiving regular household trash collection. By law, refuse from apartment buildings, businesses and institutions is collected by private haulers. In 1980, the Supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations in Wards 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and parts of 6. Supercans cannot be used effectively in Wards 1, 2, and parts of 6, because of on-street parking and crowded public space; these wards receive twice-weekly collections. In fiscal year 1989, 99,150 households received DPW trash collections; 74,363 of those households had Supercans.

In addition to private residential trash collection, DPW cleans the city's streets and alleys and collects trash from public litter receptacles. In 1989, more than 50 men and women daily swept the debris left behind by pedestrians and motorists in the city's central core. In other areas of the city, where the Supercan trash collection program has greatly reduced the amount of litter, streets are cleaned approximately once each month by truck crews. Major arterial streets, such as the Southwest-Southeast Freeway and North Capitol Street, are swept mechanically about once every five weeks.

Recycling in the District of Columbia

District residences and businesses generate more than 2,000 tons of trash daily. This averages to more than a ton of trash annually for every person living in the District of Columbia. It is estimated that more than half of that trash is paper. In fiscal year 1989, about 15 percent of the solid waste collected in the District was incinerated at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center; the other 85 percent was disposed of at the landfill in Lorton, Virginia. At the current rate of disposal, the landfill could reach capacity in this decade.

The D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-material Recycling Act of 1988, D.C. Law 7-226, took effect on October 1, 1989. Under the law, every household that receives trash collection from the District government was required as of that date to separate newspapers and yard waste for collection. During the first month of recycling, the department collected 1,303 tons of newspaper from District residents. Recycling of glass and aluminum is scheduled to begin in 1990 for all households. To qualify for DPW pick-up service of recycled trash, a petition signed by 51 percent of the condominium and cooperative unit owners must be submitted to the recycling office for review. If this is not done, it is the responsibility of the building owner or building management to set up a recycling program and arrange for collection. Under the recycling law, commercial businesses are also required to recycle newspapers, as well as office paper. This requirement took effect on December 1, 1989.

TOTAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
(In Tons)

20

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Number of Residences Served	99,500	101,000	100,000	99,150	99,150
District Collection:					
From Residences	165,393	158,367	169,391	167,671	165,925
From Curbside Public Receptacles	1,800	2,800	5,851	5,098	5,314
From Streets and Alleys	14,345	15,312	15,746	14,613	15,940
Total District Collection	**181,538**	**176,479**	**190,988**	**187,382**	**187,179**
Commercial Collection	445,514	488,276	524,761	554,745	560,881
Total District and Commercial Collection	**627,052**	**664,755**	**715,749**	**742,127**	**748,060**
Percentage Collected by the D.C. Government	28.9%	26.5%	26.7%	25.2%	24.4%
Percentage Collected by Commercial Haulers	71.1%	73.5%	73.3%	74.7%	75.6%
Solid Waste Disposal:					
Tons Incinerated	99,080*	164,410	169,749	161,377	97,494
Tons in Landfill	527,972	500,345	550,171	580,756	650,566
Total	**627,052**	**664,755**	**719,920**	**742,133**	**748,060**

* The District incinerator was closed to commercial haulers for 194 of 260 operating days in fiscal 1985 due to resurfacing of the furnace.

Source: D.C. Department of Public Works

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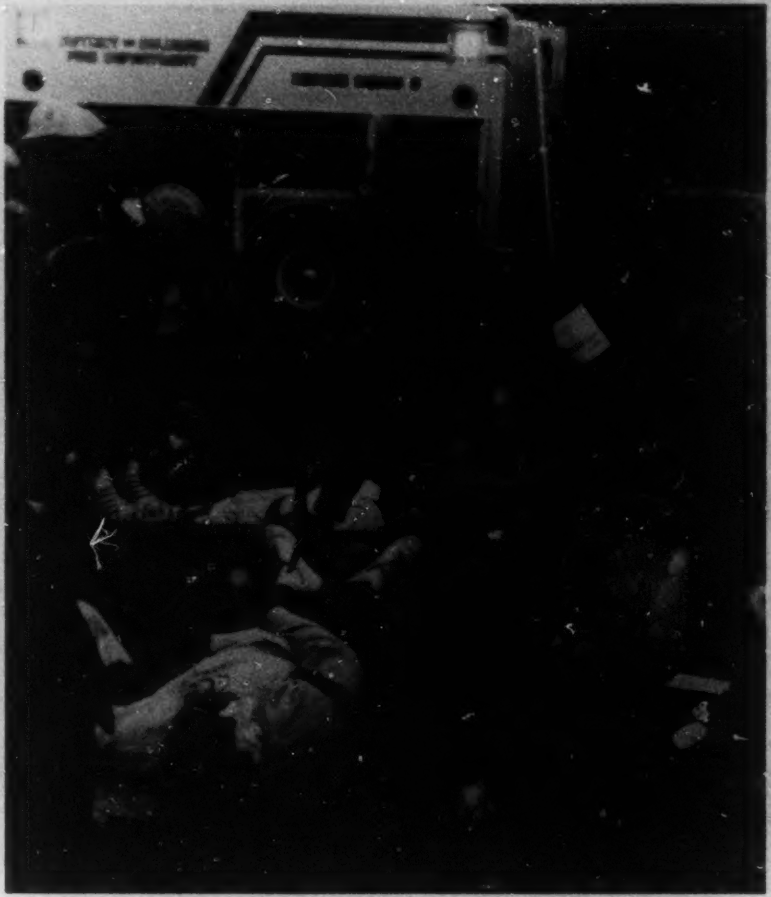


Practicing for Disasters

DC-HELP

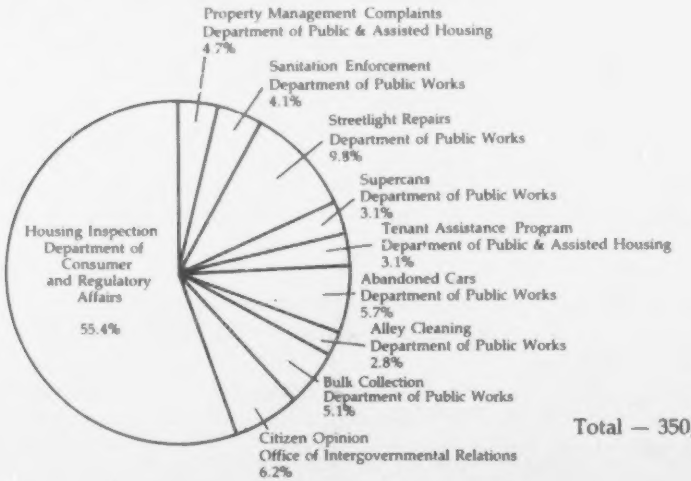
DC-HELP is a citizen information and referral system staffed by the Office of Emergency Preparedness. The service, reached by dialing 8DC-HELP (832-4357), is available 24-hours daily, seven days a week. By dialing 8DC-HELP, citizens set in motion a service-request monitoring process that generates an acknowledgement of their request within 48 hours and, if at all possible, a response to the request for service within five working days.

Prior to the existence of DC-HELP, an estimated 50 percent of the calls to the District's 911 police, fire and ambulance emergency number did not involve life-threatening emergencies. DC-HELP relieves the 911 system of many non-emergency calls. Since its inception in 1985, there has been a steady increase in the number of information and service calls to 8DC-HELP: 350,000 calls during fiscal year 1989 compared with 300,000 in 1988 and 240,000 in 1987.

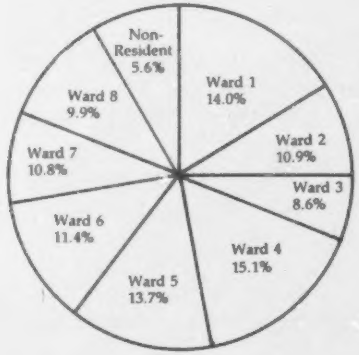
In fiscal year 1989, the most frequently requested service (55.4 percent) was for housing inspection. These requests are forwarded to the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs for review. More than 30 percent of the calls were directed to the Department of Public Works for such services as streetlight repairs, removal of abandoned cars, and trash collection. Nearly 8 percent of the calls were forwarded to the Department of Public and Assisted Housing for tenant assistance and property management complaints. In 6.2 percent of the calls to 8DC-HELP during fiscal year 1989, citizens registered their opinions on various government operations.

In addition to facilitating communication between residents and government, interagency communication has been improved through DC-HELP. Data are provided on the city's service delivery systems by ward and precinct to executive-level agencies, councilmembers, and advisory neighborhood commissioners.

TEN MOST FREQUENT REQUESTS THROUGH 8DC-HELP
(Fiscal Year 1989)



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS TO 8DC-HELP BY WARD
(Fiscal Year 1989)



Total — 350,000 calls

Source: D. C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

Fire Services

The primary mission of the Fire Department is to prevent fires. In fiscal year 1989, 17,696 fire inspections were conducted in apartment buildings, businesses, hotels, schools (private and public), hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities, and residential care facilities, and 48,092 potential fire hazards were identified and ordered to be corrected.

In addition to preventing fires, the department saves lives and protects property when fires do occur. The department also responds to such emergencies as floods and automobile, train and airplane crashes, and performs on-the-scene availability for presidential helicopter escort and at mass demonstrations.

In fiscal year 1989, 1,247 firefighters were employed by the department. The city maintains 34 fire stations with 33 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, four rescue squads, one hazardous materials company (HAZ MAT), and one fireboat company with two fireboats.

The Hazardous Materials Response unit was first organized as a combination rescue squad/HAZ MAT in 1984, and responded to 124 emergencies. This unit made 440 responses after becoming a separate company in 1987. The unit responds to all Metrorail fires, hospital emergencies and multiple alarms, as well as to special calls. Types of materials handled by the unit include: motor fuel spills, petroleum, natural gas and transport tank vehicle leaks, and spills or leaks from unidentified containers.

There were 25 deaths by fire in the District in fiscal year 1989. In the five-year period 1985-1989, Ward 2 had the highest number (28) of fire deaths. Most fire deaths occur in the bedroom. The leading causes of fires in the District are from careless smoking, food left on lit stoves, and arson/suspicious causes. Electrical fires, caused by faulty wiring, and children playing with matches follow close behind. In 1978, the Fire Department initiated legislation for, and the Council of the District of Columbia passed, D.C. Law 2-81, *The Smoke Detector Act of 1978*, making smoke detectors mandatory for every housing unit in the District of Columbia. Private homes and individual apartment units are not inspected for the presence of smoke detectors. However, if a fire occurs and no fire detector is present, the owner may be cited for violation of the act. The department regularly conducts programs to educate the public on the importance of smoke detectors, and provides home fire safety surveys to ensure a fire-safe environment. District residents may obtain a free smoke detector and request a home fire-safety survey by calling 673-3347 or by visiting a local fire station.

Over the period 1985-1989, the total number of emergency alarms to which the Fire Department has responded increased by 56 percent, yet the number of actual fires have decreased by 22.4 percent. That increase in emergency alarms was primarily the result of fire engines responding, along with ambulances, to medical emergencies. Between fiscal years 1988 and 1989, total emergency alarms decreased by 4.9 percent and total actual fires decreased by 25 percent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATING STATISTICS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Emergency Alarms	42,870	54,255	64,414	69,661	66,274
Percent False Alarms	3%	2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Total Fires	6,851	7,697	4,837	7,044	5,313
Incendiary*	5%	4%	1%	4%	5%
Suspicious**	1%	1%	—	1%	1%
HAZ MAT Responses	184	193	440	563	571
Fire Injuries:					
Firefighters	364	395	319	395	475
Civilians	223	214	213	221	231
Fire Deaths:					
Firefighters	1	0	0	0	0
Civilians	21	39	11	17	25
Total Property Loss (In Millions)	$120.6***	$13.8	$13.4	$21.3****	$20.1
Fire Inspections	19,906	12,287	18,560	21,636	17,696
Firefighters	1,166	1,226	1,277	1,240	1,247

* Fires of a criminal nature

** Fires of a questionable nature

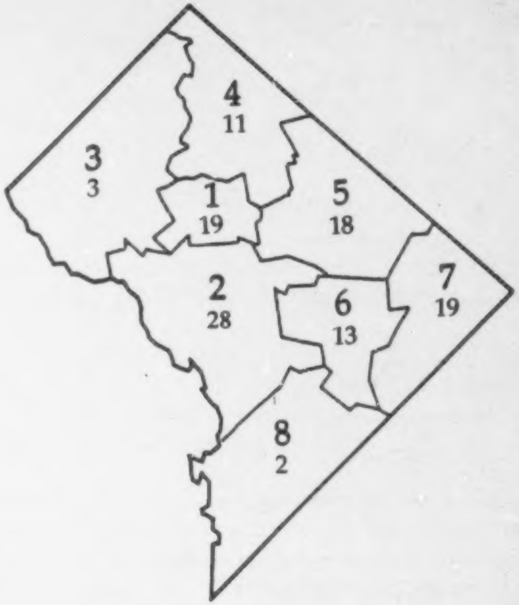
*** The $120.6 million loss in fiscal year 1985 was due to one extraordinary fire at the L'Enfant Plaza Post Office, with a single loss of $100 million.

**** Revised from previously published statistics in *INDICES* 1989

***** Excludes one firefighter death in 1985

Source: D.C. Fire Department

FIRE DEATHS BY WARD 1985-1989*****



Emergency Ambulance Service

In fiscal year 1989, the District's Emergency Ambulance Bureau operated an average of 16 basic life support (BLS) units for situations that may not be life-threatening, and five advanced life support (ALS) units for situations that appear to be life-threatening. Ambulances and fire fighting units are routinely dispatched to serious emergencies, such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. There were more than 121,000 incidents in 1989 that required ambulance service. In some instances, more than one ambulance was needed, either to transport multiple patients or to provide advanced life support care. Thus, 145,628 ambulance responses were logged during the year. Almost 55 percent of those calls transported patients to the hospital. Of the 79,055 transports to hospitals, 90 percent received basic life support service and 10 percent received advanced life support service. In 1989, the average response time between receipt of the call and arrival of the first fire department unit was 8.9 minutes.

On a ward basis, the demand for ambulance service as measured by transports to hospitals increased between 1988 and 1989 in Wards 4, 7, and 8. During the period 1985 through 1989, emergency ambulance service increased in all wards except Ward 3, with the greatest increases in transports in Wards 5, 7 and 8. Ward 3 had a 12 percent decrease over the same period. D.C. General Hospital was the destination for more than 20 percent of all transports in 1989, more than any other facility in the District. On January 29, 1989, peak load scheduling was implemented to more closely match available ambulance units to the demands on the service. Research of call volumes had shown that the average call rate during the busiest period (1 p.m. to 9 p.m.) was as high as 18 calls per hour. In contrast, at the slowest times (4 a.m. to 6 a.m.), the average call rate was only 6 calls per hour. To more efficiently match supply with the demand for ambulance service, 26 units were put on call at peak load time and 16 units were put on call at low demand time.

The 1989 fiscal year expenditures for the Emergency Ambulance Bureau was $13,450,000; this included salaries for emergency medical technicians, paramedics, administrative and logistical personnel, and for equipment. At the close of fiscal year 1989, the Emergency Ambulance Bureau had 51 paramedics, 33 intermediate paramedics and 181 emergency medical technicians assigned to duties on ambulances and medic units. User fees of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support are charged per person per transport. In fiscal year 1989, $1.5 million was collected for ambulance services, about 3.5 percent of the nearly $42 million billed.

The Advisory Committee on Emergency Medical Services was established in July 1977 by the Mayor's Reorganization Plan of 1986. The committee reviews the Emergency Medical Services Plan, and standards and regulations for the designation of trauma centers, and advises on public information programs, data collection systems, and coordination of services.

The 28-member advisory committee is appointed by the mayor, and includes one representative from each hospital designated as a trauma center and representatives of professional organizations, private ambulance providers, labor, government, consumers and the community (including the elderly, the handicapped, and Spanish-speaking residents).

2

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE BUREAU RESPONSES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Incidents Requiring Ambulance service	96,887	102,657	113,051	125,692	121,022
Responses	112,842	124,479	142,372	157,118	145,628
Persons Requiring Advanced Life Support	4,668	7,262	8,149	8,797	7,739
Persons Requiring Basic Life Support	59,664	60,173	66,533	71,239	71,316
Total Transports	**64,332**	**67,435**	**74,682**	**80,036**	**79,055**
Response Time in Minutes:					
From Call to Scene (Ambulance)*	9.2	10.5	9.0**	9.9	9.9
From Dispatch to Scene***	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.3	8.9****

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* Timing begins when a 911 call is answered at the Communications Division and ends when the first ambulance arrives on the scene of the emergency.

** Prior to 1987, figures reported the average response time by measuring the average time between a call received and the ambulance's arrival on the scene. Since 1987, the response time measures the average time between a call received and the first EMT's arrival on the scene.

*** Timing begins when the first ambulance and/or fire truck is told to respond to the call and ends when the vehicle(s) arrive(s) at the scene of the emergency.

**** Response time in 1989 measured the minutes between call and scene arrival of first fire engine.

AMBULANCE TRANSPORTS BY WARD

3

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
*Ward**						
1	9,430	10,199	11,152	11,280	10,989	16.5%
2**	15,473	16,203	15,839	18,032	17,827	15.2
3	3,171	3,151	3,416	2,888	2,790	-12.0
4	5,306	5,353	6,172	6,784	6,854	29.2
5	8,504	9,178	10,554	11,794	11,273	32.6
6	8,353	8,674	9,784	10,032	9,495	13.7
7	6,802	6,991	8,227	8,795	9,202	35.3
8	7,293	7,686	9,538	10,431	10,625	45.7
Total	**64,332**	**67,435**	**74,682**	**80,036**	**79,055**	**22.9%**

* Based on 1970 census apportionment

** Ward 2 consistently has the most demand as it encompasses the downtown office area, which has the highest population during daytime working hours.

AMBULANCE TRANSPORTS BY HOSPITAL

4

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-89*
Hospital						
Capitol Hill Hospital	5,873	5,375	6,264	7,284	7,502	27.7%
Children's Hospital	2,891	2,885	3,278	3,718	3,684	27.4
Columbia Hospital for Women	143	312	177	192	166	16.1
D.C. General Hospital	12,269	13,562	14,199	16,048	17,123	39.6
Georgetown University Hospital	3,162	3,093	2,931	2,865	2,862	- 9.5
George Washington University Hospital	8,401	7,934	7,904	7,643	7,297	-13.1
Hadley Memorial Hospital	1,564	1,425	1,847	2,012	2,055	31.4
Howard University Hospital	7,553	9,715	12,004	12,133	10,404	37.7
Providence Hospital	3,996	4,582	4,767	5,246	4,743	18.7
Sibley Hospital	682	937	1,120	962	1,036	51.9
Southeast Community Hospital	6,954	7,620	9,190	9,350	8,585	23.5
Veterans Administration Hospital	1,537	1,323	1,362	1,110	767	-50.1
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	232	444	262	233	182	-21.6
Washington Hospital Center	7,503	6,169	7,325	8,818	10,451	39.3
Washington Hospital-MedStar	1,511	1,934	1,913	2,154	2,056	36.1
Other Hospitals	61	125	139	268	142	132.8
Total	**64,332**	**67,435**	**74,682**	**80,036**	**79,055**	**22.9%**

Sources: D.C. Emergency Ambulance Bureau
D.C. Department of Human Services

An Overview of the Adult Criminal Justice System in the District of Columbia

The criminal justice system in the District of Columbia is complex. It is also unique, because the District government performs state, county and municipal criminal justice functions. It does not, however, perform all criminal justice functions — some of these functions are provided by the federal government, and include the prosecution by the U.S. Attorney's Office of all adult criminal offenses. Another unique feature of the District's criminal justice system is that judges in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals are appointed by the president of the United States.

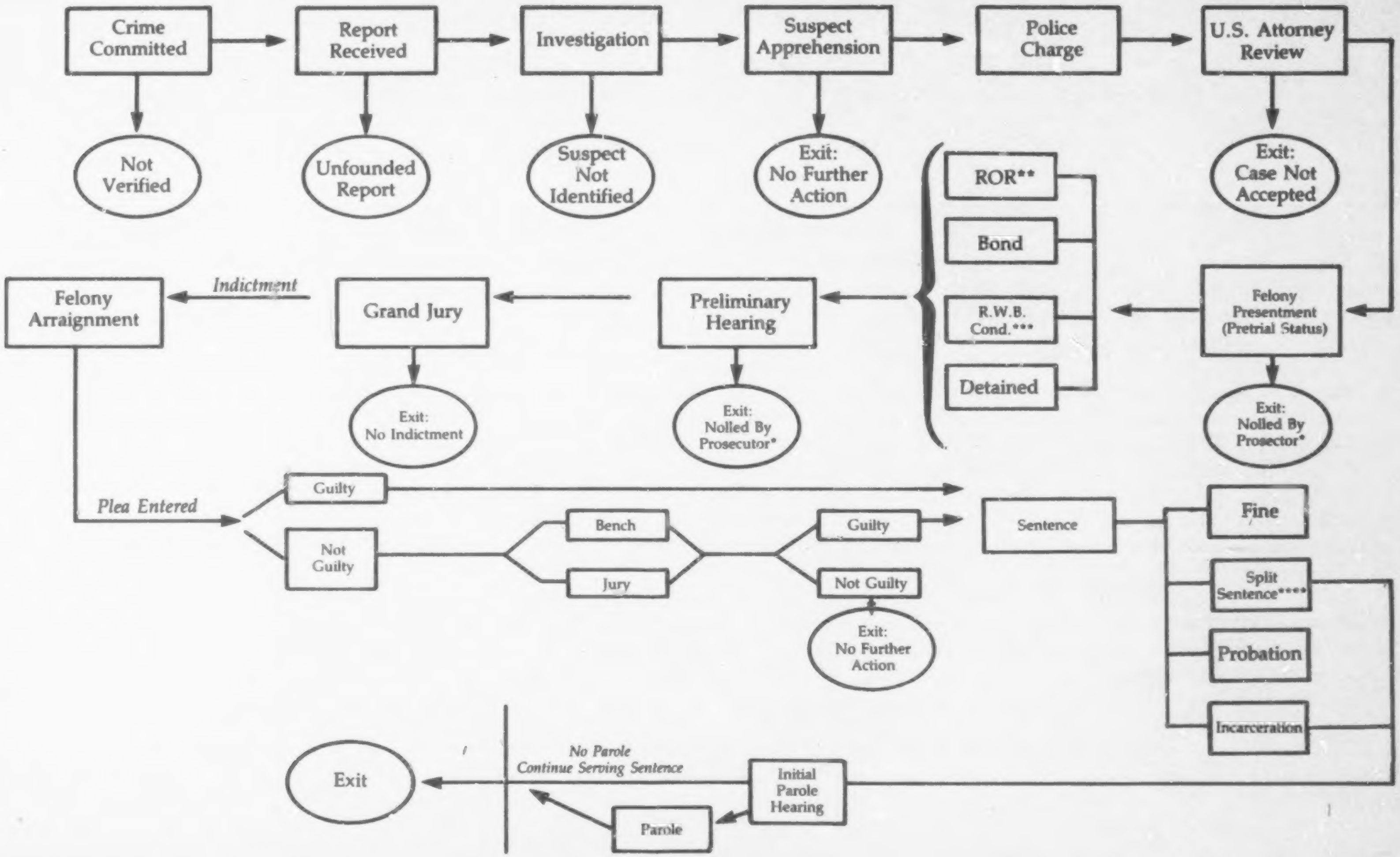
The Metropolitan Police Department is the District's principal law enforcement agency, with 4,037 police officers. These officers arrest individuals suspected of committing crimes and, after further investigation, present charges to the U.S. Attorney's Office for review.

In adult cases, the U.S. Attorney's Office makes the decision either to prosecute with the charge as presented, change the charge, or dismiss the case. For individuals against whom felony charges are filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) interviews and tests the arrestee(s) for drugs. The judge takes into consideration the PSA recommendation at a presentment hearing and makes the decision to either release the person on his/her own recognizance, release with bond, release without bond but with certain conditions (e.g., drug surveillance), or detain the person in the Detention Facility, operated by the Department of Corrections.

At the preliminary hearing, the prosecution seeks to convince the judge that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime and should be held for trial. After a preliminary hearing before a judge in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, felony cases are sent to a grand jury, where the individual enters a plea of guilty or not guilty. A trial date is set; at any time between that point in the criminal justice process and until the trial ends, an individual may plead guilty. In the majority of felony cases, the defendant enters a guilty plea; however, a small percentage of cases do go to trial, either before a judge or with a jury. If an individual pleads guilty, or is found guilty, and is sentenced to serve one year or less, the person is transferred to the Detention Facility. If the sentence is more than one year, it is served in the Lorton Correctional Complex, operated by the Department of Corrections, or in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility. Persons sentenced to probation are monitored by probation officers employed by the Superior Court.

After serving a period of incarceration, the convicted felon is eligible for parole. The D.C. Board of Parole receives cases and makes decisions on whether to issue a release. If released, the balance of the sentence is served in the community on parole, under the supervision of parole officers from the Board of Parole. Individuals often serve some portion of parole time in halfway houses operated by, or under contract with, the Department of Corrections.

FELONY PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Crime Committed
Report Received
Investigation
Suspect Apprehension
Police Charge
U.S. Attorney Review
Not Verified
Unfounded Report
Suspect Not Identified
Exit: No Further Action
Exit: Case Not Accepted
ROR**
Bond
R.W.B. Cond.***
Detained
Felony Arraignment
Indictment
Grand Jury
Preliminary Hearing
Felony Presentment (Pretrial Status)
Exit: No Indictment
Exit: Nolled By Prosecutor*
Exit: Nolled By Prosector*
Plea Entered
Guilty
Not Guilty
Bench
Jury
Guilty
Not Guilty
Exit: No Further Action
Sentence
Fine
Split Sentence****
Probation
Incarceration
No Parole
Continue Serving Sentence
Exit
Initial Parole Hearing
Parole

* Nolled: nolle prosequi is the prosecutor's decision not to initiate prosecution even when there is sufficient evidence to do so.

** ROR: released on own recognizance

*** RWB Cond.. released without bond but with special conditions.

**** Split sentence: an option in sentencing in which the defendant serves a portion of his sentence incarcerated and the remaining sentence on probation in the community.

Source: D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Police Protection

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) protects the lives and property of the 622,600 District residents, the 620,000 commuters who work in the District of Columbia, and the 19.3 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. MPD also provides escort services for the president of the United States and visiting foreign dignitaries, and provides police support at the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the federal government. In 1969, MPD was organized into seven police districts, each headed by a deputy chief; these boundaries continue in effect today.

In 1989, MPD employed an average of 4,037 full-time police officers, 554 civilians, and 284 cadets. Also in 1989, 506 new officers were placed on duty. To address the increase in crime experienced in some District of Columbia neighborhoods, all patrol officers were directed to work a six-day week. MPD assigned 70 percent of sworn officers in all the police districts to uniformed street duty, including 506 new officers, who were deployed among the seven police districts. The purpose of this plan was to saturate neighborhoods experiencing high levels of violence with an abundance of uniformed foot patrol officers to deter criminal activity.

To augment personnel shortages and expand police presence, the training schedules of recruit officers were modified to allow them to assume patrol duties two days a week under the supervision of veteran officers. Police officers assigned to administrative work were redeployed to patrol duty one day a week in police districts experiencing the highest levels of reported crime and violence. Additionally, members assigned to the Special Operations and Morals Divisions were frequently redeployed to one of the respective police districts to augment the existing staff. One officer was assigned to each junior and senior high school.

In addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, 23 other public law enforcement authorities operate in the District of Columbia; these include the U.S. Secret Service, with responsibility for guarding the White House and the president, and the U.S. Capitol Police, with responsibility for protecting the Capitol building and grounds and members of Congress. All told, there are 7,327 public law enforcement officers in Washington, D.C.

PUBLIC POLICE AGENCIES OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department
U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division
U.S. Secret Service
D.C. Government Protective Services Agency
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Library of Congress Police
National Zoological Park Police
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Smithsonian Institution Police
Internal Revenue Service Security
Government Printing Office Police
U.S. Postal Inspection Service Security Force
U.S. Park Police
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Capitol Police
Metrorail Transit Police
Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Customs Service
Supreme Court Police
Federal Reserve Security
Federal Protective Service
U.S. Marshals
Railroad Police
Reservoir Police

In addition to the public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, 3,491 special police officers, 166 private detective agencies, and 3,861 security guards are registered with the Metropolitan Police Department. MPD received 5,439 renewal applications in calendar year 1989. *Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1988*, issued by the mayor, granted the MPD responsibility for administering applications and investigating, certifying and licensing of security officers and private detectives.

Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen by the D.C. Code. Security guards of private agencies are not authorized to carry firearms in the District. Commissioned special police officers have arrest authority only on the premises to which they are assigned. Furthermore, commissioned special police officers may carry firearms only while at their duty stations.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Criminal Offenses

The FBI's national Uniform Crime Reporting System separates crimes into two categories: Part I and Part II offenses. In the District in 1989, reported crimes against persons (Part I offenses) were one percent higher than they had been in 1988. Increases in homicides, rapes, assaults, robberies, and larceny/theft account for this slight increase.

For the five-year period 1985 through 1989, Part I crimes increased by 24 percent; Part II crimes increased by 12 percent. Among Part I crimes during the same period, there has been a 193 percent increase in homicides, a 65 percent increase in auto thefts, a 30 percent increase in assaults, an 18 percent increase in burglaries, and a 25 percent increase in robberies. Over the same period, reports of rapes dropped by 45 percent, and arson by 32 percent. Among Part II offenses, embezzlement showed the highest increase, 58 percent.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Part I Crimes

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*% Change 1988-89*	*% Change 1985-89*
Homicide*	148	194	225	369	434	18%	193%
Rape	337	328	245	165	186	13%	-45%
Robbery	5,230	4,719	4,462	5,689	6,540	15%	25%
Assault	4,457	4,181	5,084	5,690	5,775	1%	30%
Burglary	10,004	10,814	11,241	12,295	11,778	-4%	18%
Larceny/Theft	24,873	25,818	24,965	28,582	29,110	2%	17%
Auto Theft	5,024	6,105	6,297	8,633	8,287	-4%	65%
Arson	294	272	280	292	199	-32%	-32%
Total	**50,367**	**52,431**	**52,799**	**61,715**	**62,309**	**1%**	**24%**

* As defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System, this count does not include deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicide. The FBI system records assaults leading to murder as aggravated assaults on the date they occur; if death occurs later, the crime is counted as a homicide as of the date of the death. A homicide may be determined "justifiable" when a police officer in the line of duty or a civilian being threatened acts in self-defense. In calendar year 1989, four such incidents occurred.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Part II Crimes Reported

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*% Change 1988-89*	*% Change 1985-89*
Drug Offenses	7,328	9,770	10,977	9,595	7,884	-18%	8%
Vandalism	5,264	5,434	6,163	6,761	6,861	1%	30%
Simple Assault	2,320	2,205	2,671	2,411	2,620	9%	13%
Flight from the Law	817	834	796	954	969	2%	19%
Prostitution	1,506	1,374	1,352	1,269	1,059	-17%	-30%
Receipt of Stolen Property	273	253	261	210	267	27%	-2%
Illegal Possession of Weapons	919	884	803	975	879	-10%	-4%
Fraud	702	732	882	815	674	-17%	-4%
Forgery	505	545	604	642	541	-16%	7%
Embezzlement	216	225	295	405	342	16%	58%
Sex Offenses	687	554	535	411	454	10%	-44%
Other Part II**	2,258	2,326	3,270	3,226	2,970	-8%	32%
Total	**22,795**	**25,136**	**28,609**	**27,674**	**25,520**	**-8%**	**12%**
Grand Total Parts I & II	**73,162**	**77,567**	**81,408**	**89,389**	**87,829**	**-2%**	**20%**

** Other Part II offenses include gambling, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Arrests

In 1989, 8,801 adults were arrested in the District of Columbia for offenses listed under Part I of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System; those arrests ranged from 3,057 arrests for theft/larceny to 40 arrests for arson. The offense with greatest increase in reported crimes by adults over the past five years was homicide, which had increased by 193 percent. In the same five-year period, reported cases of rape decreased by 45 percent.

Total Part I arrests of juveniles have shown little variation from 1985 through 1989, averaging more than 2,200 arrests each year. Robberies, burglaries and larcenies accounted for 47 percent of the juvenile Part I arrests in 1985 and only 23 percent of the arrests in 1989. In 1989, 57 percent of all juvenile Part I arrests were for auto theft. Arrests of juveniles for homicide (63) during 1989 exceeded the combined total (58) for 1985 through 1988.

PART I ARRESTS

	Adult					*Juvenile*				
(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Homicide	107	127	124	160	271	15	8	9	26	63
Rape	136	124	97	58	80	22	19	14	11	23
Robbery	1,030	952	764	715	1,093	431	279	220	179	171
Assault	1,858	1,798	1,704	1,482	1,564	518	274	319	283	355
Burglary	1,475	968	852	825	967	374	243	197	122	123
Larceny	3,156	3,697	3,354	3,331	3,057	343	296	333	235	216
Auto Theft	1,193	1,480	1,339	1,297	1,729	725	1,015	1,133	1,414	1,294
Arson	40	31	41	44	40	15	7	4	8	8
Total	**8,995**	**9,177**	**8,275**	**7,912**	**8,801**	**2,443**	**2,141**	**2,229**	**2,278**	**2,253**

Under offenses listed in Part II of the FBI's system of reported crimes, 9,035 adults were arrested on narcotics charges for sales and/or possession of drugs; 62 percent of the arrests were for possessing drugs with the intent to distribute. In 1986 and 1987, MPD engaged in an aggressive drug enforcement program that concentrated on the use of non-uniformed officers in a variety of tactics, such as "buy busts," observation posts, road blocks, and jump-out squads. In 1988, because of the concern of residents, MPD modified its strategy to place greater emphasis on uniform visibility in the community. This action may have contributed to the lower number of drug arrests over the past two years, as compared with 1986 and 1987.

PART II ARRESTS

	Adult					*Juvenile*				
(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987****	*1988*	*1989*
Drug Offenses*	8,649	12,058	11,066	8,505	9,035	623	1,222	1,894	1,913	1,478
Other**	24,999	22,819	24,104	19,496	26,708	883	581	2,025	2,436	2,194
Total	**33,648**	**34,877**	**35,170**	**28,001**	**35,743**	**1,506**	**1,803**	**3,919**	**4,349**	**3,672**

* Drug offenses include sales and possession.

** Other than drug abuse violations, Part II offenses include forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, possession of weapons, prostitution, gambling, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and buying, receiving or possessing stolen property.

*** To conform with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system, MPD began counting all juveniles arrested, including those charged and not sent to court, as well as fugitives. Thus, total Part II juvenile arrests beginning in 1987 are not comparable to totals in prior years.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Law Enforcement Initiatives

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) began implementation of an innovative policing philosophy and style—called Community Empowerment Policing (CEP)—in February 1990. Under CEP, the police are mobilizing community residents and resources to prevent and reduce criminal activity, especially among neighborhood youths. CEP will help residents to develop a better understanding of the District's crime problems and will redefine the roles of citizens and police in addressing issues related to the prevention and suppression of crime, drugs and delinquency. CEP is initially being implemented within the 1st and 7th Districts for a six-month evaluation period prior to citywide implementation. CEP will work with other District government agencies and residents to:

- increase police visibility
- organize and train residents in crime prevention techniques
- reduce police repeat calls for service and reduce patrol hazards and risks
- remove abandoned vehicles from neighborhood streets
- brick and board abandoned and vacant structures
- identify high risk youths and refer them to the appropriate social services agencies
- improve street and alley lighting

Another major initiative in the District is the Police and Citizens Together (PACT) effort, which combines 14 different crime-fighting initiatives. Program components include:

- the Neighborhood Watch Program, which has involved 76,720 households since it began in 1981. Neighborhood Watch signs have been posted in 6,278 neighborhood blocks;
- drug awareness programs involving young people, their parents and relatives, police officers, and public school staffs in drug education;
- police assistance programs, including rewards for individuals who provide information leading to arrests of drug dealers; since 1981, $49,500 has been awarded; $5,500 was awarded in 1989 to two individuals;
- the Crime Victims Compensation Program, established by D.C. Law 4-100 in 1982 to reimburse innocent victims of violent crimes for medical expenses and earnings lost as a result of these crimes, is administered by the Department of Employment Services, with MPD assisting in referrals and verifications. During fiscal year 1989, $6,061 was paid in compensation funds; and
- a victim assistance program, established to provide crime victims with information on available services and service sites.

Crime Solvers, an MPD crime-fighting program, began operating in July 1981. The program is supported through the civic and business community, which volunteers its services and provides funding. Crime Solvers programs—"Tipster," "Major Drug Dealers," and "Gotcha"—publicize cases through radio, television and newspapers and receive confidential calls from viewers, listeners and readers regarding suspects or offenses. Since Crime Solvers aired its first case on WJLA-TV, Channel 7, in May 1989, it has expanded and received the support of Fox Television's program "City Under Siege," Channel 5, and WUSA-TV, Channel 9, in addition to area newspapers and radio stations. Since its inception, Crime Solvers has closed 546 felony cases and 59 misdemeanor cases, made 550 adult and 52 juvenile arrests, recovered $2.8 million in property and $8.7 million in drugs, and awarded $36,200 to 605 callers.

The Capture Reward Program has apprehended 22 of 29 targeted felons since August 1989; charges ranged from assault with intent to kill to first degree murder.

The MPD cadet program started in October 1986 with 25 cadets. By the end of 1989, the program had expanded to a complement of 284 cadets, who learn about police work in various administrative assignments. As of March 1990, 38 cadets were completing cadet training and will be eligible to become police officers when they reach their 20th birthday.

In cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club and the Department of Human Services, MPD implemented an Early Intervention Program to provide services to those juveniles who have been arrested for minor offenses or who are at risk of becoming involved in delinquent behavior. Of the 12,477 juveniles who have been arrested for minor offenses since the program started in October 1988, 1,727 have been diverted from the court system. Of that same number, 211 juveniles were not residents (the program does not permit juveniles who reside outside the District of Columbia to participate; they are instead placed in the custody of their parents), 218 have been referred to social service agencies, and 1,298 juveniles were diverted without referral (either because their parents elected not to have their child participate in the program or the officer determined that the juvenile did not need services provided by the program).

The MPD has developed initiatives with other law enforcement agencies to prevent and reduce crime. Since 1976, MPD has worked with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to identify major illicit drug traffickers in the metropolitan area. MPD members of this task force are deputized as U.S. marshals and, as such, have the same authority as DEA agents to conduct investigations and seize property in the Washington metropolitan area. MPD is working with law enforcement officials in those local jurisdictions. A Special Emphasis Task Force, formed in 1988, is comprised of MPD officers, police officials from Prince George's County, and five federal agencies, including DEA and the U.S. Customs Service.

The MPD is empowered to confiscate assets accumulated by drug traffickers through illegal drug transactions. Assets seized under federal law are processed through the U.S. Marshal's Office; those seized under District law are adjudicated through the Superior Court. If forfeiture proceedings are successful, assets seized under federal law may be used for law enforcement purposes only, while assets seized under District law can be used for prevention of drug abuse, treatment of drug abuse, drug education or program administration. The timing of the transfer of assets is determined by the court process. During fiscal year 1989, $873,951 was transferred to MPD from both federal and local sources.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Civilian Review of Alleged Police Misconduct

The *Civilian Complaint Review Board Act of 1980*, D.C. Law 3-158, provides for civilian participation in the review of police misconduct complaints. The Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) became operational in June 1982. The seven-member board is made up of three mayoral appointees, one of whom is appointed chair and must be a member of the D.C. Bar; two D.C Council appointees; one appointee of the chief of police; and one appointee of the police union, the Fraternal Order of Police.

CCRB, an independent board, has the responsibility of examining civilian complaints, against Metropolitan Police officers or special police officers employed by District government, of excessive use of force, harassment, and/or demeaning language. Complaints are investigated by staff and, if substantiated, are forwarded to the board for a public hearing. The board recommends disciplinary action to the chief of police for allegations sustained. If the chief offers an alternative recommendation, the mayor (or his designee) may choose between the two, or order a compromise. If there is any probability that the complaint alleges criminal misconduct, it is referred to the Office of the U.S. Attorney.

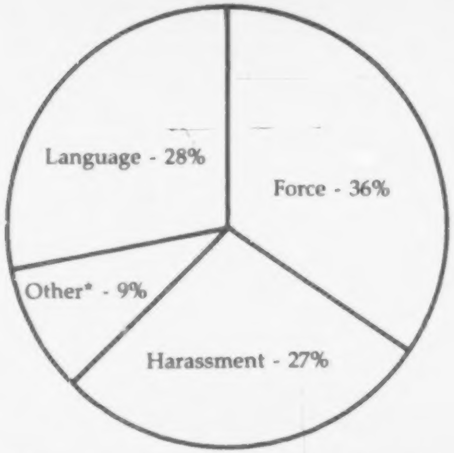
Since 1982, CCRB has received more than 2,500 complaints. The number of complaints filed in the first two years alone resulted in the development of a backlogged caseload that, by January 1988, was in excess of 900 complaints. An increased number of hearing dates, improved intake procedures, and computerized records resulted in the closure of more than 1,000 complaints and a 23 percent reduction in the backlog, which, by March 1990, had been reduced to 693 complaints.

During fiscal year 1989, 381 complaints containing 720 allegations of misconduct were filed against more than 280, or 7 percent, of the 4,037 officers. Approximately 36 percent of the allegations involved excessive use of force, 28 percent related to the use of demeaning language, 27 percent cited harassment, and 9 percent were not within the jurisdiction of CCRB.

Of the individuals filing complaints during the past fiscal year, 75 percent live in the District of Columbia, 16 percent in Maryland, 7 percent in Virginia and 2 percent outside the metropolitan area. The greatest number of complaints were filed against officers in the 3rd District; the least number of complaints were against officers in the 4th District. The greatest number of complainants (20 percent) were from Ward 2, and Ward 3 had the fewest number of complainants (4 percent).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 381 COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD

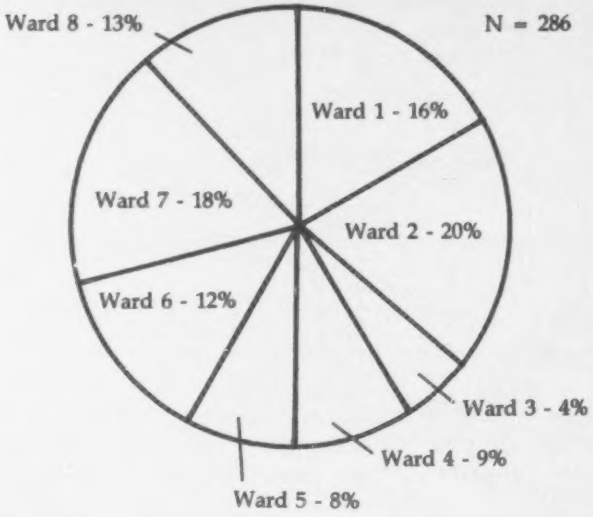
(Fiscal Year 1989)



* Includes reports of disrespectful behavior as opposed to disrespectful language and not under jurisdiction of CCRB, e.g., Park Police, Metro Transit Authority Police

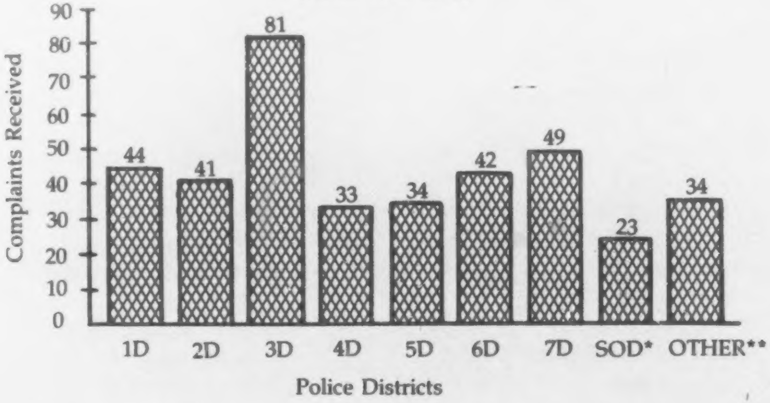
WARD DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS FILED WITH CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD

(Fiscal Year 1989)



CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS BY DISTRICT

(Fiscal Year 1989)



* Special Operations Division

** Includes police units not divided into districts, e.g., administrative services, sex and narcotics branches

Source: Civilian Complaint Review Board

Five-Year Trends In Crime By Police District

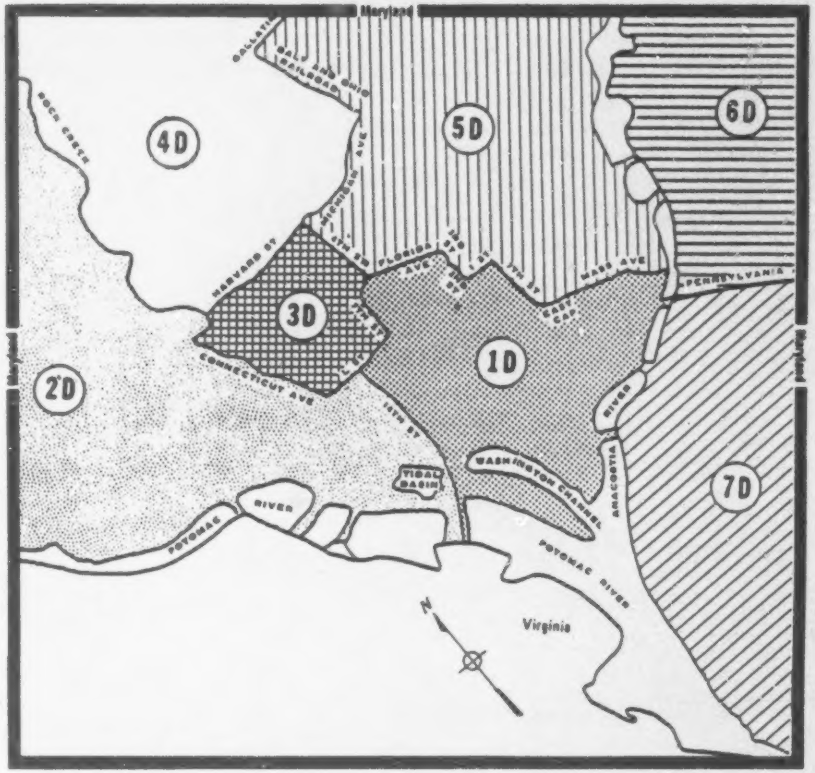
From 1985 through 1989, crimes against persons and property in the District of Columbia increased by 24 percent. When data are examined on a district-by-district basis, differing trends can be identified on a neighborhood level. For example, in overall crimes against persons (e.g., homicide, reported rape, robbery and aggravated assault), the 3rd District experienced a decrease of 28 percent, and the 2nd District a decrease of 2 percent.

Over the past five years, occurrences of reported rape decreased in all seven police districts, and robbery decreased in two police districts. Over the same period, crimes against property increased slightly in the 2nd and 3rd Districts, substantially in the 1st District, and in rather smaller yearly increments in the other districts.

There have been significant increases in the number of homicides in five of the police districts over the past five years. In the 1st District, homicides increased by 317 percent, and in the 6th District by 240 percent.

Auto theft, which increased in all districts, had the greatest increase in the category of crimes against property, including burglary, arson and larceny. Over the past five years, auto thefts increased by 103 percent in the 5th District and 76 percent in the 7th District.

POLICE DISTRICTS


Maryland
Gallatin
Balt and Ohio Railroad
Rock Creek
4D
5D
6D
Michigan Ave
Harvard St
11th St
Florida Ave
7th St
Mass Ave
Pennsylvania
3D
East Cap
1D
2D
Connecticut Ave
16th St
River
Washington Channel
Anacostia
Tidal Basin
7D
Potomac
River
Potomac River
Virginia
N
Maryland
Maryland

TRENDS BY POLICE DISTRICT
(1985-1989)

	Crimes Against Persons	*Crimes Against Property*	*Number of Arrests*
1st District	18%	30%	-20%
2nd District	-2%	7%	-13%
3rd District	-28%	17%	-8%
4th District	32%	30%	14%
5th District	51%	33%	37%
6th District	88%	27%	21%
7th District	68%	32%	6%

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
1st District	1,888	1,694	1,852	2,136	2,231
2nd District	975	911	914	936	956
3rd District	2,079	1,785	1,570	1,672	1,503
4th District	1,229	1,150	1,097	1,461	1,621
5th District	1,591	1,457	1,610	1,940	2,394
6th District	888	918	1,105	1,509	1,671
7th District	1,522	1,508	1,868	2,259	2,559

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
1st District	7,741	8,517	8,370	10,072	10,102
2nd District	9,198	9,413	10,297	10,184	9,808
3rd District	6,672	6,826	6,347	7,395	7,780
4th District	4,820	5,278	5,098	6,353	6,270
5th District	5,458	5,373	5,381	6,622	7,234
6th District	2,613	3,030	2,815	3,533	3,307
7th District	3,693	4,572	4,475	5,344	4,873

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Legal Affairs

The Office of the Corporation Counsel is the primary legal advisor to the District of Columbia government; it is presently staffed by 158 attorneys in six divisions: the Civil Division, the Criminal Division, the Mental Health Division, the Community Development Division, the Legal Counsel Division, and the Appellate Division. The office represents the District government as plaintiff or defendant in suits involving personal injury, affirmative action, drug testing, child support, taxes, and consumer protection matters.

As a result of litigation settled or disposed in fiscal year 1989, the District government collected $16.9 million, of which $14 million was for child support. The city paid $12.9 million in settlements and judgments. Judgments in favor of the District resulting from tax suits totaled $62 million in fiscal year 1989. This increase over the previous year is attributable to a judgment in a major tax suit. Real estate transactions for $25.5 million in sales and $1.2 million in leases were handled by the corporation counsel in 1989.

The corporation counsel prosecutes juveniles charged with such crimes as murder, rape and armed robbery, as well as lesser offenses. Juvenile cases referred by the police to the corporation counsel in fiscal year 1989 totaled 4,698. These cases resulted in 2,808 prosecution petitions being filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

Since the prosecution of major adult criminal offenses in the District rests with the U.S. attorney, the Criminal Division's authority is limited to the prosecution of traffic offenses, misdemeanors, and various regulatory offenses. In fiscal year 1989, the division prosecuted 11,567 cases.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel represents the District government in all appellate proceedings before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and in federal appellate courts. It also provides legal advice and opinions to District agencies in the executive branch on a wide range of areas, including economic development, procurement, regulatory affairs, law enforcement and human services issues, such as the homeless initiative. The office also reviews legislation, regulations and bond offerings to ensure legal sufficiency, and oversees the sale and lease of Redevelopment Land Agency property. During fiscal year 1989, the office provided advice on numerous legislative matters: these included drafting amendments to the District's pretrial detention law to increase the number of offenses subject to pretrial detention, taxation of long distance telephone calls, increasing penalties for crimes committed near schools, and government tort claims legislation (concerns civil suits for liability because of wrongful acts, damages or injury).

REAL ESTATE AND TAX LITIGATION
($ in Thousands)

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Civil Suits Against District	46	45	38	142	85
Suits Filed by District	150	100	363	224	334
Tax Suits Against District	266	277	169	150	262
Tax Judgments for District	$18,065	$21,168	$17,000	$27,000	$62,000
Value of Real Estate Transactions Closed					
Sales	$7,000	$10,200	$7,781	$25,226	$25,511
Leases*	$462	$462	$2,275	$2,162	$1,298

* Represents lease value from date of lease through end of the fiscal year

CIVIL LITIGATION
($ in Thousands)

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(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Lawsuits Filed Against District					
General Litigation	459	410	490	409	439
Major Cases	24	6	29	24	37
Department of Corrections Litigation	217	321	222	353	452
Special Litigation	124	170	154	130	181
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	56
Total Suits against District	**824**	**907**	**895**	**916**	**1,165**
Settlements and Judgments	$6,445	$7,122	$5,697	$10,525	$12,900
Lawsuits Filed by District					
Child Support	3,405	4,573	4,219	4,366	3,416
Forfeitures and Collections	--	—	—	--	183
Total Suits Filed by District	**3,405**	**4,573**	**4,219**	**4,366**	**3,599**
Amounts Collected					
Forfeitures, Collections & Escheats	$2,055	$4,042	$2,267	$2,675	$2,853
Child Support	6,187	7,109	5,719	9,095	14,061
Total Collected	**$8,242**	**$11,151**	**$7,986**	**$11,770**	**$16,914**

ADULT LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cases Prosecuted					
Regulatory Violations	300	350	399	169	372
Other Misdemeanors	2,654	2,924	3,333	1,755	1,439
Driving While Under the Influence	5,383	5,921	6,749	3,244	2,649
Other Traffic Offenses	7,742	8,516	9,708	5,978	7,107
Total Cases	**16,079**	**17,711**	**20,189**	**11,146 ***	**11,567**

* In 1988, a new method of reporting was utilized, making comparisons with prior years' data infeasible.

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Drug Testing

In October 1986, as a result of a grant awarded by the Department of Justice to the Pretrial Services Agency, the District of Columbia became one of the first jurisdictions in the United States to offer comprehensive juvenile drug testing services. The program conducts drug tests on all juveniles charged with a delinquent offense and reports the results to the court. The program also offers follow-up monitoring services and unscheduled spot checks for juveniles awaiting adjudication. Referrals to treatment and drug counseling are also made. The authority for juvenile drug testing is found in the Superior Court Rules and in a memorandum of understanding that was developed at the time the program began operating.

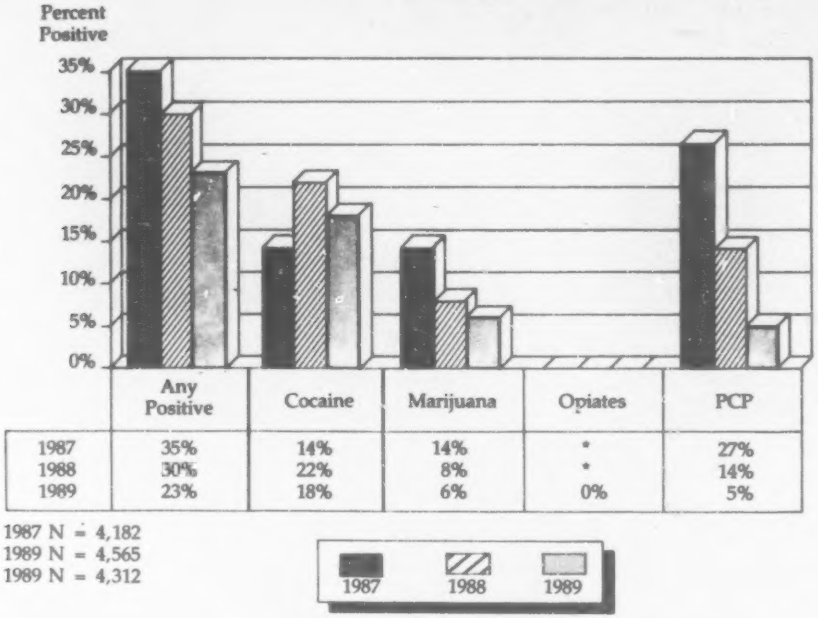
Of the 4,312 drug tests conducted on juveniles in 1989, the overall drug-positive rate at the time of arrest was 23 percent, a 7 percent drop from 1988.

PERCENT OF JUVENILES TESTING DRUG-POSITIVE

	1987		*1988*		*1989*	
Age	*Number of Juveniles*	*Percent Drug-Positive*	*Number of Juveniles*	*Percent Drug-Positive*	*Number of Juveniles*	*Percent Drug-Positive*
9	10	0%	13	0%	7	0%
10	11	0	9	11	16	0
11	27	4	34	12	26	4
12	70	6	71	14	98	11
13	237	9	217	21	221	14
14	476	17	494	20	485	19
15	833	28	763	26	804	21
16	1,035	38	1,065	33	978	2
17	1,110	49	1,224	40	1,057	3
18	57	53	85	48	124	42
Total	**3,866***	**35%**	**3,975***	**30%**	**3,816***	**23%**

* Note that 316 juveniles in 1987, 590 juveniles in 1988, and 496 juveniles in 1989 are not included in the age distribution because of missing or invalid information about their age. They are included in the overall percent testing drug-positive.

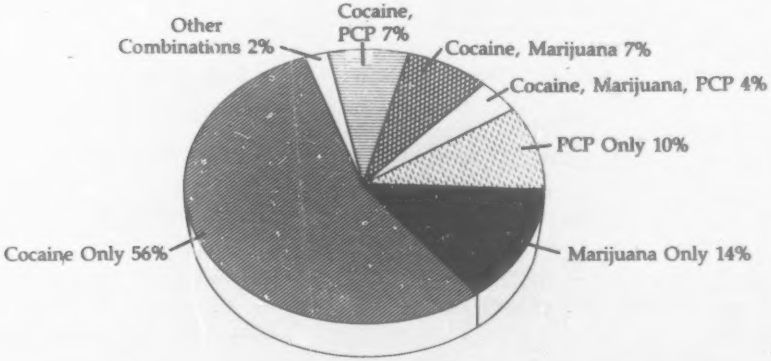
COMPARISON OF OVERALL JUVENILE DRUG USE
(1987-1989)



	Any Positive	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	PCP
1987	35%	14%	14%	*	27%
1988	30%	22%	8%	*	14%
1989	23%	18%	6%	0%	5%

1987 N = 4,182
1989 N = 4,565
1989 N = 4,312

1989 JUVENILE DRUG TESTING RESULTS: DRUGS USED BY DRUG-POSITIVE JUVENILES



N = 1,905

* Less than 1%

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

Juvenile Prosecution

Juvenile cases are handled in a manner different from adult cases in the criminal justice system. Most juveniles arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department or by any other law enforcement agency in the District of Columbia are referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. The initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth's arrest. At the initial hearing, probable cause must be established and a decision made as to whether the youth should be detained or returned to the parent, pending a fact-finding hearing. These hearings take place before a judge in the Family Division of Superior Court. If the juvenile is found to be delinquent, the judge may order that the juvenile be committed for up to two years; the court must be petitioned by the Office of the Corporation Counsel for an extension of the commitment beyond that maximum.

A total of 4,698 juvenile cases were referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel by the Metropolitan Police Department in fiscal year 1989, a decrease of 13.6 percent from the previous year. When a case is referred, it is reviewed by attorneys in the Office of the Corporation Counsel and a decision is made as to whether to file a petition with the court to prosecute. The number of petitions filed in 1989 equaled the number of petitions filed in 1985. Juveniles charged with selling drugs accounted for approximately 34 percent of the juvenile delinquency cases. In 1989, 59 percent of the cases referred by the police resulted in prosecution petitions.

JUVENILE CASES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988**	*1989*
Cases Referred by the Police	4,140	4,432	4,615	5,439	4,698
Petitions Filed	2,803	3,240	3,372	3,645	2,808
Cases Adjudicated					
Guilty Pleas	1,205	1,263	1,506	1,348	1,054
Guilty at Trial	208	219	267	274	237
Not Guilty at Trial	38	46	63	65	38
Dismissed	946	1,018	1,146	1,113	974
Consent Decree	273	308	350	427	399
Fugitive Cases Referred	173	196	91	167	189
Fugitive Cases Petitioned for Judicial Consideration	146	170	79	150	157

* Note that the 1988 figures published in the July 1989 edition of *INDICES* were planned, not actual, figures.

Source: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Juvenile Justice System

District juveniles under the age of 18 who are detained and/or committed as youths for violations of the law become the responsibility of the Youth Services Administration (YSA) in the Department of Human Services. Youths in the criminal justice system are treated differently from adults. Arrested juveniles can be detained in the Receiving Home, a 38 bed facility in Northeast Washington operated by YSA. Juveniles who are arrested may be held for a period not to exceed 24 hours before an initial hearing occurs before a judge. Most juveniles are then released into the custody of their parents or guardians pending the court proceeding on the charged offense. However, some youths, because of the severity of the charge or previous record, may be ordered held in a more secure environment, such as a youth group home or institution.

Juvenile court proceedings determine delinquency rather than guilt or innocence as is done in adult court proceedings. There are no jury trials for youths, only hearings before a judge. Juveniles are not sentenced as are adults, rather they are given commitments to a particular program and facility by the presiding judge. These commitments may not exceed two years. However, after a two year commitment, the judge may be petitioned to extend the commitment for up to another two years. If delinquency is found, the youth may be put on probation, referred to a treatment program, placed in a community-based youth group home, placed in a home detention program, or committed to a juvenile institution. Oak Hill and the Oak Hill Annex are two YSA-operated facilities for committed youths. These facilities have a combined bed capacity of 294. Support and rehabilitative services are provided to juveniles in all the various settings to which they may be committed.

The number of youths detained has increased by 66 percent over the past five years. This trend mirrors the increase in juvenile arrests. There has also been a rise in the number of youths committed to YSA facilities. As reflected in the annual October 1 census, the number of youths in committed status has increased by 70 percent over the past five years.

Another group of youths served by YSA are those designated as Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS). These are youths who have not committed a crime, but who are considered to be out of control by parents or guardians. The corporation counsel petitions D.C. Superior Court to ask that youths be adjudicated as PINS. A range of intervention services are provided to PINS to divert them from behavior that could result in a determination of delinquency. Often, the outcome of such cases is the court-ordered provision of family therapy, temporary care outside the home, a change in school, or other services.

YOUTHS UNDER COURT ORDERS

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
Detained	1,695	1,974	2,254	2,935	2,807	66%
Committed						
October 1 Census	565	598	683	920	962	70
Admissions During Year	347	555	499	580	526	52
In Care During Year	912	1,153	1,182	1,500	1,488	63
Discharged During Year	345	470	413	460	526	52

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PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)*

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cases Referred	72	34	135	100	99
Cases Petitioned	46	21	110	80	77
Cases Adjudicated as PINS:					
Guilty Plea	47	7	11	27	36
Guilty at Trial	6	2	1	0	4
Not Guilty at Trial	0	1	0	1	1
Dismissed	13	8	9	21	28
Consent Decree	3	0	0	4	3
Total	**69**	**18**	**21**	**53**	**72**

* Juveniles identified by the schools, their parents or guardians, or the police as delinquent

Sources: D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

Pretrial Services

The Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts in determining eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. The agency is governed by a nine-member board: five of the members are appointed by the mayor subject to confirmation by the Council of the District of Columbia; the four chief judges are also members. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. The agency monitors persons released by the courts to ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions of pretrial release and reports violations to the courts.

During 1989, the Pretrial Services Agency interviewed 33,952 arrestees, an increase of 8,000 arrestees over the 1985 caseload. Approximately 50 percent of the arrestees had prior criminal convictions and 18 percent were on parole or probation at the time of the arrest.

Since 1984, the agency has operated an on-site drug testing facility, and has incorporated drug test information into the background report provided to the court on each arrestee. The authority for performing adult drug tests is found in D.C. Code 23-1301, which gives the agency authority to "secure pertinent data and provide for any judicial officer. . . reports containing verified information concerning any individual with respect to whom a bail or citation determination is made." The practice of drug testing arrestees actually goes back to 1970, when Chief Judge Harold Green of the General Sessions Court, now the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, issued an order permitting the then Narcotics Treatment Administration, now called the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration, in the Department of Human Services, to collect urine samples from arrestees for testing. Thus, the District of Columbia has the longest-running program of arrestee drug testing of any jurisdiction in the country. In 1989, the agency performed more than 18,300 drug tests on adult defendants at the time of arrest. The agency also performs follow-up monitoring and prepares drug status reports prior to each court appearance.

Over the period 1985 to 1989, the highest percentage of positive drug tests was reported in 1988, with 73 percent of the arrestees testing positive. The overall positive rate for drugs in 1989 was 67 percent, with 63 percent testing positive for cocaine. The positive test results for PCP usage were 17 percent in 1989, as compared with 43 percent in 1987. During the last five months of 1989, there was a significant decline in overall drug use by arrestees. December's results registered a positive rate of 57 percent, the lowest level since April 1985.

In 1989, the agency's Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program staff reviewed the cases of 2,323 defendants held at the D.C. Detention Facility while awaiting trial. After a determination of eligibility, the court ordered the release of 385 defendants to the Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program. Given the high cost of incarceration (approximately $50 per day per inmate), this program has resulted in substantial savings to the District by facilitating the release of those individuals who would otherwise remain in detention. Moreover, with very close supervision coupled with a range of social services, this program has proven to be a safe release option with a very low rearrest rate.

In 1989, the U.S. Department of Justice accorded national recognition to the Pretrial Services Agency by designating it an "Enhanced Pretrial Services Program," and a host site for officials from other jurisdictions interested in observing a model program.

CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

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(Calendar Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Arrestees Interviewed*	25,948	27,310	29,269	34,730	33,952
Percentage with Prior Criminal Convictions	49%	58%	58%	54%	50%
Percentage on Parole or Probation at Time of Arrest	21%	24%	25%	16%	18%
Percentage Released with Bond**	76%	76%	74%	67%	60%
Percentage Re-arrested While on Pretrial Release	13%	18%	15%	14%	12%
Number of Drug Tests Administered:***					
Adults	15,878	14,935	16,343	16,357	18,388
Juveniles	—	—	4,182	4,558	3,995
Percentage Tested Positive:					
Adults	66%	69%	72%	72%	67%
Juveniles	—	—	35%	30%	25%
Referrals to Drug Treatment****	5,364	4,402	3,704	3,258	2,953

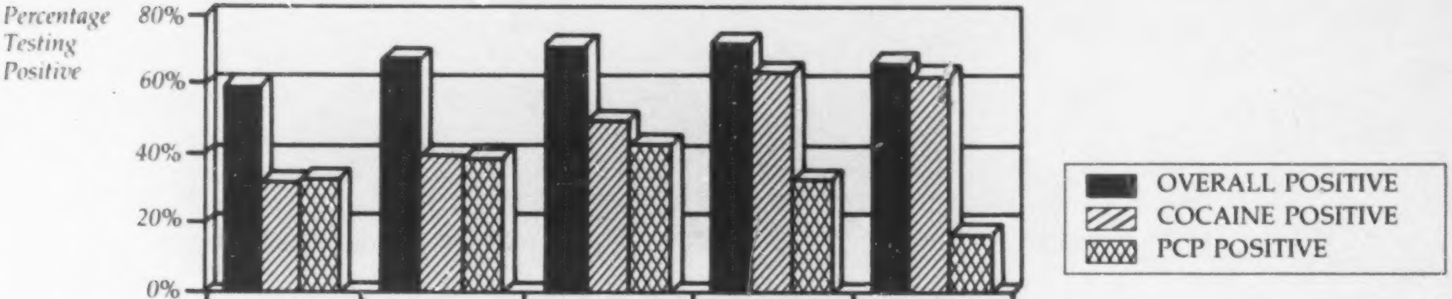
* Includes cases terminated at arraignment

** Excludes persons who are detained under three- and five-day hold orders, as well as persons who are administratively eligible for release (e.g., because of existing bench warrants, court-ordered mental observation, or preventive detention orders).

*** Tests administered in the lockup

*** Includes only those individuals who are eligible and have been referred to area programs. These figures do not include individuals who are undergoing periodic drug testing.

ADULT DRUG-TESTING RESULTS AS MEASURED BY LOCKUP TESTING
(January 1985-December 1989)



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
OVERALL POSITIVE*	60%	68%	72%	73%	67%
COCAINE POSITIVE	32%	40%	50%	64%	63%
PCP POSITIVE	33%	39%	43%	33%	17%
	N = 15,878	*N = 14,935*	*N = 16,343*	*N = 16,357*	*N = 18,388*

* Includes opiates, amphetamines, cocaine, PCP and methadone.

Source: D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

After an officer of the Metropolitan Police Department arrests an adult on either a felony or misdemeanor offense, the papers on the arrest and the evidence to support the charge are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office, U.S. Department of Justice, for review. The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in each adult case and makes a determination on whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge and prosecute, or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files charges with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Juvenile cases are treated differently from adult cases and are referred to the District government's Office of the Corporation Counsel.

In 1989, the department presented 15,532 felony cases to the U.S. Attorney's Office — a decline over the previous two years. However, when compared with 1985, the felony caseload in 1989 was 24 percent higher. Of the adult felony cases filed in 1989, 65 percent were filed with the charge presented by the police, compared with 58 percent in 1985. Over the five year period, 1985-1989, a slightly increasing percentage of cases have been dismissed — 19 percent in 1989 as compared with 16 percent in 1985. Of the 11,279 misdemeanor cases filed by the police in 1989, 58 percent were accepted for prosecution with the charges as filed, 11 percent of the charges were changed, and 31 percent were declined for prosecution.

ADULT FELONY CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

20

(Calendar Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cases Presented	12,429	14,875	16,822	16,026	15,532
Charges Accepted	58%	63%	68%	68%	65%
Charges Changed	26	21	17	16	17
Cases Declined	16	16	16	17	19
Total*	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

ADULT MISDEMEANOR CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

21

(Calendar Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cases Presented	13,955	13,552	13,779	12,595	11,279
Charges Accepted	68%	63%	59%	59%	58%
Charges Changed	9	9	7	8	11
Cases Declined	23	28	34	33	31
Total*	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS) as analyzed by the D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service (PDS) was created by the *Court Reform Act of 1970*, P.L. 91-358, to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. PDS is an independent agency governed by an 11-person board of trustees. Members are appointed for three-year terms by a committee that includes the mayor and chief judges of the D.C. Court of Appeals, D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia. In 1989, PDS employed a staff of 63 attorneys to defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses. PDS attorneys also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings. Under the *Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974*, P.L. 93-412, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants and is required to assist the court with administration of the CJA program.

In addition to processing initial private counsel appointments under the CJA program, PDS assists the court in identifying adults and juveniles who have been rearrested to ensure that they are represented by the same attorney in both the new case and the prior pending case. Known as the Single Representation Program, this initiative was implemented to provide continuity and effectiveness in the representation of indigent defendants and to reduce litigation costs as a result of multiple appointments of counsels for one defendant. During fiscal year 1989, 4,092 adult defendants and 234 juvenile defendants were identified as rearrested individuals with pending cases. Compared with 1988, there was a 5 percent increase in the number of adults rearrested and an 18 percent decrease in the number of juveniles rearrested.

The *Public Defender Service Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-85, authorizes PDS to provide legal representation in administrative matters to defendants who are incarcerated in District corrections facilities. Through the Prisoners' Rights Program, PDS attorneys represent prisoners in matters concerning prison conditions, medical care and treatment. In fiscal year 1989, 750 prisoners received representation under this program.

In fiscal year 1989, 44,736 arrestees were screened for financial eligibility for court-appointed counsel; under the CJA program, PDS processed private counsel appointments for 40,556 of those persons. Court-appointed counsel represented nearly 91 percent of the defendants. PDS attorneys were assigned to approximately 10 percent of these court-appointed counsel cases.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS

(Fiscal Year)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Financial Eligibility Interviews*	26,280	38,173	41,254	43,839	44,736
Private Counsel Appointments Processed	20,247	32,666	37,202	39,425	40,556
Public Defender Service Representation: *Cases Closed*					
Trial Division	1,768	2,036	2,308	2,530	2,030
Mental Health Division	737	671	725	763	824
Appellate Division	108	119	114	102	83
Miscellaneous Hearings**	506	523	528	592	819
Prisoners' Rights Program***	—	—	—	69	750
Correctional Services	312	239	191	372****	376
Juvenile Services	1,240	1,311	1,374	1,475	1,525
Total	**4,671**	**4,899**	**5,240**	**5,903**	**6,407**

* Includes adult criminal cases, cases prosecuted by the D.C. Corporation Counsel, juvenile cases, citations, walk-ins and re-interviews

** Includes arraignment hearings, status hearings and other motions hearings

*** The Prisoners' Rights Program was established in fiscal year 1988. Requests for assistance began to be accepted in July 1988.

**** The increase in services provided by the Correctional Services Program results from statutory changes in the *Good Time Credits Act*, which affect inmates parole eligibility dates.

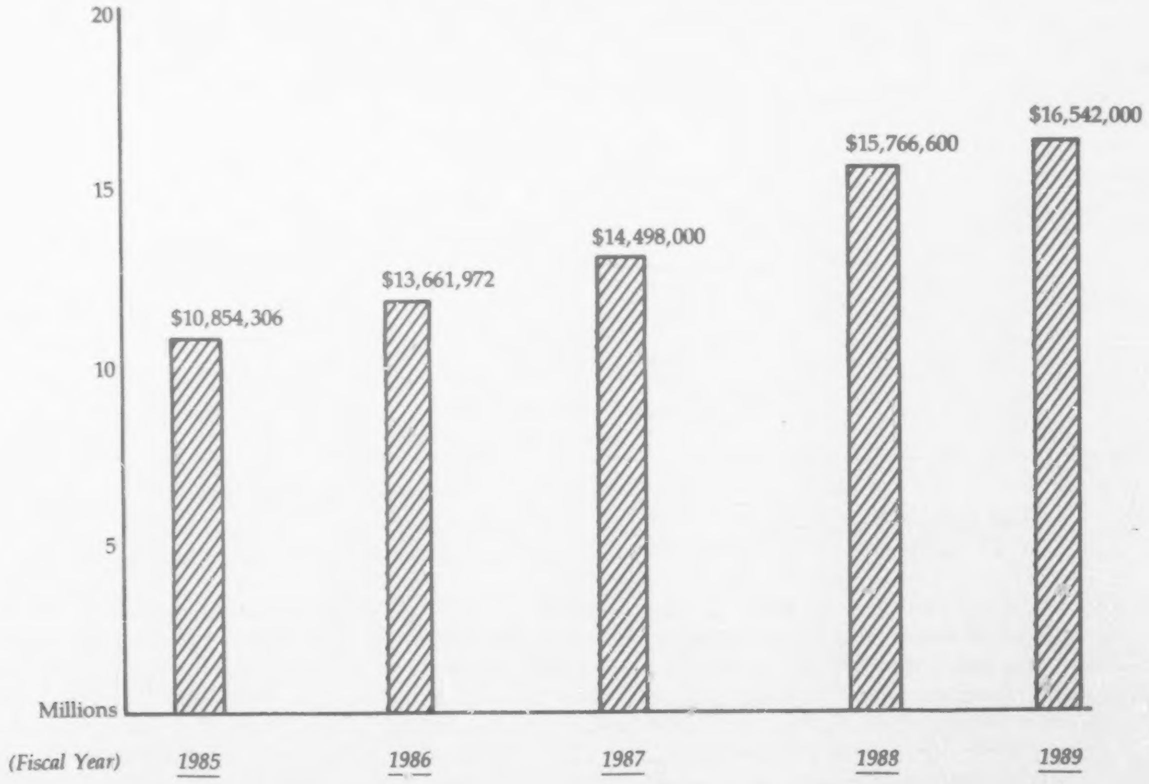
Source: D.C. Public Defender Service

Legal Representation for Indigent Defendants

Under the *Criminal Justice Act of 1974*, P.L. 93-412, the courts are required to finance the legal representation of indigent adult and juvenile defendants in criminal cases. This service is provided by private attorneys, who are reimbursed by the court at a fixed rate of $35 per hour. This legal representation is in addition to that which is provided by the Public Defender Service.

Over the past five years, expenditures under the *Criminal Justice Act* program have increased by nearly 52 percent, reaching $16.5 million in 1989. This dramatic growth in expenditures can be partially explained by increased criminal case filings. There has also been an increase in the number of hours of legal representation. These expenditures do not include the $5.6 million in expenditures for the Public Defender Service.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES



Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1989 Annual Report*

Grand Jury Actions

After the U.S. Attorney's Office decides to seek a formal charge for a felony offense that carries a prison sentence of one or more years, the case is forwarded to a grand jury to determine whether there is probable cause for indictment. A grand jury in the District of Columbia consists of 23 members, impaneled by the court for a period of 25 working days. In calendar year 1989, in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 33 grand juries were impaneled to consider 11,226 cases. Indictments were issued in 8,429 cases originated by the police. Another 495 indictments were issued in cases originated by the U.S. Attorney's Office. An indictment indicates that the grand jury believes there was probable cause that an individual had committed a crime. In 1,604 cases, it was decided that probable cause did not exist to charge an individual and those cases were dismissed. In 600 cases, individuals pleaded guilty before an indictment was issued, while 98 cases had other outcomes.

Since 1985, total dispositions of grand juries have increased by 42 percent. Grand jury indictments have increased by 76 percent over the past five years. The increasing number of original indictments, as well as an increase in indictments of persons arrested, contribute to the caseload of the criminal justice system, especially within the Superior Court.

GRAND JURY ACTIVITY

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Percent Change 1985-1989*
Indictments of Arrestees	5,417	6,974	8,739	8,593	8,429	56%
Original Indictments	282	243	407	513	495	76
Cases Pled	836	849	764	813	600	-28
Cases Dismissed	1,250	1,458	1,613	1,507	1,604	28
Other*	107	132	92	109	98	-8
Total Dispositions	**7,892**	**9,656**	**11,615**	**11,535**	**11,226**	**42%**

* Includes a situation where a defendant has more than one charge before the grand jury and those charges are combined into one indictment

Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), as analyzed by the D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Cases Filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

When the U.S. attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of Superior Court. Small claims, landlord and tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments, juvenile offender cases and other family matters are filed in the Family Division of Superior Court. There are 51 trial court judges and 15 hearing commissioners. There were 190,509 new cases filed in the District of Columbia Superior Court in 1989, a decrease from the previous four years. The mix of cases has changed with proportionately more criminal and family cases in 1989 than in 1985. Landlord and tenant cases accounted for 37 percent of all cases filed in 1989. As a means of settling cases, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia established the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program in 1985; the program provides an alternative to traditional court proceedings. Through this mediation process, 1,540 small claims cases and 158 domestic relations matters were resolved in 1989.

NEW CASE FILINGS

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Criminal Division					
Felony Indictments	6,160	7,735	9,755	9,709	9,537
Felony Pre-indictments*	9,727	12,568	14,097	14,969	13,999
U.S. Misdemeanors	19,443	16,213	16,152	14,606	13,515
D.C. Misdemeanors	5,081	4,430	4,361	4,135	6,058
Special Proceedings**	2,213	2,201	2,329	2,741	3,077
Traffic Cases	12,440	12,585	11,912	9,060	9,190
Subtotal	**55,064**	**55,732**	**58,606**	**55,220**	**55,376**
Civil Division					
Civil Actions	9,475	10,899	11,118	12,256	13,256
Landlord and Tenant Cases	87,767	85,139	80,690	76,295	71,391
Small Claims	35,719	35,155	30,108	29,552	30,325
Subtotal	**132,961**	**131,193**	**121,916**	**118,103**	**114,972**
*Family Division****					
Juvenile and Neglect Cases	4,948	5,184	5,655	6,065	5,868
Domestic Relations and Intrafamily Cases	9,394	9,663	9,559	7,770	4,538
Mental Health and Mental Retardation Cases	898	1,054	1,004	2,997	2,564
Paternity and Child Support Cases****	—	—	—	—	3,836
Subtotal	**15,240**	**15,901**	**16,218**	**16,832**	**16,806**
Civil Tax Cases	207	160	149	101	234
Auditor-Master*****	81	77	117	61	91
Probate Division	3,296	3,283	3,182	3,088	3,030
Total	**206,849**	**206,346**	**200,188**	**193,405**	**190,509**

* Pre-indictments include cases where an arrest is made and the case is scheduled for a preliminary hearing to determine whether the case should go before the grand jury. Other cases are initiated by the grand jury and result in an indictment.

** Special proceedings include fugitives from justice cases, contempt cases, writs of habeas corpus, out-of-state witnesses and others.

*** In 1989, the Family Division began using new categories for filings. As a result, certain categories have been combined (i.e., juvenile and neglect cases; domestic relations and intrafamily cases; and mental health and mental retardation cases).

**** New category in 1989. These cases were previously included in domestic relations.

***** This division prepares and audits accounts in a variety of civil matters and conducts other proceedings as necessary.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1989 Annual Report*

Dispositions of Court-Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment (mental health) cases is provided either by private attorneys through the *Criminal Justice Act* (P.L.93-412) program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. Of the 33,367 court-appointed counsel cases disposed in 1989, 34 percent were felony cases, 48 percent were misdemeanor cases, and 17 percent were juvenile cases. In 1989, the majority of adult felony cases with court-appointed counsel were guilty pleas. A majority of adult misdemeanor cases were dismissed. Of the juvenile cases with court-appointed counsel, 50 percent were adjudicated delinquent in 1989.

DISPOSITIONS OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL CASES IN D.C. SUPERIOR COURT 25

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Adult Felonies					
Dismissed*	889	1,127	1,770	1,391	1,878
Guilty Pleas	4,377	5,589	6,862	6,401	6,549
Jury Trials	910	688	654	737	784
Non-jury Trials	48	35	17	22	26
Other**	907	1,092	1,817	2,126	2,188
Subtotal	7,131	8,531	11,120	10,677	11,425
Adult Misdemeanors					
Dismissed*	11,128	9,389	10,417	8,666	7,899
Guilty Pleas	7,454	6,708	5,994	5.335	5,000
Jury Trials	694	565	542	483	383
Non-jury Trials	571	484	297	274	273
Other***	3,096	2,927	2,712	2,853	2,574
Subtotal	22,943	20,073	19,962	17,611	16,129
*Juvenile Cases*** **					
Plea Entered	—	—	—	—	910
Court Hearing	—	—	—	—	2,008
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	2,918
Not Petitioned	—	—	—	—	1,836
Consent Decree	—	—	—	—	443
Placed Inactive***					616
Subtotal	4,233	4,745	5,169	5,706	5,813
Total	34,307	33,349	36,251	33,994	33,367

* Dismissed by the court and dismissed prior to adjudication

** Arrestees absconded

*** Arrestees absconded or pre-hearing diversion

**** In 1989, the Family Division began using new categories for dispositions. As a result, disposition totals from 1985-1989 cannot be compared.

A total of 1,215 felony cases handled by the Public Defender Service (PDS) were disposed in fiscal year 1989. More than half of these cases were dismissed, 35 percent entered guilty pleas, more than 11 percent went to trial, and the remaining cases (4 percent) had other outcomes. PDS attorneys also handled 411 juvenile cases that were disposed in fiscal year 1989. More than 58 percent of those cases were dismissed, 20 percent of the juveniles were adjudicated guilty, 12 percent had consent decrees, 6 percent were found not guilty, and 4 percent had other outcomes.

Over the past five years, the Public Defender Service has handled an increasing number of adult felony cases. In 1985, 712 adult felony cases were disposed; in 1989, 1,215 cases were disposed, a 71 percent increase. The number of misdemeanor cases increased slightly over the period, as did the juvenile caseload.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CASE DISPOSITIONS

26

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Adult Felonies					
Dismissed*	190	224	316	734	651
Guilty Pleas	323	310	384	471	422
Jury Trials	117	84	72	91	49
Non-jury Trials	6	7	3	45	88
Other**	76	54	82	110	5
Adult Felonies Total	**712**	**679**	**857**	**1,451**	**1,215**
Adult Misdemeanors					
Dismissed*	136	166	189	210	215
Guilty Pleas	113	126	121	64	64
Jury Trials	22	21	24	12	20
Non-jury Trials	4	1	4	12	3
Other**	20	34	41	29	2
Adult Misdemeanors Total	**295**	**348**	**379**	**327**	**304**
Juvenile Cases					
Dismissed*	113	115	141	177	239
Consent Decree	26	19	35	32	48
Committed to Youth Services Administration	25	61	46	40	28
Probation	110	112	90	39	43
Other Sentence***	72	36	37	31	10
Juveniles Adjudicated Guilty Subtotal	**207**	**209**	**173**	**110**	**81**
Adjudicated Not Guilty	11	7	11	27	25
Other****	41	25	25	69	18
Juvenile Cases Total	**398**	**375**	**385**	**415**	**411**
Adult and Juvenile Dispositions Total	**1,405**	**1,402**	**1,621**	**2,193**	**1,930**

* Dismissed by court or dismissed prior to adjudication

** Includes expungements/sealing of arrest records, collateral attacks and transfer of cases outside of office because of conflict of interest

*** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

**** Includes suspended commitments (placement on immediate aftercare) and judicial review of probation adjustment

Sources: D.C. Public Defender Service
District of Columbia Courts, *1989 Annual Report*

Court Dispositions

Of the more than 7,800 adult felony cases in 1989, 79 percent were closed with either a guilty plea or having been found guilty through trial. Of the 9,574 misdemeanor cases closed, there was an almost even split between guilty findings (55 percent) and dismissals or not guilty findings (45 percent).

Guilty pleas continue to be the most often used means of case disposition. Of the 6,203 felony cases for which there were guilty findings, 93 percent were the result of guilty pleas. The majority (89 percent) of misdemeanor cases were also resolved through guilty pleas. The average number of days elapsed between arrest and disposition has risen slightly over the past two years for both felony and misdemeanor cases.

DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES

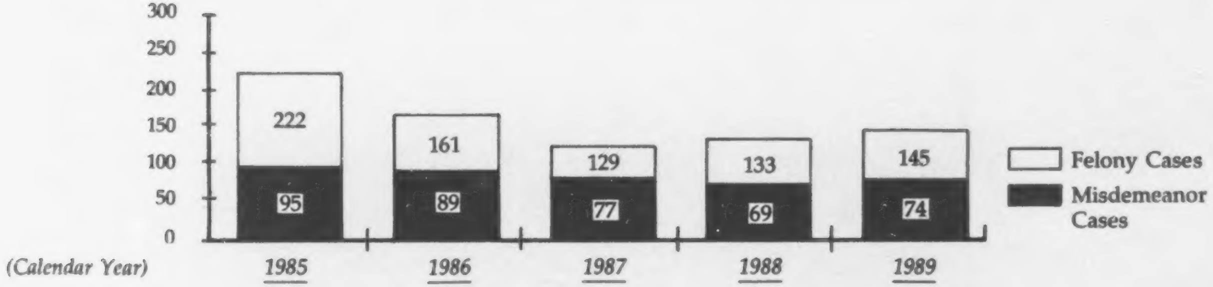
(Calendar Year)	*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
Felony Cases										
Guilty Finding	4,942	67%	6,285	70%	6,683	81%	6,054	84%	6,203	79%
Dismissed, Not Guilty, and Other Dispositions	2,457	33	2,736	30	1,537	19	1,174	16	1,646	21
Total Felonies Closed	**7,399**	**100%**	**9,021**	**100%**	**8,220**	**100%**	**7,228**	**100%**	**7,849**	**100%**
Misdemeanor Cases										
Guilty Finding	8,246	57%	6,922	54%	6,504	57%	6,441	64%	5,308	55%
Dismissed or Not Guilty	6,191	43	5,844	46	4,835	43	3,683	36	4,266	45
Total Misdemeanors Closed	**14,437**	**100%**	**12,766**	**100%**	**11,339**	**100%**	**10,124**	**100%**	**9,574**	**100%**

DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES WITH GUILTY FINDINGS

28

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Felony Cases					
Guilty Finding	4,942	6,285	6,683	6,054	6,203
Percent Pleas	87.1%	92.4%	93.5%	92.5%	92.8%
Percent Jury and Bench Verdicts	12.9	7.6	6.5	7.5	7.2
Misdemeanor Cases					
Guilty Finding	8,246	6,922	6,504	6,441	5,308
Percent Pleas	91.4%	93.2%	93.6%	88.9%	89.2%
Percent Jury and Bench Verdicts	8.6	6.8	5.8	11.1	10.8

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED BETWEEN ARREST AND DISPOSITION



Source: U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS), as analyzed by the D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court for the District of Columbia and is comparable to a state supreme court. This court is composed of a chief judge and eight associate judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The court hears appeals from, and rules on, decisions of the Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Court of Appeals also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, mayor's orders, and rules and regulations of agencies of the District government.

During 1989, 1,534 appeals were filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The court disposed of 1,598 appeals, many of which were pending from prior years.

APPEALS AND DISPOSITIONS 29

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Filings					
Criminal	891	939	693	769	649
Civil	511	517	521	557	493
Agency	266	183	174	191	200
Special Proceedings*	130	124	152	164	192
Total Filings	**1,798**	**1,763**	**1,540**	**1,681**	**1,534**
Total Dispositions	**1,570**	**1,567**	**1,622**	**1,624**	**1,598**

*Includes disciplinary hearings and rehearings

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1989 Annual Report*

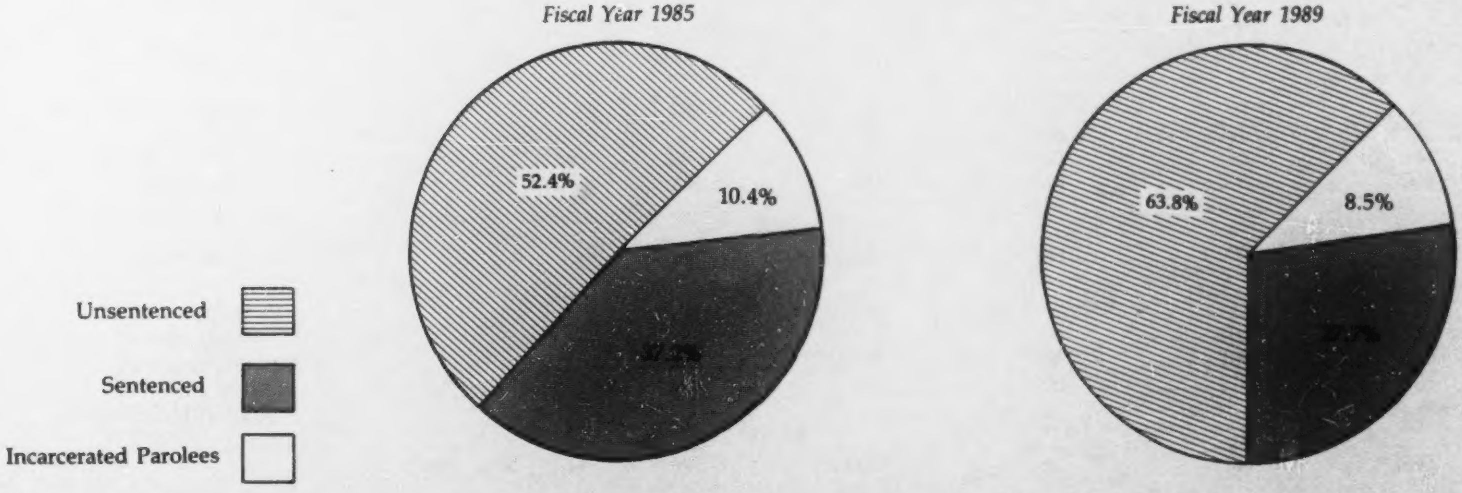
Detention

The Detention Facility, commonly called the D.C. Jail, located in southeast Washington, holds male and female pretrial prisoners awaiting sentencing and prisoners of both sexes who are serving sentences of up to one year. Sentenced felons and misdemeanants who are awaiting transfer to the District's Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia, to Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, or to prisons in other jurisdictions are also held there. When the facility opened in 1976, it was designed to house 960 prisoners. To accommodate increases in the prison population, another wing was added in 1980, increasing the capacity to 1,355. In 1985, however, the population at the facility reached a level of 2,614 prisoners. This overcrowding resulted in the U.S. District Court order, in the case of *Campbell v. McGruder*, that the population at the facility not exceed 1,694 for more than two consecutive days; in 1989, the average daily population was 1,695 prisoners.

On average, in 1989, 64 percent of the facility's population were unsentenced detainees, 28 percent were sentenced prisoners, and 9 percent were parole violators. The facility's population shifted between 1985 and 1989 because of changes in the placement of prisoners. The number of female offenders, for example, has increased: in 1989, the female population at the facility averaged 493, compared with 217 in 1985. The average count of unsentenced prisoners has remained relatively stable, while the proportion of sentenced prisoners, excluding incarcerated parolees, declined by nearly 41 percent since 1985. Sentenced prisoners were placed in the Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia, in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities, or in out-of-state correctional facilities in order to avoid exceeding the court-ordered cap on the Detention Facility's population.

Due to the court-ordered population ceiling at the Detention Facility and a rising pretrial population, the department began to house pretrial detainees in the Modular Facility at the Correctional Complex at Lorton, Virginia. The average number of pretrial detainees there was 430 per month.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DETENTION FACILITY'S TOTAL POPULATION



AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE DETENTION FACILITY

30

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
UNSENTENCED					
Male Felons	710	432	631	716	659
Male Misdemeanants	253	281	180	186	160
Female Felons	62	78	96	105	178
Female Misdemeanants	34	46	37	47	58
Subtotal	**1,059**	**837**	**944**	**1,054**	**1,055**
SENTENCED					
Male Felons	388	301	294	200	204
Male Misdemeanants	242	233	82	67	49
Female Felons	71	64	100	128	131
Female Misdemeanants	50	50	76	69	70
Subtotal	**751**	**648**	**552**	**464**	**454**
INCARCERATED PAROLEES*	211	130	160	166	145
Total**	**2,021**	**1,615**	**1,656**	**1,684**	**1,654**
Annual Average Daily Population	**2,280**	**1,647**	**1,649**	**1,684**	**1,695**

* Includes both male and female parolees

** Derived from the D.C. Department of Corrections, Data Processing Division, "Disposition of Incarcerated Population"

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Corrections System Finances

In fiscal year 1989, the Department of Corrections' expenditures totaled $216.8 million, an increase of 58.8 percent over the past five years. These increases reflect growth in the inmate population, which necessitated an increase of 522 positions authorized for District corrections facilities. Staff salaries and benefits accounted for more than 59 percent of the fiscal year 1989 expenditures.

In 1989, the District government paid more than $27 million to the Federal Bureau of Prisons for housing District prisoners. The average daily cost per prisoner in 1989 in the federal facilities was $45.74; in out-of-state prisons, $48.46; and in District correctional facilities, $52.05.

The District government has authorized more than $219 million in capital funds for expansion and improvements in District correctional facilities over the past five years. An additional $92.3 million of capital budget authority has been authorized in the fiscal year 1990 budget. These capital funds will be used to construct the District's Correctional Treatment Facility in southeast Washington, scheduled to open in late 1991.

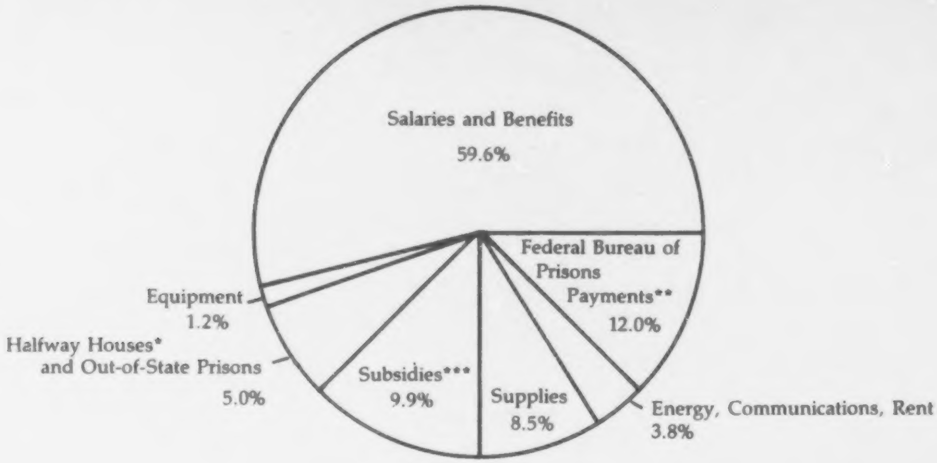
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESOURCES
($ in Thousands)

31

(Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Planned 1990*
Operating Budget Expenditures	$136,560	$164,727	$185,412	$194,608	$216,810	$231,592
Capital Budget Authorization*	$10,077	$35,839	$60,665	$16,015	$96,520	$92,300
Continuing Full-time Positions	2,868	2,868	3,005	3,338	3,390	4,035

* Includes amounts authorized in the budget for such capital improvements as facility repairs, modernization and new construction. The amounts shown are budget authorizations, which permit the District government to borrow funds on the municipal bond market to finance the capital improvement. These figures are not actual expenditures in those years.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING BUDGET EXPENDITURES OF $216.8 MILLION
(Fiscal Year 1989)



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AVERAGE COST PER PRISONER PER DAY

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*Planned 1990*
Federal Bureau of Prisons	$39.06	$40.75	$39.62	$42.51	$45.74	$47.00
District Institutions	48.37	53.27	54.79	51.91	52.05	54.79
Out-of-State Prisons	—	—	—	NA	48.46	47.44

* Includes community correctional centers operated by the Department of Corrections

** A portion of the Federal Bureau of Prisons payment was deferred until fiscal year 1990.

*** Includes food service contract, transportation, contract halfway houses, prison college, medical contract, etc.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Prison Commitments by Offense

In calendar year 1989, 7,747 committed offenders were transferred to the Lorton Correctional Complex. These offenders were newly sentenced felons, newly sentenced misdemeanants, prisoners convicted but not yet sentenced, violators of parole and work release, and transfers from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Most of the sentenced felons were committed to serve terms of more than one year.

Of the offenders entering the Lorton Correctional Complex in 1989, 7,164 were adult males, 150 were adult females and 433 were young adult males sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47. These young males, between the ages of 17 and 21, were sentenced as youths under this statute. Drug law violations were the most common offenses for which both youths and adults were sentenced to the Correctional Complex at Lorton. More than 64 percent of the newly committed youths and more than 49 percent of the newly committed adults entered Lorton to serve sentences for drug law violations.

OFFENDERS ENTERING THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

(Calendar Year)	*1987*			*1988*			*1989*		
Offense	*Youths**	*Adults*	*Total*	*Youths**	*Adults*	*Total*	*Youths**	*Adults*	*Total*
Homicide	7	47	54	2	101	103	8	190	198
Robbery	54	248	302	26	310	336	17	558	575
Drug**	417	2,020	2,437	222	2,938	3,160	263	3,608	3,871
Burglary	17	120	137	11	182	193	7	269	276
Assault	20	178	198	13	244	257	25	325	350
Rape	5	25	30	0	31	31	1	46	47
Larceny	2	141	143	3	206	209	8	348	356
Auto Theft	49	106	155	36	209	245	32	223	255
Forgery	0	55	55	0	79	79	3	132	135
Weapons Possession	17	121	138	4	184	188	20	227	247
Sex Offenses	1	40	41	0	31	31	1	90	91
Other Felonies and Misdemeanors	22	369	391	18	892	910	48	1,298	1,346
Total	**611**	**3,470**	**4,081**	**335**	**5,407**	**5,742**	**433**	**7,314**	**7,747**

* Youths between the ages of 17 and 21 sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47
** Includes offenses of sales and possession

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Sentences Imposed by Charge Category

The number of sentenced adult offenders entering Department of Corrections facilities has fluctuated since 1985, as illustrated in the following chart. In 1989, nearly 60 percent of persons newly sentenced to the prison system were committed for narcotics offenses, compared with 34 percent of those newly sentenced for narcotics offenses in 1985. Excluding life sentences, the average minimum sentence for all adults sentenced in 1989 was two years.

NEWLY SENTENCED ADULTS

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(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Offense					
Murder I*	81	149	60	96	13
Homicide**	71	67	47	28	29
Rape	77	29	47	22	12
Robbery	507	355	386	290	210
Assault	300	227	205	199	118
Burglary	265	172	151	166	77
Larceny	106	77	66	53	45
Auto Theft	131	117	135	132	92
Forgery	119	91	110	88	98
Weapons Offenses	107	68	69	73	67
Narcotics Offenses	1,081	883	1,651	1,508	1,868
Morals Offenses	68	51	44	18	23
Other Offenses	303	227	226	312	488
Total	**3,216**	**2,513**	**3,197**	**2,985**	**3,140**

* Life sentences

** Includes manslaughter and attempted manslaughter sentences imposed

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AVERAGE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES IMPOSED ON INMATES IN DISTRICT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES*

(Calendar Year)	*1985*		*1986*		*1987*		*1988*		*1989*	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Offense										
Homicide**	7.20	24.59	6.77	22.11	6.57	20.77	6.24	20.63	5.92	18.26
Rape	6.73	22.23	6.83	20.76	6.74	16.13	4.77	15.20	6.59	20.41
Robbery	3.63	11.48	3.13	9.95	3.59	11.12	2.90	8.74	2.71	8.21
Assault	3.26	10.35	2.68	8.48	3.07	9.28	2.71	8.62	2.71	8.40
Burglary	3.42	10.81	2.58	8.44	2.66	8.34	3.49	10.84	3.19	9.77
Larceny	1.98	6.15	1.58	5.03	1.80	4.07	1.49	4.70	1.71	5.03
Auto Theft	0.98	3.17	1.08	3.56	1.37	3.16	1.00	3.34	1.12	3.38
Forgery	1.25	3.97	0.91	3.01	0.92	3.01	.81	2.76	1.10	3.32
Weapons Offenses	1.90	6.78	1.91	6.52	1.89	5.90	1.98	6.33	1.89	5.87
Narcotics Offenses	2.18	6.67	2.12	6.77	1.80	5.67	1.88	5.91	1.74	5.35
Morals Offenses	2.60	8.16	2.91	9.90	3.00	9.44	3.32	10.40	2.42	7.98
Other Offenses	1.71	4.89	1.64	5.14	1.32	4.14	1.05	3.37	1.19	4.06
Weighted Average	**2.71**	**8.53**	**2.40**	**7.68**	**2.23**	**6.80**	**2.01**	**6.33**	**1.95**	**6.01**

* Excludes sentences of prisoners entering Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and out-of-state correctional facilities

** Includes manslaughter and attempted manslaughter sentences

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Imprisonment

The District government operates the 3,000-acre Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia. The complex includes minimum, medium, and maximum security facilities. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors. In September 1989, adult female offenders were placed for the first time at Lorton in the Minimum Security Annex, a building that once served as a training facility for adult inmates. Young adults between the ages of 17 and 21, sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47, are housed in separate facilities.

Some adult male prisoners are placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities at the discretion of the courts and through referrals. Most female prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are also housed in federal facilities. In September 1989, 80 sentenced female offenders were relocated from the District's Detention Facility to the Minimum Security Annex at the Lorton Correctional Complex; in December 1989, 147 female prisoners were there.

Over the past five years, the department has added 873 spaces at the Correctional Complex and 440 halfway-house beds in the District of Columbia. Although capacity at the complex grew by 24 percent during this period, the incarcerated prison population increased by 44 percent; the number of District prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities fluctuated during this period. In 1988, the District government began to place prisoners in out-of-state correctional facilities that are under contract with the Department of Corrections. In December 1989, 824 male prisoners were in out-of-state correctional facilities.

The Department of Corrections is under several court orders that affect its prison capacity. Stemming from the *Campbell v. McGruder* case, the Detention Facility has a court-ordered capacity of 1,694. At the Lorton Correctional Complex as a result of the *Twelve John Does*, the Central Facility has a court-ordered capacity of 1,295; in the *John Doe* agreement, the Maximum Security Facility has a court-ordered capacity of 536; and in the *Occoquan vs. Barry* case, the Occoquan Facility has a court-ordered capacity of 1,767.

In response to a 1988 order in the class action suit, *Twelve John Does*, the Department of Corrections developed a plan to expand the prison system capacity by 1,000 beds. In 1989, the department expanded Youth Center I from 406 beds to 853 beds to accommodate youths imprisoned under the *Youth Rehabilitation Act*. Youth Center II was converted to an adult male facility and renovated to include 438 beds. A 150-bed Minimum Security Annex was established in August 1988. If approved by the court in the *Campbell vs. McGruder* case, the Detention Facility will be expanded from 1,694 to 2,000 beds. Long-range plans to alleviate overcrowding include the construction of an 800-bed Correctional Treatment Facility to provide intensive services for substance abusers, mental health cases and diagnostic cases. These plans also include 820 new beds within existing fence lines, a new 1,000-bed medium security facility at the Correctional Complex at Lorton, and a proposed 1,500-bed detention facility in the District.

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SENTENCED PRISONERS
(Averages)

	December 1985		*December 1986*		*December 1987*		*December 1988*		*December 1989*	
	*Capacity**	*Inmates*	*Capacity**	*Inmates*	*Capacity**	*Inmates*	*Capacity**	*Inmates*	*Capacity**	*Inmates*
D.C. Detention Facility										
Sentenced Population	—	527	—	648	—	649	—	625	—	481
Lorton										
Central Facility	1,195	1,230	1,195**	1,125	1,208**	1,168	1,293**	1,274	1,295**	1,286
Minimum Security	400	476	400	485	600	606	600	601	400	701
Minimum Security Annex	—	—	—	—	—	—	250***	156***	150****	147****
Maximum Security	536	444	536**	535	536**	536	536**	434	528**	424
Occoquan I	436	507	436	571	433**	607	433**	507	*****	*****
Occoquan II	450	584	550	646	485**	720	485**	719	*****	*****
Occoquan III	300	347	380	445	363**	484	363**	754	1,767**	1,758
Youth Center I	406	403	406**	399	406**	406	406**	465	448	843
Youth Center II	250	290	250	254	286	309	286	261	******	******
Modular	—	—	208	207	500	619	500	826	400	868*******
Medium Security	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	292******	556******
Subtotal	**3,973**	**4,281**	**4,361**	**4,667**	**4,817**	**5,455**	**4,902**	**5,997**	**5,280**	**6,583**
Halfway House Beds	360	408	522	537	521	618	571	667	1,037	992
Total D.C. Facilities	**4,333**	**5,216**	**4,883**	**5,852**	**5,338**	**6,722**	**5,473**	**7,289**	**6,317**	**8,056**
D.C Prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons Facilities										
Males		1,907		2,300		1,962		1,836		1,742
Females		268		255		249		276		240
Other States********		—		—		—		407		824
Grand Total		**7,391**		**8,407**		**8,933**		**9,808**		**10,862**

*	Design capacity
**	Facilities under court-ordered capacities
***	250 spaces at the Minimum Security Annex are counted as part of the department's rated housing capacity, but are part of the operational capacity for sentenced prisoners.
****	The Minimum Security Annex was created from the old training center and now houses sentenced female prisoners.
*****	Occoquan I, II and III were combined into one facility in 1989.
******	Youth Center II became the Medium Security Facility.
*******	The Modular Facility holds sentenced inmates as well as pretrial detainees.
********	In 1988, the D.C. Department of Corrections began to contract with out-of-state correctional facilities to house District prisoners.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Drug Offenders in Prisons

The Department of Corrections' incarcerated population has increased since 1980, with the greatest change occurring over the past four years. By the end of fiscal year 1989, adults sentenced for drug offenses comprised 47 percent of the total prison population, compared with only 26 percent in 1985. These figures include prisoners in the Detention Facility and at Lorton Correctional Complex, but do not include residents of halfway houses, or District prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, or out-of-state correctional facilities that are under contract with the Department of Corrections.

The department administers a comprehensive program of substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for the correctional population. The Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment Program (DAATP) is planned and implemented under a contract let by the Department of Human Services, which provides the aforementioned services for prisoners and technical assistance to Department of Corrections staff. Since February 1989, the contractor has provided treatment and prevention services for the Detention Facility and each of the seven Lorton facilities. The department also offers Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous sessions for the inmate population.

In addition to the substance abuse treatment program at the Correctional Complex at Lorton, an 800-bed treatment facility under construction on the grounds adjacent to D.C. General Hospital in southeast Washington will provide intensive transitional services for substance abusers and mentally ill prisoners. In addition, the facility will have a reception diagnostic unit to screen and test individuals in the correctional system. The department currently operates The Pilot Substance Abuse Treatment Program as a model for the Correctional Treatment Facility.

PERSONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRISONS UNDER SENTENCE FOR DRUG OFFENSES

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Fiscal Year	*Incarcerated Drug Offenders*	*Adult Prison Population*	*Drug Offenders as a Percentage of Adult Prisoners*
1985	1,672	6,450	26%
1986	1,958	6,250	31%
1987	2,590	7,221	36%
1988	3,280	8,181	40%
1989	3,896	8,221	47%

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Education and Training Programs in Prison

In June 1989, 91 percent of the inmate population at the Correctional Complex at Lorton were black males, 5.9 percent were black females, 1.6 percent were white males and the remaining 1.5 percent were white females and all other races. Persons under the age of 21 made up 6.3 percent of the population, inmates ages 21-35 accounted for 67.8 percent of the incarcerated population, while those older than 35 made up 25.9 percent of the total population. Approximately 75 percent had some high school training; 39 percent had completed 12th grade. Fewer than half of the prisoners were employed at the time of commitment. There are indications that education and training play an important role in the rehabilitation process.

Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Placements is a program that was initiated and funded by Congress with $41.1 million to demonstrate that an enhanced academic and vocational training program would improve the employability of offenders and increase their chances of remaining in the community after release from prison. The program operated in fiscal years 1985, 1986 and 1987 with federal funding, and continued in fiscal years 1988 and 1989 with District funding totaling $16.6 million over the two years. The Second Chances initiative provides a range of academic subjects, personal skills development and course work to prepare for the General Educational Development (GED) examination; the GED certificate was earned by 671 inmates in the years 1985 through 1989. Second Chances provides an opportunity for qualified participants to enroll in apprenticeship training programs approved by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council. Qualifications for participation are based on the prisoner's age and length of sentence; candidates must pass the General Aptitude Test Battery. During fiscal year 1989, 37 inmates participated in this program.

Last year, 2,223 inmates participated in adult basic education classes. The increase in academic enrollments was attributed to the expanded academic programs offered by the department's Office of Educational Services. Greater emphasis was placed on GED preparation, which also resulted in increased enrollment. Certificate programs in auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, culinary arts and landscaping are also available. Variations in the number of enrollments reflect the impact of transfers to other facilities to reduce crowding in the District's prisons.

In 1989, the Department of Corrections evaluated the performance outcome of residents placed in jobs in fiscal years 1987 through 1989. Of the 2,083 persons with verified job placements, nearly 70 percent of the parole releases and 57 percent of the expiration releases were still living in the community. The program had a 70 percent success rate overall.

ACADEMIC ENROLLMENTS

(End of the Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
General Educational Development (GED) Preparation Students	294	248	249	133	480
Basic Literacy Students	419	453	287	248	—
Adult Basic Education Students	669	658	810	1,194	1,743
Total Academic Enrollment	**1,382**	**1,359**	**1,346**	**1,575**	**2,223**
Total GED Certificates Granted	194	180	147	80*	70*

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

(End of the Fiscal Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total Enrollment	604	671	774	750	582
Prison Industries Program Enrollment	414	419	430	390	485
Completions of Vocational Training	66	36	302	120	141

* GED certificates granted declined because admission standards were tightened.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Educational Services

Reducing Prison Overcrowding

The District government utilizes a variety of measures to comply with court orders to reduce the population in District of Columbia correctional facilities. These include parole hearings, third-party custody programs, expansion of halfway houses, transfers to federal prisons, use of the *Interstate Corrections Compact Act*, electronic monitoring, and early release of prisoners eligible for sentence reduction under the *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act*, D.C. Law 7-259.

The third-party custody concept provides an alternative to incarceration. Four such programs were in operation as of February 1990, with 339 participants. The objective of these pre-trial or non-custodial programs is to divert individuals from incarceration to the community and at the same time ensure the appearance of offenders on their court date.

Over the past seven years, halfway-house capacity for inmates has expanded by 281 percent. In December 1982, the Department of Corrections had 272 beds in community correctional centers and contract houses; by December 1989, that number had increased to 1,037. In February 1989, the Department of Corrections opened a new 256-bed halfway house on New York Avenue Northeast.

In each of the past five years, an average of 1,500 prisoners, the majority of whom are males, have been transferred from District penal institutions to Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities. During calendar year 1989, 1,005 prisoners were moved from District facilities into federal prisons; the majority of these transfers were a result of court-ordered sentences.

The *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act* (EPA), D.C. Law 7-259, authorizes the mayor to declare a state of emergency whenever the prison population remains above rated capacity of the prison for 30 consecutive days. Emergency declarations must be requested by the director of the Department of Corrections after certification that all alternative steps have been attempted to reduce the population. When an emergency is declared by the mayor, specifically designated Department of Corrections personnel are authorized to release inmates who are within 180 days of their parole eligibility date. Inmates whose sentences will expire in 90 days are also eligible for release. Only inmates in specific offense categories, such as unauthorized use of a vehicle, larceny, and forgery/embezzlement, and who are within 180 days of release, are eligible for EPA sentence reductions. Emergency declarations may last up to 90 days.

Since 1987 when the law took effect, the mayor has authorized 11 EPA declarations for a total population release of 6,570. The mayor's four declarations in 1989 resulted in 2,555 prisoners being released from District facilities. The majority (93.4 percent) of the EPA authorized releases had committed misdemeanor offenses and had been sentenced to one year or less.

EMERGENCY POWERS ACT RELEASES

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(Fiscal Year)	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Declarations of an Emergency	2	4	5
Prisoners Released	1,065	2,950	2,555
Percentage Released with Misdemeanor Offenses or Sentences of One Year or Less	NA	88.3%	93.4%

TRANSFERS OF DISTRICT PRISONERS TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS FACILITIES

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(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Total	**1,577**	**1,853**	**1,755**	**1,066**	**1,005**

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Time Served in Prison

Adults released to parole in 1989 from Department of Corrections facilities had been incarcerated an average of 3.4 years. This weighted average length of stay is calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners released and the time they served in prison. Narcotics charges (sales and possession) reduce the weighted average length of stay because these offenses have shorter sentences. Approximately 53 percent of the 1,651 persons leaving the department's facilities in 1989 had been incarcerated for drug offenses; their weighted average length of incarceration was 1.8 years. Prisoners convicted of homicide, manslaughter and rape served the longest time in prison. On the average, the 58 adults convicted of these offenses who were released to parole in 1989 had served 8.9 years. Persons serving time for robbery spent the next longest time in prison, an average of seven years.

In 1985, 637 adults were released on parole, compared with 1,651 released in 1989. In 1985, the released prisoners had served an average of 4.02 years, as compared with 3.36 years for those released in 1989. Time served in prison reflects the sentences imposed by the court, the mix of prisoners released and their offenses. Of youths who were imprisoned in the department's facilities under the *Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47, an average of 205 were released in each of the past five years. Their weighted average time served was 2.3 years. However, because of the large number of individuals entering the system with narcotics offense charges, the average time served, or weighted average, has declined. When drug law violators are excluded from the calculations, the average time served, or weighted average, is 4.3 years rather than 3.4 years.

The *Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Act*, D.C. Law 6-218, establishes a minimum sentence of five years for persons convicted of violent crimes involving the use of firearms. The act also provides for an enhanced minimum sentence for repeat drug offenders. Because prisoners incarcerated for drug offenses accounted for 47 percent of the District's correctional population in 1989, this act is expected to have a long-term effect on the length of time served in prison. The department's inmate population as of February 19, 1990, included 381 prisoners serving time under mandatory sentences: 352 persons were incarcerated for drug offenses, 12 were serving time for murder/manslaughter charges, 11 were in prison for robbery, assault or weapons offenses, and the others were in miscellaneous offense categories.

ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRISONS

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Offense					
Homicide	26	35	27	33	27
Manslaughter	5	3	9	10	8
Rape	16	22	12	21	23
Robbery	141	179	200	175	220
Assault	48	76	73	75	94
Burglary	63	84	84	75	85
Larceny	37	36	53	30	62
Auto Theft	21	47	35	51	75
Forgery	22	24	30	30	31
Weapons Offenses	30	37	52	27	59
Narcotics					
Sales	107	209	357	384	585
Possession	47	79	133	219	296
Morals Offenses	4	7	14	9	13
Other Offenses	70	81	120	75	73
Total	**637**	**919**	**1,199**	**1,214**	**1,651**

YOUTH OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRISONS

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Offense					
Homicide	2	8	7	5	3
Manslaughter	2	4	1	1	1
Rape	1	4	4	0	1
Robbery	52	64	61	40	23
Assault	15	18	14	9	11
Burglary	18	28	22	10	8
Larceny	14	11	11	5	4
Auto Theft	5	13	15	11	20
Forgery	3	0	0	1	0
Weapons Offenses	12	6	5	2	9
Narcotics					
Sales	12	20	40	43	105
Possession	9	16	27	27	40
Morals Offenses	0	1	2	0	1
Other Offenses	38	24	20	6	11
Total	**183**	**217**	**229**	**160**	**237**

AVERAGE TIME IN YEARS SERVED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES*

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	ADULTS					YOUTHS				
(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Offense										
Homicide	9.21	11.86	9.35	9.60	9.31	1.68	5.35	6.43	4.70	4.37
Manslaughter	3.63	7.80	5.34	8.80	8.41	5.25	4.41	2.83	7.80	5.73
Rape	8.84	7.90	4.92	9.20	8.92	3.70	6.83	3.90	0	5.16
Robbery	5.33	6.04	5.43	6.20	6.99	3.88	3.45	3.50	4.40	4.24
Assault	4.01	3.83	3.30	3.70	4.00	3.70	3.21	3.14	3.10	2.34
Burglary	4.80	4.51	4.26	5.70	6.36	3.56	3.17	4.48	4.10	2.84
Larceny	2.70	2.65	1.49	2.30	3.09	2.86	3.09	3.33	2.50	3.60
Auto Theft	3.32	1.91	1.94	2.20	1.95	2.56	2.23	2.72	2.70	1.89
Forgery	2.52	2.28	2.61	1.70	3.77	2.92	0	0	1.60	0
Weapons Offenses	2.86	1.96	2.12	1.90	3.41	3.07	2.91	5.05	3.00	2.09
Morals Offenses	2.42	2.49	2.46	4.70	5.07	0	1.94	3.58	0	3.78
Other Offenses	3.62	2.96	2.38	3.10	3.29	3.39	3.49	3.28	2.90	3.93
Weighted Average (Without Drugs)	**4.60**	**4.60**	**3.80**	**4.80**	**4.33**	**3.50**	**3.40**	**3.70**	**3.80**	**2.74**
Narcotics Offenses (Sales and Possession)	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.80	1.76	2.20	2.30	2.40	4.50	4.70
Weighted Average	**4.02**	**3.71**	**2.89**	**3.40**	**3.36**	**3.33**	**3.22**	**3.32**	**3.10**	**2.27**

* Excludes prisoners entering the Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and out-of-state facilities

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections

Parole Services

The Board of Parole has as its mission the protection of the public, protection of offenders' legal and constitutional rights, and promotion of offenders' rehabilitation. Parole is an opportunity for an offender to be released from prison to serve the balance of a sentence in the community. The *D.C. Board of Parole Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-103, established statutory authority for a five-member board, composed of District residents who serve staggered five-year terms. Under the law, board members are appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the D.C. Council. The chairperson is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the mayor. The board conducts daily hearings at Lorton, the Detention Facility and community correctional centers.

The Board of Parole is the criminal justice agency that determines whether offenders should be released on parole, and establishes the terms and conditions of release. The board also decides whether to revoke or modify the conditions of parole. Decisions to grant, deny or revoke parole must be made by three board members. When offenders are released, they are supervised by parole officers to ensure that the conditions of the parole are met.

During fiscal year 1989, the board granted 2,841 paroles, a 25 percent increase over the preceding year's grants. The average caseload per parole officer grew from 94 in 1988 to more than 120 parolees in 1989. This growth reflects the impact on parole of prison overcrowding insofar as the number of offenders eligible for discretionary parole grants increases as the prison population increases. The caseload growth also reflects the implementation of the *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-43, which provides for advancement of mandatory release dates for certain offenders, resulting in earlier release to parole supervision; and the *Good Time Credits Act of 1986*, D.C. Law 6-218, which imposed a new requirement that all mandatorily released offenders remain under parole supervision until their sentences expire.

A recent report by the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, in conjunction with the Board of Parole, characterized 240 persons on active parole in August 1988. "A Descriptive Profile of Offenders Released to Parole in the District of Columbia" found that 65 percent of the parolees were 25 to 39 years old at the time the sample was drawn. Prior to their last incarceration, just under 32 percent had earned high school diplomas or had taken the General Educational Development program and earned a high school equivalency diploma, and a little more than 9 percent had taken college level courses or earned college degrees. Nearly 60 percent of the parolees had histories of drug use; 80 percent were under narcotics surveillance as a condition of their parole. Approximately 31 percent were serving sentences for various drug offenses.

Because drugs continue to be a major problem among parolees, and are involved in the majority of parole violations, the Board of Parole, in an attempt to address the drug-related needs of parolees, has initiated two pilot programs: Project Lifeline, in operation since January 1987, is designed to meet the unique needs of female parolees and their families. Through intensive support services, counseling, and access to a 24-hour crisis hot line, Project Lifeline has helped 68 women meet their responsibilities while reducing their drug dependencies and recidivism rates; Project Personal Promise, in operation since January 1988, is a federally funded program that has provided assessment, referral and rehabilitation and drug treatment services, under contract with private providers, to 179 male and female parolees. Another federal grant will allow the board to continue these services in fiscal year 1990. In addition, more than half of the board's parole officers are completing requirements for drug counselor certification through this project.

Faced with the combined problems of drug dependency among parolees, and increasing workloads, the board initiated a research project with the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation to validate, revise and update parole release guidelines. Technical assistance has also been provided to the board, through the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, to develop written policy guidelines to structure and clarify case decision-making and management. A third project is the development of a comprehensive automated parole case information system that will facilitate both the parole determination and the supervision processes of the Board of Parole.

SELECTED PAROLE STATISTICS*

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(Fiscal Year)	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Parole Population, End of Year	3,340	3,313	3,668	4,775
Parole Sentence Expirations	275	345	366	541
Parole Grants				
Adults	1,425	1,869	1,918	2,490
Adults Sentenced under the *Youth Act***	342	375	352	351
Total Parole Grants	**1,767**	**2,244**	**2,270**	**2,841**
Parole Denials				
Adults	451	646	1,386	1,439
Adults Sentenced under the *Youth Act***	164	294	384	317
Total Denials	**615**	**940**	**1,770**	**1,756**
Parole Revocations				
Adults	522	638	815	829
Adults Sentenced under the *Youth Act***	170	187	245	179
Total Revocations	**692**	**825**	**1,060**	**1,008**
Revocations based on:				
Criminal Violations	48%	45%	37%	37%
Noncriminal Violations	52%	55%	63%	63%

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* The Board of Parole is the source of all data shown above. Data prior to fiscal year 1986 are not comparable due to different methods of data collection. These data also are not comparable with Department of Corrections data on parolees published in *INDICES* through the 1987 edition.

** Adult D.C. Code offenders sentenced under the *Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985,* D.C. Law 6-69, or the now repealed *Federal Youth Corrections Act.*

Source: D.C. Board of Parole

Court Probation

Probation is a court-ordered sentence. A judge may order a split sentence, requiring the offender to spend a period of time in prison and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. As of the end of calendar year 1989, 10,801 persons were serving time on probation. Of these cases, 8,815 were in adult services, 260 were adults in family services, 123 were adults in the diversion program and 1,603 were juveniles. The diversion program is a separate program that channels juveniles out of the traditional system of processing. With a staff of 144 adult probation officers, the average caseload was 61 adult probationers per probation officer. For juveniles, the average was 25 youths per probation officer. Of the adult probationers in 1989, 82 percent were male and 18 percent were female.

PROBATION CASES UNDER SUPERVISION 40

(Calendar Year)	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Cases as of December 31					
Adult Services	12,172	12,706	11,116	9,750	8,815
Family Services	182	190	204	209	260
Diversion	214	276	221	253	123
Juvenile	799	1,008	1,075	1,464	1,603
Total	**13,367**	**14,180**	**12,616**	**11,676**	**10,801**
Total Cases Assigned					
Adult Services	10,734	10,661	9,629	10,244	8,124
Family Services	114	98	120	129	176
Diversion	1,213	905	943	748	585
Juvenile	929	1,126	1,220	1,584	1,513
Total	**12,990**	**12,790**	**11,912**	**12,705**	**10,398**
Total Cases Removed					
Adult Services	9,275	10,127	11,111	11,610	9,143
Family Services	114	90	106	124	125
Diversion	1,376	843	998	716	715
Juvenile	1,027	917	1,153	1,241	1,374
Total	**11,792**	**11,977**	**13,368**	**13,691**	**11,357**
*Average Number of Probation Officer Positions**					
Adult Services	112	117	120	126	144
Family Services	14	14	14	12	14
Juvenile	58	43	45	54	64
Total	**184**	**174**	**179**	**192**	**222**

* Probation officer positions for Diversion Services are included in the adult category.

Source: District of Columbia Courts, *1989 Annual Report*

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